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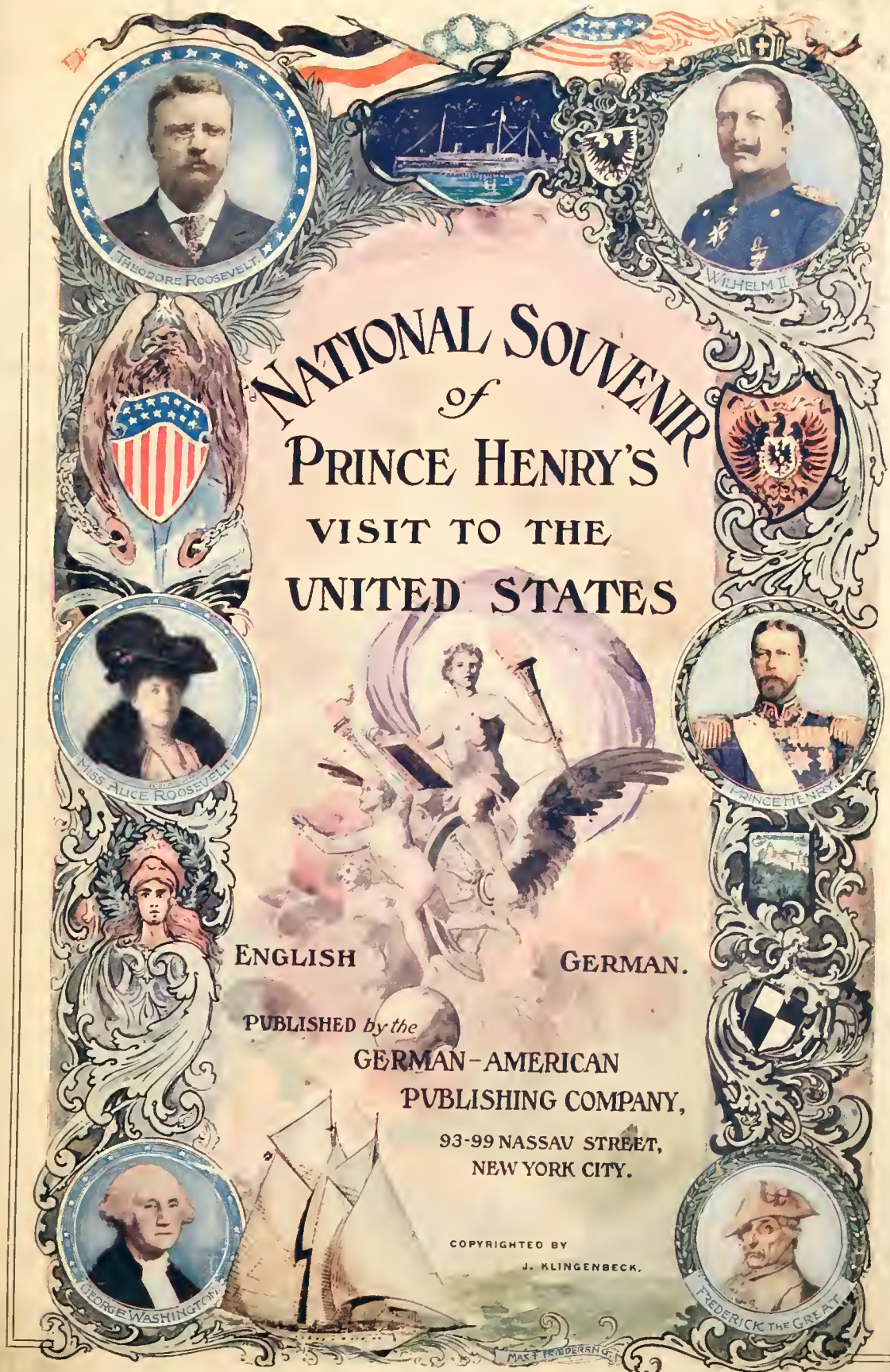

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NATIONAL SOUVENIR

OF

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT

TO THE

UNITED STATES.

Published by the

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J. KLINGENBECK, Publisher. ED. TIETZ, Editor.

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PREFACE.

IN giving this "National Souvenir of Prince Henry's Visit to the United States" to the multitude of readers it surely will reach, we beg leave to explain the aim and purpose of the publication as briefly as possible.

The visit of His Royal Highness to the United States in itself is an international event of immense consequences; the manner in which our people have received, welcomed, and entertained the royal visitor, unparralleled in history, has immensely augmented the possibilities of this eventful trip. When the German Emperor, as his Majesty expressed it, "extended his hand of friendship across the sea," we surely have grasped it in royal good fellowship, and henceforth there should be hardly any misunderstanding between the two great nations that could not and would not be easily adjusted, as is customary between real friends; and it is the aim of this little book to bear witness forever of that trip which cemented the real friendship between the United States and Germany. It chronicles briefly what was said and done while his Royal Highness was the honored guest of our nation, and it endeavors to do justice to all those patriots who helped to make this trip a really historic one.

We describe His Royal Highness' visit in pictures and words, and have spared no pains nor expenses in bringing out a work of the highest standard, and we sincerely hope it will find its way not only into every library of our great land and Germany, but more so into the hearts of every true patriot.

We beg leave to especially dedicate the work to the three most conspicuous great men it speaks about:

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States;

His Majesty Wilhelm II. of Germany,

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia.

Very respectfully,

The German American Publishing Company.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

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Prince Henry's Trip Accross.

Stormy But the Prince Enjoyed It.

When it was definitely known that the German Emperor had decided to send his brother Henry, the genial Admiral, to our country to extend his hands in true friendship to the United States, our people prepared to give the royal guest a royal welcome. Committees were formed, delegates named, and an energy displayed proverbial of the true American. While we got ready on this side of the ocean, the Prince did so on the other, and finally departed on the Bremen Lloyd Steamer Kronprinz. His trip over the ocean was hardly a very pleasant one, the combination of wind, rain and high seas which prevailed would have made the voyage a disagreeable one to any one not used to the sea. The Prince and his suite not only endured it patiently, but seemed in the very best spirits all the way over.

When not in the smoking room or the dining saloon of the great liner, his Royal Highness was generally to be found standing on the bridge forward of the vessel's massive quartet of funnels, where, with Capt. Richter, or one of the latter's subordinate officers, he would watch the splendid vessel as she plowed through one massive sea, from the impact of which she would hardly recover before she would dive into another. The water as it broke over the liner's forwards only seemed to enhance the joy of the Kaiser's blonde-bearded sailor brother, when, as it often did, it managed to leave a little of its salt stain on some part of his wearing apparel. The Prince talked a great deal with Capt. Richter and his officers, and on many occasions when the Kronprinz would recover gracefully from the staggering impact of a mighty sea, he would take occasion to congratulate the skipper on the seaworthiness of his ship.

While he was on the bridge a person ignorant of the identity of the Prince would have taken him to be a regular member of her official staff, so unaffected was his demeanor, and so familiarly pleasant was he with the big German sailor, whose authority while on the Kronprinz is at sea, is as absolute as is that of Prince Henry's brother, the Kaiser, in the Palace at Berlin.

In the dining saloon and the smoking apartment Prince Henry was not one whit less democratic than when he was on the bridge. The table reserved for the Prince and his suite was on the starboard side forward, and was exactly similar in all respects to the tables used for the regular passengers. It was always tastefully decorated with three pots of cut flowers, in which hyacinths and lilies of the valley predominated.

When he embarked Prince Henry found that the alcove assigned to him was practically invisible from other parts of the saloon. Being averse to doing anything that would in any way cause his fellow passengers to think themselves less favored than he, he made a request that resulted in the dividing panel being taken out, and the distinguished passenger was just as much in evidence as were the other passengers whose tickets gave them the privilege of dining in the first cabin apartment.

To the smoking room Prince Henry always repaired after luncheon and dinner, and seeking a convenient alcove on the port side would smoke his favorite brand of Russian cigarettes and exchange pleasantries with members of his suite and passengers whose acquaintance he had formed during the voyage.

Of the voyage itself the actions of the Prince and other happenings of interest to the American hosts of Prince Henry a description of events as they happened will give an idea of what transpired on the memorable passage.

On the 16th inst. the Kronprinz Wilhelm sailed from Bremen under conditions which indicated that Capt. Richter was to be favored with weather that would make the Kronprinz's arrival in New York on schedule time, if not with a new record to her credit, almost certainty, should the liner suffer no mishap to machinery, or be called upon to render succor at sea. From Bremen to Southampton and Cherbourg, which ports of call she touched at the following day, the happenings aboard the liner were without special incident.

It was 9 P. M. when the big vessel cleared Cherbourg, and, heading out to sea, began the voyage proper across the Atlantic. Dinner was now over, and those of the passengers who had embarked at Southampton and Cherbourg sought the deck to get a glimpse of Prince Henry, who occupied the quarters abaft the bridge reserved for Capt. Richter. They did not have long to wait, for shortly before 10 o'clock Prince Henry came down the narrow passageway that leads to the bridge, and, making his way to the deck, proceeded unattended to the smoking room, where he joined several of his suite who had preceded him to the apartment. He ordered

a cup of coffee, which he seemed to enjoy greatly, with his Russian cigarettes, and laughed and chatted continually with those around him, and while he remained was the gayest of the party at his table.

Out of the smoking room or the dining saloon, in which latter place he was also the object of the greatest attention, the Prince would spend his time, when not reading or asleep, on the bridge with Capt. Richter.

Tuesday, the fourth day, marked the beginning of the real rough weather. The day was only a few hours old when the winds increased in violence and the sea began to cut up rough. By noon the seas were tremendous, and the Kronprinz was compelled to proceed under reduced speed, while the waves into which she was constantly hurling herself staggered her to an extent that caused many of the passengers to seek their staterooms, where during the next few days they remained, even the presence on board of the Prince having ceased to interest them. One of the Prince's suite, Dr. Reich, the Staff Surgeon, was one of those who succumbed to the effects of the rough antics of the Kronprinz.

Prince Henry seemed to find the weathering of the gales quite a pleasant diversion. He never missed his morning stroll on the decks, and was on the bridge a great deal of the time, especially when the storm was at its height.

Prince Henry was now a great favorite with everybody on board, who were in a state of health to appreciate good-fellowship and the democratic manners in a Prince. He had formed many acquaintances among the passengers and showed his courtesy in many charming ways.

During the day the Prince made an inspection of the ship, visiting the second cabin and steerage quarters in company with Capt. Richter and Dr. Fischer, the ship's surgeon. He was much pleased with the arrangements for caring for the steerage passengers and so expressed himself to those with him. In the second cabin Prince Henry was shown into the smoking apartment. Here he stopped by a table around which were seated several Americans and asked them if they had any objection to his taking a seat and joining in the conversation. Of course there was no objection, and as the Prince took a vacant chair one of the Americans, looking him square in the face and with a cordial smile, said:

"Prince, will you have a drink?"

Prince Henry said that he would and ordered a glass of beer. This was drunk, and then Prince Henry ordered another round. He talked of America and asked the Americans many questions concerning their country. He questioned them about the New York subway, the habits of the people, their diversions, and then told how delighted he was to visit the United States, a pleasure, he said, that he had long looked forward to. He expressed sympathy for President Roosevelt on account of the illness of his son, adding that nothing would afford him greater pleasure than to hear on landing of Master Roosevelt's convalescence. He bade his new friends good-bye, and with Capt. Richter and Dr. Fischer returned to his own apartments.

Wednesday the elements were not less boisterous, and the Kronprinz was still going under reduced speed. Realizing now that there was very little chance of reaching New York on schedule time Capt. Richter expressed to the Prince his keen disappointment, but Prince Henry consoled him and paid him a neat compliment on the way he had handled the great liner.

Thursday found the Kronprinz still struggling westward in the face of the most adverse weather, the winds blowing with unabated fury, and the bombardment from the mighty seas being still just as persistent as on the two days previous. At dinner the music was furnished by the Imperial Marine Band, which accompanied Prince Henry across. The band consists of 38 pieces, and is a favorite organization of the Kaiser. The band intermingled German with American National airs, prominent among the latter being "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," both of which were heartily encored by Prince Henry and the members of his suite. It was at the request of Prince Henry that both of these pieces were rendered, and when one of the Americans on board asked one of the officers accompanying Prince Henry if His Highness knew the history of the two songs, the terse reply was, "Indeed he does."

Friday wind and sea were as yet masters of the situation, and as the Kronprinz was still nearly 900 miles distant from New York, the hope of getting into the harbor before Sunday had long been given up. This night, after dinner, Prince Henry, who, as usual, was enjoying his cigarettes and beer in the smoking room, left his table and joined a party consisting of George A. and Allison V. Armour, of Chicago; Robert E. Benner, Archie Harman, and Mr. Lockwood, of New York, and Spencer Eddy of the American Legation at Constantinople, who were seated at another table. Allison Armour had been introduced to Prince Henry as a yachting man, and the two were soon on the pleasantest of terms.

Prince Henry remained with the Americans for nearly two hours plying them with questions about the United States.

Saturday, the last but one day of the passage, the weather began to moderate, and the Kronprinz started in to make up for lost time. That morning the Prince, with a number of men, went down into the Kronprinz's engine rooms, where the Prince explained to them the working of the machinery. His demeanor toward the stokers, one of the party afterward explained, would have

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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indicated that he was on speaking terms with every one of them.

After the inspection the Prince invited those accompanying him to his quarters, where he opened a bottle of champagne. When all had filled their glasses Prince Henry arose and said: "Gentlemen of America, let us drink to the memory of Gen. George Washington."

Saturday night came the regular concert at sea held for the benefit of the seamen's charities. The ship was rolling frightfully and many of those who took part in the entertainment were unable to keep their feet, a fact that occasioned much merriment. One of the singers, a woman, was held on her feet by a steward, who in turn had to be propped up against another steward in order to keep from falling himself. The piano was made still faster to the side of the room by two stout hawsers, while the audience had to hold on to the sides of their chairs to keep from being thrown to the floor. The Prince put his autograph to ten of the concert programs, which were auctioned off for the benefit of the sailors. The auction netted $625 to the sailors' fund.

That night the Kronprinz got in communication by means of the Marconi system with Nantucket, and the Prince sent a message of greeting to President Roosevelt.

The sea had calmed considerably, so that Sunday morning when the Kronprinz arrived off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 8:30 o'clock there was nothing in the weather line to be desired.

The trip had consumed 6 days, 15 hours and 19 minutes, or almost exactly twenty-four hours more than the Kronprinz's record for the westward passage.

A Royal Good Fellow.

The Kaiser evidently knew what he was about when he sent his brother, Prince Henry, as an ambassador of amity and good will, not to the President of the United States, but to the American people. For he had come to understand that the government of the United States is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and that public opinion counts for everything in American diplomacy as in American legislation. To win a larger share of the good will of the American people his ambassador was well chosen. For since his coming over he has so conducted himself as to have won a degree of public favor seldom accorded to any foreigner of rank. For he has proved himself in its most liberal sense a royal good fellow. No practical American politician, used to all the ways of making himself agreeable to his public, could have shown a more genial tact or more good-natured adaptability to the exacting demands of the enthusiastic hospitality which has everywhere welcomed him than this scion of an imperial dynasty. He has apparently left his princeship at home, and on American soil has played the part of a plain, unpretentious German gentleman who has come over to see the country and its people, and who has willingly submitted to all the programs of dinners and presentations and receptions and speeches and entertainments of all sorts with which he has been welcomed. He has cheerfully gratified the popular desire to see and hear him wherever it was possible to do so, and has everywhere extended the hand of cordial good fellowship to the American public. And the American people have responded with a hearty and genuine good will which is a spontaneous expression of their liking for the man.

If there is any ulterior diplomatic purpose in the prince's visit no hint of it has been conveyed in anything he has said or done. He has shown excellent tact in his speeches, in which he has touched on no questionable topics and has made no allusions to the relations between the two countries beyond mere general expressions of a hope that their friendly character might be continued. But all this, as the sagacious emperor of Germany well knows, no doubt counts for more in this republic than years of labor in the field of formal diplomacy. The prince's visit is likely to make it more difficult to plunge the two countries into that commercial war which has been predicted as the result of clashing tariffs, and perhaps may make it easier to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences on this score which have stood in the way of a satisfactory reciprocity treaty with Germany. It will tend to dissipate the bad dreams which have been spoiling the sleep of some of our somnolent statesmen that Germany is mediating an onslaught on the Monroe doctrine in South America. It will strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship between the two countries. So that it was a good idea of the Kaiser to send over such a good fellow as Prince Henry to carry his message of good will to the American people.

—Pioneer-Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Arrival in New York.

A Royal Welcome to the Royal Visitor.—Greetings on Board the Hohenzollern.

After the much deplored delay of a whole day, His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in New York on Sunday, March 23.

He arrived on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, and the progress of the liner up the bay was accomplished amid scenes of dazzling splendor seldom witnessed before, for nature had furnished a setting for the pageant such as even a Prince might long for in vain.

The sun, shining from a dome of deepest blue, its rays unchecked by the tautest fleecy cloud, furnished the illumination; the glint as from arms of polished steel flashed from myriads of icicles that hung from every branch of every tree and from every gable and turret; the absolutely unruffled bosom of the waters of the harbor showed as a carpet of imperial purple, while the bordering hillsides of the New World were covered with a mantle of dazzling white.

The land batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting to the visitor in a ponderous salute of twenty-one guns; the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor re-echoed the sentiment; there were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy, and the City of New York, and a great crowd of spectators lined the way into the city to catch a possible glimpse of their royal guest.

The fleet of American vessels, assigned for this purpose, had assembled off Tompkinsville to give the royal visitor a thunderous greeting.

During the night, while the general public slept, came the news that the Kronprinz had been sighted off Nantucket. The news of the Prince's expected arrival during the forenoon, printed in the morning papers, showed its effect almost with the dawn by the increased crowds on the ferryboats bound from New York for Staten Island. The crowds, which at first were composed largely of men, soon began to contain women and even children, but the experiences of the venturesome excursionists were not of the most comfortable.

At 9:12 o'clock a tug drew up abreast of the Illinois, and the very first evidence of the approaching series of demonstrations became apparent. Side boys were piped to the starboard gangway of the Illinois, and stood in readiness, with a boatswain's mate, to "pipe over the side" Capt. von Reibeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché at the Washington Embassy of the German Government. The German Captain, resplendent in a brilliant uniform which glittered with gold lace, was greeted at the gangway by Flag Lieutenant Frederick L. Chapin of Admiral Evans' staff and conducted below to the Admiral's quarters. A few moments later word came that the Kronprinz had been sighted off the Hook, and at 9:40 o'clock Admiral Evans and Capt. von Reibeur-Paschwitz appeared on the quarter deck of the flagship. The marine guard, drawn up on the deck, presented arms and the buglers and drummers gave the saluting "Ears and Ruffles."

The Navy Yard tugboat Nina drew up alongside the starboard gangway. The Admiral's staff, consisting of Ensign Frank T. Evans, Aide; Lieut. Chapin, Flag Lieutenant, and Capt. Converse, Chief of Staff, entered it in the order named, according to rank. The German Captain followed next, and last came Admiral Evans, in full-dress uniform, which looked rather dim in comparison with the glittering array of the foreign officer, but handsome, nevertheless. Another flourish of trumpets and rattle of drums, and the departing tug glided away over the smooth waters for the Narrows, there to await the final coming of the visitor.

Far up in the highest fighting top of the flagship two Quartermasters had been stationed with good glasses and better eyes, and with both glued in the direction of Sandy Hook, which showed dimly in a blush summery haze.

"The Kronprinz in sight!" came down the voice from aloft at 9:57 o'clock, and out from the purple haze the watchers below decks caught the shadowy outlines of the big liner cautiously threading her way around the Horseshoe. There were but few craft inside Sandy Hook and in the lower bay, but such of these as had whistles gave the noisiest greetings. All dipped their flags to the illustrious visitor.

There was a screech of many whistles as the big liner slowed abreast of Quarantine and dropped her anchor. A little tug, bearing a huge yellow flag, darted for her and from it there scrambled up the vessel's side Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, whose duty it is to ascertain that no person with a contagious disease be allowed to enter the country, be he Prince or pauper. It did not take the Health Officer long

WILHELM II.,
EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

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to ascertain that all on board the liner were well, and, just as he was leaving, Fort Wadsworth on the one side and Fort Hamilton on the other ran up the German standard and began a salute of twenty-one guns.

As the first gun sounded Prince Henry, attired in the uniform of a German Admiral, and who had been standing on the bridge of the liner, and surrounded by his naval and military staff in brilliant uniform, advanced to the end of the bridge and stood at attention. As he passed the big American flags flying over the fortifications he touched his cap in salute, and the members of his suite did likewise. The German naval band accompanying the Prince played "The Star Bangled Banner."

When the salute was ended the Nina, with Rear Admiral Evans and staff on board, pulled up alongside the Kronprinz and made fast to the big liner and the American officers boarded her. Admiral Evans was escorted forward at once, and in the quarters of Capt. Richter, master of the Kronprinz, he and the Prince met.

The Prince came forward, and, taking the hand of the American, shook it warmly.

"I am very glad to see you, Sir," said the Admiral. "Everybody in the United States is waiting to welcome you. It is my pleasure, Sir, to formally greet you in their behalf."

"I thank you, Sir, and, through you, the people of your country," responded the Prince. "I am very glad to be here on this splendid day. The Emperor directed me to convey his compliments to you, Admiral, and I do so with very great pleasure."

Admiral Evans expressed gratification at the thoughtfulness of the Emperor, and then presented the members of his staff, and the Prince gave each a hearty handshake and a cordial word.

At 10:45 o'clock the liner moved ahead, and five minutes later was abreast of the special squadron off Tompkinsville. The tide at that time was almost on the turn, and the vessels were not quite broadside on to the passing vessel, but presented a splendid sight from the bridge where the royal visitor stood. The rails, turrets and tops of each vessel were lined with blue-jackets. The men were in perfect alignment, and the fringe of blue showed to wonderful advantage above the white sides of the vessels and with the glorious background of blue and white of the snow and the sky.

As the Kronprinz reached the first and southernmost ship of the line, the San Francisco, the German standard was hoisted to the fore of the liner. At this signal a German flag fluttered out from each mast-head of the fighting ships and a salute of twenty-one guns thundered forth from the guns of each white vessel. Amid the thunder of the guns could be heard the bugles and drums of each vessel as that vessel was breasted by the liner bearing the royal visitor.

As the Kronprinz cleared Tompkinsville the fleet of small craft around her increased and they kept their whistles sounding. These were taken up by the factories and locomotives on shore, until finally the harbor resounded continuously with the noise of the welcome. A crowded ferryboat joined the others, and in response to the cheers of her passengers the Prince went to the end of the bridge and touched his cap in salute. When the Kronprinz came abreast of Governors Island there was another royal salute from the batteries there, and the Prince again stood at attention until the last of the twenty-one guns had been fired.

The royal visitor was absorbed in the picture presented by the city and its surroundings, draped in its glittering mantle of snow and ice, and bathed in the brightest of sunshine. The famed sky line that shows so well from the Jersey shore he watched for many minutes. He said that he was at last gratifying an old ambition in paying a visit to New York, which impressed him at first view as being one of the handsomest cities he had ever seen.

The Battery was black with spectators as the Kronprinz passed, and on every pier was gathered a large group of sightseers who cheered in the best of spirits as the royal visitor went by.

By this time the number of river craft following the incoming vessel had increased to a big flotilla, and the din of tooting whistles made conversation on the bridge of the liner almost impossible. The great liners moored along the river were dressed and the German colors were displayed at several points along the shore. The Kronprinz passed along amid a continuous shrieking of whistles and waving of handkerchiefs while the band on her deck played "The Star Spangled Banner" to the Thirty-fourth St. pier.

At the Thirty-fourth Street Pier.

Prince Henry Boards the "Hohenzollern."

About 8 o'clock A. M. West Thirty-fourth St. began to fill up with an unwonted crowd. All who had passes could, although in some instances with much difficulty, obtain entrance to the strongly guarded pier; others stood outside, fully 15,000 people, and all behaved wonderfully, although they experienced quite a wait. It was about 11:30 o'clock when the steamer hove in sight. From one corner of the pier floated the Stars and Stripes, and from the other corner, on the land end, the black, white and red flag of Germany. In the centre of the same floated the Imperial German banner. Under every door and window, and over both water and land entrances fluttered bunting of the German colors.

The Hohenzollern was covered with flags of all sizes, and her gilded trimmings, embossed coats of arms, and gold-colored funnels reflected the sunlight like mirrors. From the foreward floated the flag of the German Navy, and her aftermast had the regulation black, white and red emblem. On the upper deck Lieut. Rebensburg drilled the jackies, and as the Kronprinz slowly sailed past they set up a great cheer. The Prince saluted his appreciation from the bridge of the liner. Then the yacht's sailors took their stand in military lines on the various decks and waited stolidly for the next hour.

By noon all who had passes had obtained entrance to the pier and the doors were practically closed. The last to arrive were the Presidential delegates, Asst. Secretary of State Dr. D. J. Hill, Adjt. General Corbin, and Col. A. Bingham.

It must have been fully thirty minutes after the Kronprinz was lashed before the longshoremen and officers were able to put an end to the straightening of the gangway. At last, however, Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, American manager of the Bremen Lloyd, descended from the deck, ordered the way cleared, and signalled that the Prince was about to make his exit. Mr. Schwab withdrew, and Rear Admiral Evans and the three officers who accompanied him came down and were greeted with prolonged cheers. They halted at the bottom to await the Prince, and while he made his way across to the Hohenzollern they kept their places there.

The Prince's suite followed close on his heels as he crossed. First came Baron von Plessen, General of Infantry and General Adjutant to the German Kaiser, wearing a uniform of dark blue, many decorations and a military helmet with a flowing white plume about two feet high. Next was Court Marshal and Vice Admiral Freiherr von Seckendorf, who commanded the ship Olga in which Prince Henry cruised about the West Indies and down the South American coast from 1882 to 1884.

Secretary of the Navy Vice Admiral von Tirpitz was third in line, and next to him came Imperial Vice Admiral a la Suite Eisendecher, Special Ambassador of the Emperor. After him were Capt. von Muller, department head in the Emperor's Naval Office and formerly a personal adjutant of the Prince; Commander von Grumme, on whom, as on Vice Admiral von Tirpitz and Capt. von Muller, the Emperor has conferred the rank of hereditary nobility, was the next, and then came Lieut. Commanders von Trotha, Flag Lieutenant, and von Egidy, the youngest member of the Prince's party. The others in the suite were Lieut. Commander Schmidt von Schwind, Royal Surgeon Dr. Reich, Court State Secretary Hintze, and several personal attendants of Prince Henry.

As the last of these passed, Rear Admiral Evans and his staff closed in and followed to the Hohenzollern's gangway. There an interesting dispute, showing the proverbial courtesy of the American Admiral, took place between him and Capt. Converse. The Rear Admiral, although entitled by his rank to go first up the gangway without waiting, put his hand on the Captain's shoulder and urged him to go forward. Capt. Converse has a long gray beard, and looks older than the Rear Admiral, whether he is or not. Anyway, the latter seemed bent on following, and the Captain, equally gallant, positively declined to be the object of the unusual courtesy. Finally the Rear Admiral gave in and preceded him up the gangway.

Accompanied by his suite and the Rear Admiral and his staff, Prince Henry repaired to the reception room of the yacht. There he took his stand in the centre of the floor, while a Lieutenant stood in the doorway to announce all who passed. The imperial band was still playing, when Gen. Brooke, Rear Admiral Barker, and their respective staffs emerged from their place of retirement on the end of the pier and marched rapidly toward the yacht's gangway. With Gen. Brooke were Capt. Dean of the Tenth Infantry

DR. BARON VON HOLLEBEN,
German Ambassador at Washington, D. C.

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and Capts. Lyon and Landon of the United States Marine Corps. Admiral Barker was attended by Capt. C. H. West of the navy yard and Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps.

In the meanwhile the German Ambassador Baron Dr. von Holleben and his staff escorted by Capt. Max Schmittberger of our Police Dept. had boarded the Hohenzollern followed by the German Consul General Buenz. Three minutes later the Presidential delegates and Mayor Low came on board. It was just 1.15 o'clock P. M. and by 1.25 o'clock they left again.

Mayor Low, after shaking hands with the Prince, said:

"I bid you welcome to New York. Our people are glad you are here, and hope you will like our city."

"I thank you very much," the Prince replied. "I, too, am glad I am here, and I hope to see a great deal of your great city."

Capt. Sargent told the Prince that hehad been especially commissioned by Admiral Dewey to express the Admiral's regret at his inability to be present, owing to Mrs. Dewey's sickness.

Ever since the Prince had reached the yacht the imperial German flag had been floating from the mainmast, having been hoisted on the instant that he arrived on deck. This flag is made of white silk, and the imperial crest and other designs on it are embroidered in black silk. Even from so great a distance, as it hung twice as high as the top of the pier, it showed that it is a wonder in artistic workmanship.

As the royal standard was raised aloft, Cadet Williams of the battleship Illinois, who was detailed on the pier to inform the fleet of the official signal that Prince Henry had landed on American shores, rushed to a telephone and sent his message to Staten Island. Immediately the cannon of the forts and fleet again began to boom. The sound of the guns, however, was not heard by the Prince or by others aboard the Hohenzollern.

The Prince was busy receiving his guests for about an hour. After the last of them had departed, with the exception of the Ambassador and Admiral Evans' party, who had been invited to luncheon, there was an inspection of the crew. The luncheon followed this, and to it Prince Henry had invited, besides those named before, all the higher officers of the yacht and the members of the royal suite in addition to Capt. Converse and Lieut. Chapin of the American Navy, and Ensign Evans, son of the Rear Admiral.

On the Prince's right at the table sat Ambassador von Holleben, and on the left was Admiral Evans. The affair was informal, and was finished before 3 o'clock.

Returns the Visit.

Prince Henry soon after the luncheon on the Hohenzollern was over made a trip to the Navy Yard, Governors Island, and the Battleship Illinois to return the visits of Admiral Barker, Gen. Brooke, and Admiral Evans.

The Prince's visit to the Navy Yard was marked by an interesting meeting between him and Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan of "Hoch der Kaiser" fame and also by a display of democratic spirit on the part of the Emperor's brother.

At 4:10 o'clock the Nina put her nose into the Wallabout channel leading to the navy yard. She was closely followed by General Brooke's barge from Governors Island. Drawn up on the shore were a battalion of marines and the Navy Yard band. As the Prince stepped ashore the band struck up a national air and the guns of the cruiser Columbia, anchored at the yard, boomed forth a welcome of twenty-one guns.

The Prince was immensely interested in the marines, and after exchanging greetings with Rear Admiral Barker, Captains Coghlin and West, he walked toward the marines with the remark:

"I would like to inspect this branch of your navy before we go further."

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was by his side and quickly turned to see whether anything special might have attracted the attention of the Prince to the marines.

"I'm afraid you will find it rather wet to inspect the marines," ventured Rear Admiral Barker. "You will be sure to get wet feet."

"Oh, I'm used to that," quickly responded the Prince. "I have often inspected fellow sailors under far worse conditions than these."

Escorted by Rear Admirals Barker and Evans the Prince walked among the marines, frequently tramping shoe-deep into the snow and slush. He seemed to greatly enjoy the inspection and complimented Commandant Barker on the showing the men made.

The visitors were driven to the Commandant's house instead of to his office, as is customary. This new move proved a great disappointment to the crowd of Brooklynites which had assembled to greet the Prince. All the officers of the Navy Yard, in full dress uniform, were gathered at the Commandant's residence, and these the Prince met in a most informal way.

"He is one of us already," remarked Rear Admiral Evans, and then Rear Admiral Barker toasted the Prince, saying:

"We are all very glad to have you with us.

The American navy welcomes you, as do all the American people."

"It is indeed gratifying to me to have you speak so cordially," replied the Prince. "I feel sure the German navy will be as loyal to the United States as are the German-speaking people of your country. I am very much pleased with the cordiality which has been accorded me since my arrival in America a few hours ago."

"We are all glad to have you with us," broke in Admiral "Bob" Evans.

Raising his glass, the Prince quickly replied: "And the next time you visit my country, Admiral, I hope you will honor me by permitting me to entertain you."

His time being limited, the Prince informed the Admiral and Mrs. Barker that it would be impossible for him to partake of the elegant lunch spread in his honor. He chatted with Mrs. Barker and Miss Barker, and exchanged opinions on naval affairs with the officers of the Navy Yard. At 4:30 the Prince and Party were driven to the Nina, and, amid the roar of twenty-one guns, he started for Governors Island to call on General Brooke.

On Governors Island.

A double column of post artillerymen—one battalion of four companies under command of Major W. P. Duvall—was drawn up from the outer end of the pier up the hill to the residence of General Brooke, while several companies were at parade rest fronting the house, but about a hundred feet away.

Adjutant-General M. V. Sheridan, with his corps officers, met the Prince at the pier and escorted him to General Brooke's house, approaching which the trumpeters played the "President's March."

The Prince saluted the artillerymen right and left, he evidently being pleased with their appearance.

During the reception, in which Mrs. Brooke, the General's wife, as hostess of the post, took part—and she was the only woman present—the band played "America," "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," and "Ich bin ein Preusse."

After the reception, which lasted less than ten minutes, champagne corks popped, and, raising his glass, General Brooke said "Let us drink to the Prince."

Then the glasses were refilled and the Prince returned the compliment by offering the toast:

"To the United States Army."

The royal party was escorted back to the Nina by General Brooke and his entire staff, consisting of Major-General M. V. Sheridan, Major L. V. Caziare, Colonel P. D. Vroom, Major J. D. Hoskins, Colonel Edward Hunter, Major S. R. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Dravo, Colonel Henry Lippincott, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Reilly, Colonel John P. Storey and Captains J. T. Dean, Edward Lawton and L. S. Lyon.

All wore their gorgeous uniforms, which had been brushed up for the occasion, so that they quite outdid the Prince, who was enveloped in his long cloak.

General Brooke and his staff formed a double column at the gang plank, and as the Prince passed down all raised their plumed hats with their right hands and rested them on their left shoulders, which is a distinguishing mark of respect to nobility or officers of high rank. At the bottom of the plank the Prince turned, raised his helmet, which was responded to by General Brooke, and disappeared.

The guns boomed again as the tug steamed away toward Admiral Evans' ship and the military display was brought to an end by Major Duval, who said to his command:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that the Prince requested me to thank you for the compliment you paid by turning out for him, and he also desired me to compliment you for him on your fine, soldierly appearance."

The troops gave three cheers for the Prince and dispersed.

On the "Illinois."

It was three bells of the sunset watch when the navy tug with Prince Henry and Admiral Evans got down to the fleet off Tompkinsville.

All the fleet saw the tug and the blue flag. The crews manned the rails, the turrets and the fighting tops, and the flagship ran up the German naval ensign.

The visitors stepped into a launch and steamed a hundred yards to the starboard gangway which they climbed to the quarterdeck.

As the fleet lay with their stems pointed out to sea, the Staten Islanders along shore had a good view of the visitors.

Twenty-one guns boomed from the Illinois as the Prince and the Admiral, with their staffs, climbed the gangway.

Lieutenant-Commanders Usher, Henderson and Griffin received the party.

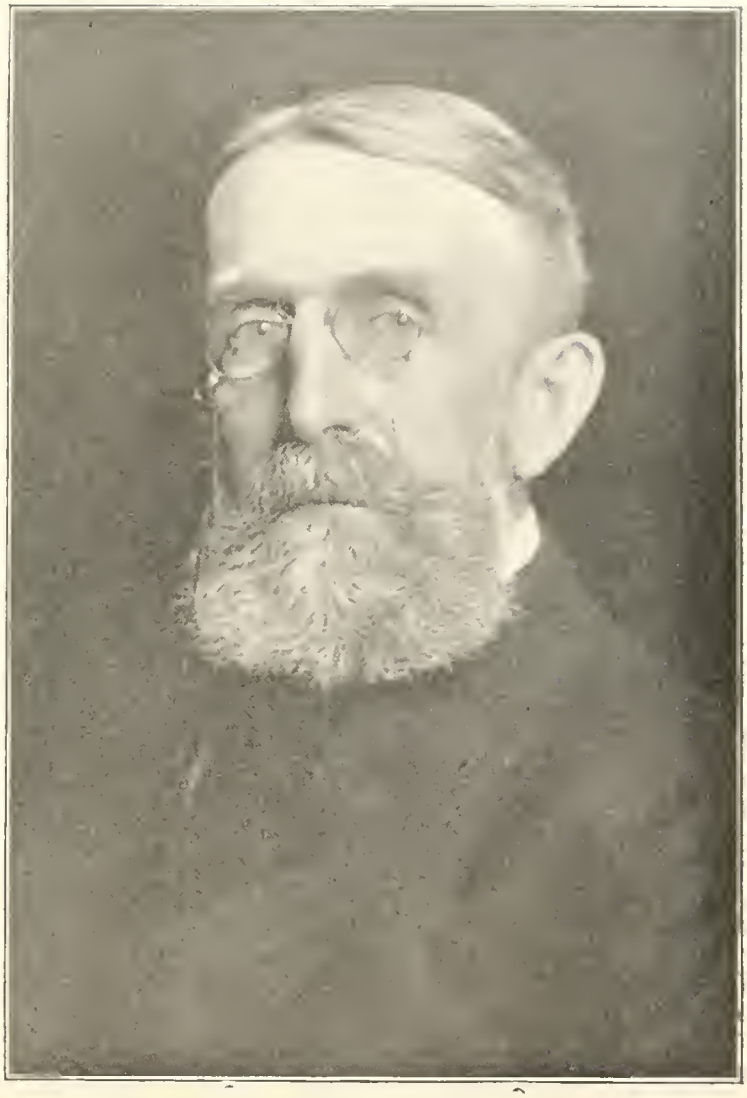
Admiral Evans led the way to his own cabin, where he did the usual honors.

Then the Prince made a fifteen minute trip of inspection over the Illinois. He was chatting and laughing in the highest spirits. Of the Illinois he spoke in the most complimentary terms.

The ship's officers were glad that such a substantial bit of marine architecture was available to exhibit to him.

Prince Henry and Admiral Evans went over the Illinois' side to return to Thirty-fourth St., just before four bells sounded.

For the fourth time that day the flag ship thundered twenty-one guns. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the marine guard saluted and the German ensign was hauled down.



HON. ANDREW D. WHITE,

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

Die erste gesellschaftliche Begrüssung.

Prinz Heinrich beim Deutschen Verein.

Den ersten Willkommsgruss seitens einer socialen Vereinigung entbot der "Deutsche Verein" von New York dem Prinzen Heinrich. Die Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft gehören den allerbesten Kreisen New Yorks an, hervorragende Amerikaner deutscher Abkunft, die im geschäftlichen, wie socialen Leben eine dominirende Stellung einnehmen. Das Clubhaus des Vereins ist eines der schönsten und luxuriösesten der Metropole und liegt dem Central Park gegenüber, No. 112 Central Park, Süd. Das imposante Gebäude war nicht blos äusserst prächtig, sondern auch entschieden geschmackvoll dekorirt, und die Hunderte von Mitgliedern mit ihren Frauen fanden sich vollzählig ein, um dem Bruder und Vertreter des deutschen Kaisers ihr "Willkommen in unserer neuen Heimath!" zuzurufen. Leider mussten die Versammelten eine kleine Geduldsprobe durchmachen, denn die auf 9 Uhr Abends angesetzte Ankunft des Prinzen verzögerte sich bis ein Viertel vor zehn. Eskortirt von Troop A der New Yorker Miliz, sowie einer grossen Abtheilung berittener Polizei, traf der Prinz, begleitet vom deutschen Botschafter und dessen Stab, sowie den Delegaten des Präsidenten, unter dem enthusiastischen Hurrahrufen der auf der Strasse versammelten Menschenmenge vor dem Clubhause ein und wurde vom Präsidenten, Herrn Rudolph Keppler, und Vice-Präsidenten, Herrn Otto T. Schuller, in den grossen, prächtig dekorirten Empfangssaal geleitet, hier wurden ihm die Mitglieder des Vereines, und deren Frauen vorgestellt, und für gar Viele hatte er ein liebenswürdiges Wort oder eine schmeichelhafte Bemerkung. Die Vorstellung vorüber, geleitete man den Prinzen und sein engeres Gefolge nach einem der grösseren Privatzimmer, wo die distinguirte Gesellschaft mit dem Vorstand des Vereins sich zum exquisiten Mahle niedersetzte. Dasselbe verlief in der ungezwungensten Weise, und der Prinz unterhielt sich abwechselnd in der englischen und deutschen Sprache, wie es just der Zufall gab. Nach etwa einer Stunde erfolgte Aufbruch,, und der hohe Gast bestieg seine Equipage zur Rückfahrt, während deren sich, trotz der späten Stunde, derselbe Enthusiasmus seitens der nach Tausenden zählenden Menschenmenge entlang der Route, die der Prinz auf der Fahrt zur nahen Fähre nach der Pennsylvania Bahn nahm, manifestirte, der die Hinfahrt zum Club nahezu zu einem Triumphzuge gestaltet hatte.

Press Comments.

The arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William of Germany, which took place on Sunday forenoon, has since been followed by a constant succession of official events which have allowed no time for any of the many popular demonstrations prepared in his honor. Wherever the people have been given an opportunity to see the distinguished visitor, however, they have heartily acclaimed him, showing clearly that there is every desire to make Emperor William's representative feel that his visit is appreciated and is rightly construed as an evidence of the good relations existing between his country an dours.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather has been decidedly unfavorable, and that the arrival of the Prince one full day behind the schedule time has somewhat disarranged the original program of the authorities, every arrangement for the comfort and pleasure of the visitor has worked perfectly. During this brief tour, the Prince will have an opportunity to see something of the American people, and they in turn will have an opportunity to make him welcome in a purely American fashion.

—Picayune. New Orleans, La

Off for Washington.

On leaving the reception of the Deutsche Verein the imperial party were escorted by the troopers, mounted police, and two carriages containing plain clothes detectives, down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and then to the Pennsylvania Ferry, where they left their carriages and escort and went on board the ferry-boat New Brunswick for Jersey City, on their way to Washington.

In the railroad station there the Prince was greeted with cheers from a crowd of several hundred persons, and acknowledged the cheers by carrying his hand at salute as he walked quickly to his special train for Washington through a roped off inclosure.

The train stood on the extreme northern track at the end of the train shed. Drawn up on the track next south was a train of fourteen cars. This was for the use of those who wished to enter and from there view the Prince and party as they boarded their train. At the entrance to each car of this train were stationed policemen to see that the spectators, once having entered, should not leave.

The Prince and his party entered their train and at 1 o'clock started for Washington amid cheers from the crowd in the train shed, and in the "observation train," as it was called, that stood near that on which the Prince stepped.

The Prince, Ambassador von Holleben, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Rear Admiral Evans, Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, and Count von Baudissin were having refreshments in the private observation room in the Columbia soon after they stepped on the train.

The Prince's train was in personal supervision and charge of Assistant General Passenger Agent G. W. Boyd of the Pennsylvania Lines. John Vandegritt, one of the best and most reliable engineers on the whole system, handled the throttle of Engine No. 8,050. Conductor J. S. Dockley acted under the instruction of Mr. Boyd.

Prince Henry's Special Train.

The "Prince Henry Special," as the train which carried the Prince on his tour through the country is known, is composed of seven cars, specially selected by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pullman Company for this purpose. The Pennsylvania Railroad had entire charge of the train.

As announced before, the car used by the Prince himself is the private car Columbia, one of the finest cars ever built by the Pullman Company. It was frequently used by President McKinley on his tours through the country, but for this trip it has practically been transformed into a new car. It is seventy feet long, and contains five private rooms and one section. Two of the private rooms are large, and are furnished with brass bedsteads, chests of drawers, wardrobes, and large mirrors. There is also space for steamer trunks, and a separate toilet compartment communicating with each room. The private rooms are finished in mahogany, maple, and koko. The observation room, which is also the dining room, is sixteen feet long, finished in vermilion, and contains an extension table and two cabinets. Wide windows and a door inclose the rear end, which is a wide observation platform inclosed by nickel railings. The Prince received from this platform at points where the stop was too short to admit of his leaving the train. The kitchen, finished in English oak, is thoroughly equipped with the appliances necessary for the work of the culinary department. The car is heated by steam and lighted by electrolliers disposed about the ceiling.

Besides the Prince, the car was occupied by Admiral Evans, Ambassador von Holleben and Lieut. Capt. Schmidt von Schwind, personal adjutant to the Prince.

The other cars are the composite baggage and smoking car Utopia, a Pullman sleeping car, Biscay, for the attendants, three Pullman compartment cars, the Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa, and the dining car Willard.

The composite car contains a large compartment furnished with leather-covered chairs for the special use of smokers. There is also a barber's shop and a bath room. Tables on which are placed current literature and a well-selected library complete its special features. The forward end of the car is used for storing the baggage, and it also contains the dynamo, which,

run by live steam from the engine, supplies the light for the entire train.

The dining car Willard is finished in mahogany, with high pitched roof, and presents upon entrance through wide vestibules the appearance of a small but cozy cafe. It is furnished with ten tables and ordinary cafe chairs. The windows are wide, and the daylight floods the glittering silver and the snow-white napery with a pleasing effulgence. At night this attractiveness is intensified by the radiance of the handsome electroliers. The kitchen and storing capacity is ample for the requirements of a trip across the continent. A steward, a chef and three assistants, and five waiters compose the crew of this car.

The compartment cars Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa are all of the same pattern, though finished in different schemes of decoration. Even the compartments differ in style of their finish between mahogany, maple, English oak, and vermillion. There are ten staterooms in each car, all on the same side of the car, with a wide passage on the opposite side from end to end of the car. Every stateroom contains a double berth and is complete in its toilet and lavatory fixtures. The officers of the Prince's suite and the President's delegates were quartered in these compartments, and each one of them had a printed card with his name and the designation of his compartment printed thereon. All the staterooms are connected by communicating doors. The sleeping car Biscay was occupied by the valets of the officers composing the party.

The outlines of the itinerary prepared in Washington were developed and worked out in detail at the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Every stop of the train on its course of nearly 5,000 miles, every detail of its movement, was arranged by correspondence and wire with connecting lines a fortnight in advance of the starting date. The schedule was adapted to the peculiar characteristics of each connecting line, and the scope of the tour was measured by every available hour of the time at the Prince's disposal. Every General Manager of every road used knowed the exact time he would receive the train and the hours at which he was expected to deliver it at each point on his line.

Comments by the American Press.

The great event of PrinceHenry's visit to this country, the launching of the Kaiser's American-built yacht Meteor III., passed off smoothly yesterday morning. The Prince concisely summed up the ceremony in the cablegram he forwarded to his imperial brother: "Beautiful boat; successful launch; big crowds; congratulations from everybody."

The Meteor as long as she rides the waves will be the symbol of the new entente between two countries that are allied by so many ties that they have in common. For one hundred years this country, as the Prince neatly expressed it, has been an asylum for generations of Germans who have come here mainly to better their fortunes. One naturally thinks well of the country in which one prospers, but the hundreds of thousands of Germans who have done well in the United States, still retain a sentimental feeling for their native land. Even though the Fatherland failed to give them a living such as they enjoy here; even though the avenues of advancement are fewer and less broad than here, no German can forget that he was born in the most intellectual country in the world, and which has contributed so much to the advancement and the civilization of the human race. The country of Goethe and Schiller; of Frederick the Great and of Bismarck; of Theodore Koerner and Queen Louise; of Luther and Haeckel, is indeed a country to be proud of.

To the German exiles from home, Prince Henry appears like a bit of the old Fatherland, and if we find our ordinarily phlegmatic and stolid fellow citizens of German birth effusively happy we can readily understand, in the light of these things, the occasion for their ecstatic enthusiasm.

There are no better Americans, anywhere, than these same Germans, and part of their joy consists in the feeling that the visit of this Hohenzollern Prince will cement for a long time to come the friendly relations between the two peoples. The seed sown by the Emperor will reap a fruitful harvest of esteem, respect and mutual admiration.—Citizen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

With a breadth of hospitality which has had no equal in the history of journalism in this or any other country the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung entertained at the Waldorf-Astoria this week in honor of Prince Henry. Twelve hundred of the leading newspaper editors and publishers of th United States were the guests of the great German daily and the magnificence of that superb banquet will linger long in their memory. It was a colossal undertaking, but the success which crowned the efforts of Mr. Herman Ridder and his associates was a tribute to their executive ability. This banquet stands out uniquely as the most remarkable of the splendid functions tendered in honor of the distinguished guest of he country.—(Telegraph, Harrisburg, Pa.)

At the Capitol.

Prince Henry at Washington.—A Short Stop at Baltimore.

Prince Henry and his suite left Jersey City for Washington by his special train Monday morning at 1 o'clock. The train made an exceedingly slow run to enable His Royal Highness to enjoy a good night's sleep. It was after 7 o'clock when the Prince arose.

He breakfasted at 8 o'clock in his private car Columbia. He said he had slept comfortably and thanked the President's delegates and the railway officers for the arrangements made for his transportation. He expressed a desire to ride in an engine at some time, and it was arranged that he should do so somewhere in the mountains of Pennsylvania at the outset of his Southern tour later in the week.

The train arrived in Baltimore, Md., at 9 A. M. and left at 9.20. It was met by the Mayor of Baltimore and an escort of twenty-four prominent citizens. Two hundred members of German singing societies were also admitted to the station, but none of the crowd which congregated in the streets was allowed to approach the special train.

Prince Henry came to the rear platform of the long train and Mayor Hayes was presented to him by Mr. von Lingen, the German Consul. The Mayor said:

"It is my duty and pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the people of Baltimore, a cordial and sincere welcome. We have here a city which bears the name of an English Lord, and which contains a number of the best people in the world. Of these a large proportion are German by birth or parentage. But while they retain all their love for 'The Fatherland,' they are none the less loyal citizens of their adopted country. We have always held in the highest respect your illustrious father, your queenly mother and that noble woman, your grandmother, who embodied in herself all the attributes that go to make up the perfect woman."

The Mayor presented an engrossed copy of the resolutions of welcome which have been adopted by the city council, and the Prince, accepting it, replied:

"I thank you heartily, sir, for your cordial welcome and kind words, and beg that you will say to the people of Baltimore for me that I thank them, too, with all my heart."

The chorus of singers sang several German patriotic national airs. After a stay of twenty minutes the train pulled out amid the cheers of the crowd which lined the bridges over the tracks.

In Washington.

Prince Henry arrived in Washington at 10.20 A. M. The brother of the German Emperor and his personal representative came to call upon the American people in the person of their President. The affair was brilliant in color and glitter, as befitted the representative of a mighty monarchy; is was simple, hearty, cordial, unaffected as befitted the democracy extending its hand in fellowship to theGerman nation.

Hundreds of thousands of persons greeted the royal visitor at the Pennsylvania station, and cheered him from the station to the White House, from the White House to the German Embassy, from the Embassy to the United States Capitol. The Prince brought beautiful weather with him.

Society turned out to meet him. The most fashionable people of Washington stood in open landaus at the White House entrances and saluted him as he entered and as he drove away.

While he was driving up the avenue a salute of twenty-one guns was thundered from the navy yard.

Secretary of State Hay and Secretary of the Navy Long, accompanied by Third Assistant Secretary of State Pierce, and the personnel of the German Embassy, met the Prince at the station.

Secretary Hay greeted him in the name of the President, welcoming him to the capital of the nation. Secretary Long was presented and was warmly greeted by Prince Henry. Mr. Pierce was then presented.

Secretary Hay conducted Prince Henry to a temporary waiting room, where they chatted, while the other officials were being seated in their carriages under the direction of Mr. Pierce.

Two squadrons of the Second United States Cavalry were drawn up alongside the railway station, flanked on the right by a battalion of marines. A platoon of police under Major Sylvester lined the platform and the temporary passageway to the street. A large crowd was gathered about the station, and was held back by the police.

The carriages were all double-seated open broughams, each drawn by two horses. Coach-

GENERAL VON PLESSEN.

CONTRE-ADMIRAL VON BAUDISSIN.
AMBASSADOR DR. VON HOLLEBEN.

VICE-ADMIRAL VON EISENDECHER.

Photo by Th. Juergensen,

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NEW YORK
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men and footmen wore the Presidential cockade of red, white and blue, and rosettes of the same colors decorated the bridles. The rosettes on the bridles of the horses drawing the Prince's carriage were large and had streamers of red, white and blue ribbon.

The carriages formed in procession, each taking a place in advance of the one previously filled until finally the Prince entered his carriage, and was driv - to a position in front of the line. Cavalry bugles sounded a salute, and a long roll sounded on the drums. The procession then moved, Colonel Dimmick and his staff riding in advance of the carriage containing the Prince and a detail of policemen on foot walking on each side.

Prince Henry sat on the rear seat to the right, with Secretary Hay on his left and Admiral Evans on the front seat.

Pennsylvania avenue was lined with people, and stationed on each side, four feet from the curb, was a cordon of the District National Guard, extending from the station to the White House.

Just after the procession had started a woman, plainly dressed, broke through the line of soldiers and ran close to the Prince's carriage, cheering and waving her handkerchief. The Prince responded to her vociferous salutation with a military salute, and smiled at her. Secretary Hay and Admiral Evans joked him about his gallantry, and he joined with them in a hearty laugh. Throughout the drive up the avenue the party in the Prince's carriage were in high good humor.

The Prince was noisily received along the avenue, and responded to the cheers with a military salute, but never raised his chapeau. As the procession reached Fifteenth and G streets the Brigade National Band began to play "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and with the strains of this air following them, the procession turned into the White House grounds by the East gate. Prince Henry was received at the portico by Assistant Secretary Pierce and Acting Secretary to the President Loeb.

He was conducted to the Blue Room, where he was received alone by the President.

At the conclusion of the Prince's formal greeting and the friendly welcome by the head of this nation, the President said he desired to present the royal guest to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt. He led the way into the Red Room, where his wife and daughter were awaiting them.

After a hearty handshaking and a little talk, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed pleasure at the Prince's safe arrival, and said the anxiety felt at the storm which delayed the Kronprinz's arrival on Saturday had been shared by the Presidential household in common with the whole American people.

The Prince bowed his acknowledgements to this, and assured Mrs. Roosevelt that he appreciated the evidences of good will meeting him at every turn in the United States, and was especially pleased at her personal assurances of interest in his personal welfare.

The President left the Red Room, followed by the Prince walking with Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt following. They went to the Green Room, where a notable party had assembled to meet him. They were the Cabinet officers, their wives and daughters, the Presidential delegates and ladies, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Pierce, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Sanger, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Darling, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Loeb and Miss Carow.

The Prince remained at the White House for more than half an hour.

Leaving the White House, the Prince and his suite, still escorted by the cavalry, proceeded up Sixteenth Street, through long lines of people, banked eight and ten deep, to Massachusetts Avenue, where the proession turned in, the escort continuing up the avenue and ranging itself at salute, while the carriages were driven up Highland Terrace to the embassy.

The imposing-looking edifice was simply but beautifully decorated with miniature pine tree tops, and laurel, the German and American colors forming a handsome background. Above the building floated a big Imperial flag, indicative of the presence within of a member of the royal family. Great crowds of people peered from nearby windows and occupied points of vantage on the adjacent high ground.

A battalion of engineers from the barracks and the Second Cavalry Band were drawn up at attention in front of the embassy, while a special guard of honor of twelve marines, under command of Second Lieutenant J. Hudson Poole, stood within a few feet of the door.

When the royal visitor alighted from his equipage Ambassador von Holleben, who had preceded him from the White House, bowing low in obeisance, greeted him. As he did so he pressed the hand of the Prince gently to his lips. The Prince bowed gracefully in recognition. The Prince's suite, escorted by Adjutant-General Corbin, Assistant Secretary of State Hill and Count Quadt, were shown into the inner parlor, where light refreshments were served.

At the German Embassy.

The Prince arrived at the embassy promptly at 11:30. At 11:48 President Roosevelt, accompanied by Colonel Bingham, his military aide, Commander Cowles and Acting Secretary Loeb, reached the embassy. The President was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as

he stepped from his carriage and was received by the German Ambassador at the door.

Precisely at noon the President emerged from the embassy, silk hat in hand, and his long overcoat buttoned closely about his throat, and stepped lightly into his carriage. The crowd gave a rousing cheer as his carriage rolled away down the terrace toward the White House.

The crowd remained about the embassy for several hours, eager to get another glimpse of the imperial visitor.

After the departure of the President, the Ambassadors and Ministers called to pay their respects, the introductions being made by the German Ambassador.

It was the same brilliant assemblage that is seen at the White House on New Year's day to give greetings to the President—Turks in red fez, Russians in tall shakos, Chinese in rich Oriental silks. But to-day there was added brilliancy in the showy uniforms of the imperial receiving party.

Prince Henry remained in the drawing room while the Ambassadors were being received, meeting them separately and alone, the staffs remaining in the reception room to be greeted later. Lord Pauncefote was the first to be ushered in, followed by the French, Russian, Italian and Mexican Ambassadors.

In the meantime the foreign Ministers, and the staffs of both the Ambassadors and Ministers, had assembled in the ball-room, to await the end of the Prince's personal conferences with the Ambassadors. When these were over, the Prince entered the ballroom and received Ministers, then the members of their staff. The regalia of these diplomatic officers of high rank, with the Prince, admirals and generals, was brilliant. Almost every famous regiment in Europe was represented by men in rich, gold embroidered uniforms, their breasts resplendent with medals and decorations. The reception of the diplomatic corps lasted about an hour.

Right after the diplomats, the Washington city authorities paid their respects and made an address of welcome, to which the Prince made the happy reply that the treaty of amity of 1785 between the United States and Germany had never been broken.

After a brief rest, the Prince, in company with Ambassador Dr. von Holleben, returned the visits of the Ambassadors. He drove to the different homes in an open landau. As the Prince came into view the crowd gave him an ovation.

The Prince's first call was at the British embassy, Lord Pauncefote being the dean of the corps. He did not enter the embassy, simply leaving his card. Calls were then made on the French, Russian, Italian and Mexican Ambassadors, each place cards being left.

The calls did not extend to the foreign ministers, as their rank does not make them the personal representatives of their sovereign or ruler.

Returning to the embassy at one o'clock the Prince and his party lunched with the German Ambassador and his staff. The party at the table numbered 22. Prince Henry occupied the seat of honor with Dr. von Holleben sitting opposite. The lunch was confined to the Prince's party and the Ambassador's official staff, no American guests being present except the officers forming the honorary escort.

With the United States Legislators.

At 3:00 o'clock the Prince started for the Capitol. The Prince and his suite in carriages, escorted by a troop of cavalry and flanked on either side by a bicycle platoon of police, arrived at the eastern entrance of the Capitol at 4:00 o'clock—exactly on schedule time. The Prince wore the simple dark blue fatigue uniform of a German admiral. The members of his suite, too, wore fatigue uniforms.

Admiral Evans and General Corbin retained their parade dress splendor.

The party was met at the great bronze doors leading into the rotunda by a committee from the House consisting of Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, and General Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Conveyed through solid walls of people packed in the rotunda, the distinguished party entered the House.

Speaker Henderson invited the Prince to a seat. "Your Royal Highness," he said, turning to the Prince, who instantly arose, "it gives me very sincere pleasure on the behalf of the United States House of Representatives, to greet you with a cordial and heartfelt welcome.

"When you are ready to go from here we have made suitable provision for your accommodation in the gallery, so that you can see the House of Representatives in session. When you have remained there a length of time agreeable to you, a committee consisting of Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Dinsmore, also of that committee, and General Grosvenor, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, will consult your pleasure as to what further may be gratifying to you while at this end of the Capitol."

The Prince thanked the Speaker, and without further ceremony he and his suite proceeded to the gallery. His appearance at the gallery door caused an enthusiastic demonstration.

The Philippine question had been under discussion ere the Prince's arrival. It was resumed when he had taken his seat in the gallery, and the debate appeared to interest the Kaiser's brother deeply.

The Prince remained about ten minutes in the gallery and then descended to the Ways and Means Committee room, where a reception was to be held. The demonstration as the Prince left the gallery was even more enthusiastic than it was when he entered. A number of members rose to their feet and cheered.

The House at once adjourned to afford the members an opportunity to meet the visitor personally. The reception was informal.

The Prince's first view of the Senate could hardly have been more dramatic. The chamber was brilliantly illuminated from above, the overhanging galleries were thronged to suffocation, every Senator was in his seat, the sides of the chamber were fringed with Representatives drawn thither by news of the fierce conflict that was raging, and on the floor the youthful Senator from Texas, Mr. Bailey, was hotly engaged with several of the older leaders on the Republican side over the fight of the two Senators from South Carolina, who are in contempt of the Senate, to vote on the Philippine bill.

Senator Frye, with the Prince at his ,side, mounted the rostrum. There was no audible demonstration and the Senate debate proceeded. The Prince seemed engrossed in the scene, and for fully twenty minutes he sat almost motionless.

The Dinner at the White House.

The Prince then returned to the embassy to prepare for the dinner in his honor at the White House. The dinner was on an elaborate scale, and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an assemblage, such as has rarely, if ever before, gathered in the White House.

The table was set in the East Room, the decorations of which were on the most magnificent scale ever attempted. An effective and new feature of the decorations was the electric light illumination. Several thousand little electric lights of all colors, arranged in fanciful designs, supplemented the illumination from the great chandeliers.

They were hung in artistic festoons, from the tops of the large mirrors and gracefully intertwined on the smilax with which they were covered. A square canopy of them hung directly over the places occupied by the President, the guest of honor and those sitting directly opposite. In the mirrors and windows the electric light designs were of stars and anchors, emblematic of Prince Henry's duties as a sailor.

The immense table was in the shape of a crescent, with the convex side toward the east, where President Roosevelt had his seat. Large plates of pale pink primroses in beds of ferns were placed at intervals, and between them were huge crystal vases with bunches of red and white roses.

Pink-shaded candelabra completed the decorations of the table. On some of the mantles were large banks of pink and white azaleas, with beds of ferns and other greens, and on others there was a profusion of many-colored crotons, while from the ceiling hung folds of smilax, and from the chandeliers were festooned ropes of the same material, caught between clusters of electric bulbs.

Back of the seats occupied by the President and the royal visitor were draped from the top of the window the German and American flags. Music was furnished by the Marine Band.

Just before eight, Prince Henry arrived with Admiral Evans, U. S. N., in an open carriage. They repaired to the Red Room of the White House, where the guests assembled. The dinner was set for 8.30, and when that hour arrived the guests passed through the Blue Room where the presentations were made and thence to the East Room. President Roosevelt sat at the head of the table with Prince Henry on his right. On his left was Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. On the right of Prince Henry was Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, while to the left of Lord Pauncefote was the Mexican Ambassador.

Opposite to the President sat Secretary Hay, while to his right was Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and to his left the French Ambassador. To the right of the German Ambassador was Chief Justice Fuller.

During the dinner the President proposed the health of the German Emperor and the German people, saying:

"We admire their great past and great present, and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

The President also proposed the health of our guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, in these words:

"In the name of the American people I greet you and extend you our warmest welcome and the assurance of our heartiest good will."

Following the toast of the President to the German Emperor, PrinceHenry arose and addressing himself to the President, proposed a toast to him and to the people of the United States, accompanying it with an expression of

good will and a hope for the continuation of friendly relations between the German and American nations.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt were not present at any portion of the evening's festivities, the company being limited entirely to men.

At the dinner were the Prince's staff, the Presidential committee, all the Cabinet Ministers, Count A. von Quadt, Commander von Reuber, Senator Frye, Speaker Henderson, Senator Foraker, Charles H. Grosvenor, Senators Cullom, Aldrich, Cockrell, Hale, Hanna, Representatives Hitt, Hale, Payne, Richardson, Cannon, Livingston, Foss and Cummings, Lieutenant-General Miles, Surgeon-General Rixey, William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Henry B. F. MacFarland, President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia; Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; S. P. Langley, Secretary Smithsonian Institute; Richard Olney, Robert T. Lincoln, Carl Schurz, Cornelius N. Bliss, F. O. Wolcott, T. Jefferson Coolidge, J. Pierpont Morgan, Lewis Cass Ledyard, A. J. Cassatt, Marvin Hughitt, Arthur von Briesen, Professor Hugo Münsterberg, Adolph Busch, General Fred. C. Winkler, Clement A. Griscom, Consul-General Karl Buenz and Frederick W. Holls.

Before the dinner a large pastel portrait of Prince Henry, in naval attire, a statuette (bust) of the Emperor and an autograph naval scale prepared by the Emperor were presented to the President. The bust of the Emperor shows him in uniform of the corps guard with eagle-tipped helmet.

After the dinner the guests repaired to the parlors, where for an hour or more they remained in social conversation. The Prince chatted freely with the company, many of whom he had met during the day.

At 10:40 the party had dispersed, the Prince leaving directly for the railroad station, where his special train awaited him.

The menu card for the dinner were probably the most artistic ever printed in New York.

The cover of the menu card is executed in three colors—red, black and blue— standing out vividly in parts of the design and skillfully blended in others. The lettering is:

"Dinner given by the President of the United States at the White House, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1902."

The words are on a straightened scroll across the middle of the card. Above this is a picture of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the German and American flags crossed. Below the scroll is a picture of the Emperor's new yacht, Meteor, and in the lower right hand corner the White House.

Inside the cover is inserted the printed menu of the dinner. The whole, bound with German and American colors, makes a souvenir to be highly prized.

The President and party left Washington shortly before midnight for New York.

PRINCE HENRY ASCENDS THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.

Photo by Th. Juergensen.

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Launching of the New Yacht.

Serenely Slides the Meteor Into the Sea.—Miss Roosevelt Sets Emperor's Yacht Free and Christens Her.

In spite of the prevailing high wind and rain, fully five thousand people witnessed the launching of the German Emperor's new yacht at Shooters Island.

There was no drawback to the complete success of the occasion except the weather. The launching went off without the slightest hitch; there were no accidents of any sort, and a holiday humor ruled the big throng that witnessed the pretty ceremony from the special grandstands, from all the piers for half a mile about and from the Staten Island shore of the Kill von Kull. The day itself was gray and threatening, and at times in the early morning hours a fine mist fell; but the skies lightened a bit during the ceremony, and no rain fell until after the guests were well on their way back to the city.

President Roosevelt and Prince Henry, together with the official party, who had arrived on the special train early in the morning at Jersey City, went down to Shooters Island on the ferryboat Pennsylvania, which had been specially designated for that purpose. The hour set for the launching was 10:30, and it was only a quarter of an hour before that time when the Pennsylvania made fast at the pier at Shooters Island, a slight delay having been caused by the ferryboat Robert Garrett, which was disembarking the fifteen hundred special guests of the builders who had been brought over from the Battery. The President, the Prince, Miss Roosevelt and their party were welcomed on the pier by Wallace Downey, builder of the Meteor; A. Cary Smith, her designer, and Captain Miller, commander of the New York State Naval Militia, while Admiral von Baudissin and his staff, who had already been brought from the Hohenzollern, lined up at one side of the gang-plank.

The President and the Prince headed the procession to the huge shed under which lay the Meteor, the route being lined on either side with battalions of the Naval Reserve. As President Roosevelt and the nation's royal guest stepped ashore the national salute of twenty-one guns boomed out and warned the waiting thousands of their arrival. Following the President and the Prince came Miss and Mrs. Roosevelt, the members of the Prince's suite and the officials who accompanied the President from Washington. Many of them, including the Prince, who wore the full dress of his rank as admiral, wore uniforms, and the little procession presented a brilliant appearance and was roundly cheered as it passed up the long pier to the launching shed through the lines of Naval Reserves who were at "present arms." Both the President and the Prince touched their hats as they stepped ashore and were saluted.

Prince Henry and President Roosevelt came up the stairs that led to the grand stand under the Meteor's bows almost side by side, and as their faces became visible the waiting guests sent up a hearty cheer in response to which the Prince saluted gravely and the President raised his hat. Mayor Low and his party stood almost at the head of the stairs, and both Colonel Roosevelt and Prince Henry stopped to shake hands and exchange a word or two with him. Several persons whom the President knew personally then advanced and were presented to the Prince, after which the latter gave his arm to Miss Roosevelt and escorted her up the little flight of stairs that led to the platform over which the bows of the Meteor projected.

Miss Roosevelt was gowned in dark blue velvet, and wore a sable boa and carried a muff of the same fur, a large picture hat completing her costume. Upon her left sleeve she wore a black ribbon inscribed in gold letters, "Yacht Meteor." From the port bow of the Meteor hung a silver cord, at the end of which dangled the bottle of Rheingold champagne to be used in the ceremony of naming. This champagne was dedicated by the well-known Milwaukee firm of Jacob Best Co., representing Messrs. Söhnlein & Co., Schierstein o. Rhine, Germany. In a most exquisite leather case, plush lined, the bottle was shipped to the German Ambassador by the Jacob Best Co. after it had been on exhibition in Milwaukee's finest jewelry store for a day, where it attracted great throngs eager to see the very neat outfit containing German sparkling wine, not French champagne; indeed, the right "stuff" to baptize a German Emperor's yacht with,

The bottle was inclosed in a silver network to prevent the broken glass from flying when the President's daughter should hurl the flask against the vessel's side. The bottle was decorated with the German colors and bore the German imperial coat of arms and the coat of arms of the United States. Near by upon a little table

lay a silver hatchet with which Miss Roosevelt was to set the Meteor free. It was thus inscribed:

> This hatchet was made to cut the heading cord at the launching of the schooner yacht Meteor, built at New York for H. I. M. William II. of Germany, and was used by Miss Roosevelt Feb. 25, 1902.

The President soon left the platform and for several minutes was busily engaged in greeting old friends and associates whose faces he had recognized among the guests. Soon after 10:30 a shrill whistle was heard, and at once the sound of a hundred hammers knocking out the shorings that held the Meteor fast. The din was so considerable that it made conversation difficult, and the Prince's head was frequently bowed in Miss Roosevelt's direction as he leaned forward to catch the words that fell from her lips. The two kept up an animated conversation until the actual ceremony began.

Soon the President returned to the platform. He was followed by Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary and Mrs. Root, Baron von Holleben, Admiral von Baudissin, Rear Admiral Evans, Adjutant General Corbin and A. Cary Smith, the yacht's designer, who had been anxiously flitting about for some moments. Upon the deck of the Meteor, in addition to the workmen, were Lieutenant R. H. Parmley, U. S. N., Captain Berthold, Captain W. Parker and Captain Ben Parker, the German Emperor's sailing master.

Miss Roosevelt stepped to the bow of the yacht, lifted the bottle gingerly, glanced at the Prince, and made a brief remark accompanied with a bright smile. Prince Henry smiled his approval and confidence in Miss Roosevelt's ability to play her part in the ceremonies satisfactorily. Then came another shrill blast of the whistle, and the noisy hammers became silent. Mr. Downey stepped to the speaking tube that ran from the yacht's keelside to the platform, and asked a question to which he received a reply. "Stand clear!" said Mr. Downey, and dropped the tube, and bowed to Miss Roosevelt.

The President's daughter without further delay seized the bottle in her right hand, and, exclaiming in a clear voice:

"In the Name of the German Emperor I Christen Thee 'Meteor,'"

flung it against the side of the yacht. The next instant she picked up the silver hatched and stepped to the covered spool over which passed the cord that held the weights that would, when released, remove the last obstacle that held the yacht from the waters that were waiting to claim her. With a single blow Miss Roosevelt cut the cord, and in an instant the big vessel began to slide serenely and noiselessly down the ways. As her stern struck the water a big cheer went up, and the steam craft in the Kill gave forth a roar of whistles such as is seldom heard excepting at the finish of a race for the America's Cup.

It took the Meteor just sixteen seconds to complete her journey. She took the water easily, and as she did so two long poles rose where her masts will one day be stepped, and between them floated her rainbow dress of many hued flags, the American flag at her forepeak and the imperial flag at the top of her mainmast. Simultaneously the marine band struck up the German national anthem. The Hohenzollern's band also played "The Star Spangled Banner." There was such a din of cheering and whistling, however, that neither band made much impression.

As the yacht struck the water Prince Henry turned to Miss Roosevelt, took her hand and bowed low over it, expressing his thanks. The next moment President Roosevelt stepped to the front of the platform and said:

"Let us give three cheers for the German Emperor."

These were given with a will, and they had scarcely died away when Prince Henry came forward and said, in the perfect English which he seems so well to command:

"I wish to propose three cheers for Miss Roosevelt."

These, too, were given just as heartily, and then a jack tar from the royal yacht Hohenzollern, who had some time before taken up his stand near the platform with an armful of huge pink roses, stepped forward and gave the flowers to Prince Henry, who at once presented them to Miss Roosevelt, and then took her hand and kissed it deferentially. The crowd cheered again, the President and the Prince again shook hands, and the ceremony was at an end.

While the puffing tugs in the Kill were taking charge of the yacht and towing her to a place of safety the Prince and the President held an informal reception just below the launching platform, after which they proceeded through lines of policemen and Naval Reserves to the upper floor of the moulding shed, a spacious structure, where luncheon was served. A special table for the guests of honor had been roped off from the rest and elevated upon a platform. Behind this table President Roosevelt and Prince Henry stood, with Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt and the members of the official party. When all had taken their places Prince Henry raised a glass of champagne and said: "On this occasion I wish to call for three hearty cheers for the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. Hip, hip!" The cheers were given with a tiger, when the President raised his glass and said: "I ask three hearty cheers for the guest who has already

THE CHRISTENING OF THE YACHT "METEOR" AT SHOOTERS ISLAND.

Photo by Th. Juergensen.

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won our hearts, Prince Henry of Prussia." When these had been given a voice from the crowd cried: "Three cheers for the young lady who has had the honor of christening the 'Meteor,' Miss Alice Roosevelt."

Miss Roosevelt's cheers were not less hearty than those given to her father and the Prince.

The official party did not remain very long at the table, but at once started for the pier, to take the boat to the Hohenzollern, where the Prince was to give a luncheon in President Roosevelt's honor.

There was a great crush to get a view of the Prince as the little procession started on its way back to the pier, and several women were trampled on and almost crushed in the scramble, but no serious accident occurred. The party then boarded the Philadelphia in the order in which they had left it, the Naval Reserves fired another national salute, and amid the cheers of the crowd and the tooting of scores of steam whistles, the Prince and the President sailed away.

Right after the launching of the yacht, the Prince sent to the Emperor the following cable dispatch in the German language:

"An den deutschen Kaiser, Berlin. Die Yacht soeben unter den günstigsten Auspicien vom Stapel gelaufen. Frl. Roosevelt vollzog die Taufe. Prächtiges Fahrzeug. Grosser Enthusiasmus. Ich gratulire von ganzem Herzen.

Heinrich."

Among the invited guests were the following:

Mayor Low, Hugh Auchincloss, John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mr. and Mrs. Acheis, Naval Commander Beshler, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Babcock, Baron Maurice de Brabant, Judge Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Broadbent, Col. D. Brainerd U. S. A., Dr. Carl Beck, Emil Boas, Arthur von Briesen, Ensign Charles Brinckerhoff, U. S. N., Rear-Admirals Bradford and Bowles, William H. H. Beebe, Congressman Richard Barthold, George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bissell, J. Ledyard Blair, Heinrich Conried, F. J. Coggeswell, Chas. H. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Cramp, George Cromwell, Hubert O. Cillis, Jacob A. Cantor, Alfred Chasseaud, Commander Cowles, U. S. N., Captains F. E. Chadwick and C. D. Clark, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral Crowinshield, Delancy Coster, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Choate, Col. Ashley W. Cole, Ex-President Cleveland, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. Howard Duffield, N. W. Dingwald, Adolph de Barry, Captain C. H. Davis, U. S. A., Admiral Dewey, Rear-Admiral Evans, Gibson Fahnestock, Ex-Comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch, Commander B. P. Forshew, Lieutenant-Commander Ford, U. S. N., A. Fabri, F. C. Fahnestock, Rear-Admiral Farquar, Recorder John W. Goff, Abraham Gruber, Supreme Court Judge Gildersleeve, Wage Hampton, Gilbert R. Hawes, Brigade-General C. U. Haywood, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral Howell, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, James J. Hill, Morris K. Jesup, Adrian Joline, Col. Amso Kimball, S. Nicholson Kane, J. F. Kernochan, Montague Lessier, Rear-Admiral Melville, J. Pierpont Morgan, Ex-Congressman J. Murray Mitchell, D. O. Mills, Capt. Jacob Miller, John A. McCall, Governor Franklin Murphy from New Jersey, Herman Oelrichs, Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neil, Frank R. Presbrey, Senator T. C. Platt, Frank H. Platt, Herman Ridder, Dr. P. M. Rixey, Miss Helen Roosevelt, H. H. Rogers, John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., William Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, Col. Jacob Ruppert, jr., Nathan Straus, Gustav H. Schwab, Carl Schurz, H. Edward Swanstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, Captain Charles Sigsbee, U. S. N., A. Carl Smith, Herbert Satterlee, Ex-Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, J. Kennedy Todd, J. Frederick Tams, Edward Uhl, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt jr., Alfred T. Vanderbilt, George W. Vanderbilt, John W. Vroman, General Wingate, John Wanamaker, Rear-Admiral John C. Watson and Creighton Webb.

Luncheon on German Soil.

President Roosevelt the Guest of Prince Henry on Board the Hohenzollern.

President Roosevelt was the guest of Prince Henry Tuesday afternoon on German soil—that is, on board the Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern.

Beneath the folds of the imperial standard of Germany and the blue flag of the President of the United States, which flew from the same masthead on parallel halliards, the representative of Germany's ruler and the executive head of the United States testified to a growing sense of friendship between the two nations.

The luncheon for President Roosevelt was served at 1 o'clock in the dining saloon on the main deck and in the officers' messroom, on the same deck, the latter being used also because of the number of the guests. There were sixty-six in all. The yacht, as well as the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, on the opposite side of the pier, was gay with strings of flags, which snapped in the stiff wind. The dining saloon was almost a bower, with its decorations of roses and azaleas. In the place of the five small tables, which is the ordinary arrangement, was one long table, with plates for forty-five persons. On it was a service of gold, silver and glass belonging to Emperor William.

The guests arrived some time before the hour announced for the luncheon. It was 12:25 P. M. when the navy tug Vigilant, on which were the President and Prince Henry, preceded by the tug Castor, of the North German Lloyd Line, and followed by the police boat Patrol, arrived from Shooters Island and drew alongside the pier. There were few outside the police and the newspaper men to witness the landing of the party. As President Roosevelt and Prince Henry, who was on his right, walked along the pier it was observed that Prince Henry was much the taller. President Roosevelt's head was uncovered during the short walk from the end of the pier to the gangway of the Hohenzollern. Prince Henry stopped a moment to greet several of the officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, standing on the pier shaking hands with them. Immediately behind the Prince and President Roosevelt were Mrs. Roosevelt and Admiral von Tirpitz, and Miss Alice Roosevelt, escorted by Ambassador von Holleben. Behind these followed the other guests, including Rear Admiral Evans and Mayor Low. The Marine Band, which played at Shooters Island, had preceded the party on the navy yard Tug Narkeeta, and was on the deck of the Hohenzollern ready to greet the party.

As there was yet half an hour before the luncheon would be served, Prince Henry and his guests retired to the reception room on the deck beneath the dining saloon. There Prince Henry, representing Emperor William, presented to Miss Roosevelt a gold bracelet in which was set a small picture of the Emperor. It was the Emperor's gift to the young woman as sponsor for the new yacht. Only those standing near the little group when the presentation was made were cognizant of the fact that Miss Roosevelt was being thus honored. Prince Henry made a very brief address in presenting the bracelet, and Miss Roosevelt, in turn, accepted the gift with a few words in which she expressed her thanks and appreciation of the gift. The bracelt is plain and without inscription. In it is set the Kaiser's picture, which is studded with diamonds and other precious stones. In presenting the gift Prince Henry explained that it came direct from the Emperor.

After the presentation the party ascended to the dining saloon and took their places. Prince Henry occupied the place of honor, in the middle of the table. On his right sat Mrs. Roosevelt and on his left Miss Roosevelt. Directly opposite was seated President Roosevelt. Other guests on the right of the Prince were General von Plessen, Mrs. Root, Vice Admiral Baron von Seckendorff, Mrs. Bingham, Rear Admiral Barker, Miss Root, Morris K. Jesup, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, and Commander Cowles. On the left side of Prince Henry, besides Miss Roosevelt, were Vice Admiral von Eisendecher, Mrs. Corbin, Mayor Low, Mrs. Cowles, Rear Admiral Bowles, Congressman Littauer, Levi P. Morton, Alfred C. Johnson and Wallace Downey. On the opposite side of the table, besides President Roosevelt, there were seated Ambassador von Holleben, Secretary Root, Adjutant General Corbin, Admiral von Baudissin, General Brooke, Senator Lodge, Assistant Secretary Loeb, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, James Stillman, Edward A. Adams, A. Cary Smith, the designer of the yacht Meteor; Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary David J. Hill, Rear Admiral Evans, Carl Schurz, Senator Spooner, J. Pierpont Morgan, Colonel Theodore

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

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In the messroom at the main table Captain von Holleben of the yacht Hohenzollern presided. Others at the table were Jacob H. Schiff, Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, John Crosby Brown, Commander von Grumme, President Tietjens of the Hamburg-American Line, L. M. Goldberger, President Plate of the North German Lloyd Line, Lieutenant Commander Schmidt von Schwind, Ernst Thalman, Dr. Julius Uhlman, Captain von Müller, Dr. Reid, the surgeon of Prince Henry's suite; George F. Vietor, Captain Duval of Squadron A, and Mayor Lankering of Hoboken.

At the smaller table in the messroom were seated Vice-Consul Giessler, Lieutenant Commander von Egidy, Lieutenant Commander Karpf, and Lieutenant Commander von Trotha.

In the course of the luncheon Prince Henry rose and toasted the President of the United States in these words:

"Mr. Roosevelt: you are here on board as the guest of his majesty, the German Emperor, and I really believe that it is the first time that a President of the United States of America has ever been on board of one of his majesty's ships. Please God, may it not be the last time! I wish to thank you heartily for the reception I have had, from the first day I landed up to this moment, and it is my sincere and certain impression that there is a strong feeling of personal friendship arising between us. May it extend to the benefit of our two great nations. I propose three cheers for Mr. Roosevelt."

The President arose directly to answer, saying:

"I wish to express my hearty thanks for the kind words your Royal Highness has expressed on my behalf, and I wish you to understand that it is no empty compliment, that your Royal Highness has already won a genuine place in our affections and goodwill. I highly appreciate that His Majesty the German Emperor has sent you to the American people, and I thank you personally, and, what is, of course, of much higher importance, that you have taken a step which naturally must knit closer together the two great nations whose friendship means so much for the future welfare of the entire world. To express finally a personal wish of my own is to say that I look forward with great pleasure to the day on which I shall be your guest in your quality as admiral on board of one of your battleships." (Cheers for the Prince.)

The Prince expressed his thanks to Miss Roosevelt, in the first place for the truly graceful way in which she performed the ceremony at the yacht. "We sailors are said to be superstitious," continued the Prince, and, turning to Admiral Evans, he said: "I believe, Evans, we are not, but, however this may be, there will be a happy future to this craft from the fact that (turning to the builder of the yacht) she was built by the hands of artists, and was at her first appearance on the water linked with the name of a lady. We sailors are used to speak of our ship as 'her,' and we keep and treat our ships like our wives. I drink to the health of Miss Alice Roosevelt."

The luncheon was finished about 3 o'clock, the guests arising from their seats while the band played "Die Wacht am Rhein." Mayor Low went away before the function was over, in order that he might be in readiness for the reception at the City Hall. He stepped into an automobile at the pier.

At 3:10 o'clock President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered a carriage and were driven to the Twenty-third St. ferry. Their departure was preceded by a pretty ceremony. The President's flag was hauled down from the peak, where it had flown since the President boarded the Hohenzollern, the jackies drew up in quarters, and their rousing cheers were mingled with the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Soon after the President had gone, Miss Alice Roosevelt walked down the gangway on the arm of ex-Governor Morton. With Mrs. Morton they entered Mr. Morton's automobile and started for his house.

Prince Henry's speech at the press dinner in New York was uncommonly good, particularly in its combination of humor with a flattering recognition of the importance of the American newspaper editor. Some one has been coaching the Prince in this little matter. How should he have known, unless some one had told him, that in this country the press holds itself in very fair esteem? Nothing could have been more suited to an occasion which had drawn together 1,200 editors from all parts of the United States than the Prince's statement of what the Kaiser had told him before leaving home: "You will meet with many members of the press, and I wish you, therefore, to keep in mind that pressmen in the United States rank almost with my generals in command." Hoch der Kaiser!

—Republican, Springfield, Mass.

The Freedom of the City Given.

Mayor Low's Speech and the Prince's Happy Reply.

City Hall was the centre of interest Tuesday afternoon. Several hundred policemen lined the square, and they were kept busy from 2 till after 4 o'clock examining the passes of those who had a right within the line, and turning others away. The Mayor did not reach the Governor's chamber, where the Prince was to meet the Mayor's committee, until 3:50 o'clock. For three-quarters of an hour before this members of his committee were arriving in two's and three's. General Daniel S. Sickles had a pretty hard time getting up the stairs, but the greeting that he and Miss Sickles, his daughter, received was a large recompense for their efforts. Carl Schurz was one of the last to reach the City Hall before the committee adjourned to the aldermen's chamber. Others in the Governor's Room while the arrival of the Prince was awaited were Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, Colonel Willis L. Ogden, Oscar S. Straus, J. Hampden Dougherty, ex-Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn, Horace Clark Du Val, John Harsen Rhoades, James McMahon, George C. Boldt, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, of Brooklyn; Joseph C. Hendrix, J. Edward Simmons, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Richard Delafield, R. T. Wilson, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, William Berri, Emil L. Boas, General Anson G. McCook, George G. Williams, General Charles F. Roe, Cornelius N. Bliss, A. J. Dittenhoefer, General L. C. Brackett, Odolph Ochs, Heinrich Conried, Dr. A. Jacobi, Miles M. O'Brien, Professor Felix Adler, Louis Windmüller, Rudolph Keppler and William Ordway Partridge. Controller Grout, on account of illness, was unable to attend the ceremonies. He was represented by Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips.

At just 4 o'clock the Prince's mounted escort was seen coming up Broadway, accompanied by the cheers of the people who lined that thoroughfare. Seven minutes later the vanguard reached the north entrance to the City Hall, and it was the work of only a minute or two before the Prince's carriage door was opened and he sprang lightly to the walk. The steps were covered and carpeted. Secretary Reynolds met the Prince at the foot of the stairway, and led him and Ambassador von Holleben to the Mayor's private office, on the ground floor. The Prince and the ambassador were followed quickly by their suites and by General Corbin and Rear Admiral Evans and the Washington officials.

About five minutes later the Prince and Secretary Reynolds made their way up the winding staircase to the Governor's room. The Mayor stepped forward and grasped the Prince by the hand, saying:

"I am glad to welcome your Royal Highness to the City Hall."

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Mayor. I thank you," returned the Prince.

Then the Mayor presented Carl Schurz, a member of the citizen's committee, to the Prince. General handshaking and introductions followed for about a minute. When General Sickles was presented the Mayor said:

"I present to you General Sickles, the hero of Gettysburg."

"My great pleasure," said the Prince.

The Mayor noticed that the Prince was looking at the top of the beautiful old table in the Governor's room, and he said:

"This is Washington's writing table. Washington, you remember, was the first President of the United States, in 1789."

The Prince stooped down a little and examined some mosaic lettering in the top of the table, and then said:

"Is it, indeed?"

By that time the committee of the Board of Aldermen appeared, and the Mayor said:

"Your Royal Highness, I wish to present the President of the Borough of Manhattan, Mr. Cantor; Mr. McInnes, the vice-president of the board, and Mr. Gaffney."

Mr. Cantor, as chairman of the committee, said:

"It is my distinguished privilege to inform you that the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York is in session, and, if agreeable to you, sir, they await your presence in the chamber for the purpose of conferring upon you the freedom of the city."

The Prince signified his readiness to go to the aldermen's chamber, and after a few minutes' conversation, during which time the Citizens' Committee found seats in the gallery of the chamber, Mr. Cantor led the way to where the aldermen were assembled. President Fornes was in the chair. On his left, several feet away, stood Edward Hetherton, a veteran clerk at the City Hall, holding in his arms, as if it were a baby, a beautiful rosewood silver mounted box, inclosing the parchment which conveyed the formal

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MRS. ROOSEVELT, MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT AND PRINCE HENRY AND SUITE.

Photo by Th. Juergensen.

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welcome to and the freedom of the city on the Prince. Detective Sergeant Kennell escorted the Prince and Borough President Cantor into the chamber. As they entered every one in the room arose. Borough President Cantor and the Prince stopped at the rail in front of the desk, and Mr. Cantor said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to present to you, sir, and to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, the guest of the nation."

President Fornes bowed, and then said:

"It is my great pleasure and esteemed honor, in behalf of the Board of Aldermen, the legislative body of the City of New York, to express a most cordial welcome to His Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, and I beg place for him at my right. Your Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, it is my especial honor to request His Honor the Mayor of New York to tender you the resolutions passed by this body granting you the freedom of the city."

Speech of the Mayor.

The Prince took the seat on Mr. Fornes' right, with Mayor Low on the president's left. The Mayor took the parchment from its silver bound box, and, facing the Prince, addressed him as follows:

"Your Royal Highness: The City of New York, in the charter granted to it by Governor Dongan, in 1686, is spoken of as already an ancient city. It will naturally occur to you that this is the phraseology of the New World. But it does not signify that in receiving the welcome of New York you are receiving the greetings of one of the oldest centres of civilization upon this continent. The freedom of the city, which is now to be conferred upon you, has not very often been granted in all our history. If it be now, in fact, but a form of words, it is a form that signifies high regard and genuine friendship for him upon whom it is bestowed.

"Our ancient city, in the course of the years, has become the metropolis of America. It is not a capital like the great cities of Europe, for it is not the seat of government, either of the State of New York or of the United States. But it is in a very real sense one of the most important centres of the nation's life, for here are to be found many of the men who give shape to the financial, the commercial and the industrial progress of the nation. More, also, it may fairly be claimed, it is one of the most influential centres in this country of education, music, literature, art and sciences. To all of these claims to eminence on the part of our city our fellow citizens of German birth and descent have contributed their part in full measure. It is, therefore, a pleasure to all our people to-day to welcome here one who so worthily represents their Fatherland.

"We welcome your Royal Highness heartily for your own sake, and we welcome you equally as the representative of your imperial brother, the Emperor of Germany. We hope that your visit will do much to cement the friendship always existing between Germany and the United States; between the country of Steuben and De Kalb and the country of Washington.

"By the authority of the Board of Aldermen of the city I have now the honor to confer upon your royal highness the freedom of the city of New York."

Reply of the Prince.

All eyes were focussed on the Prince while the Mayor was speaking. He was entirely at his ease. As he accepted the parchment from Mr. Fornes he said:

"Mr. Mayor, I am most grateful for the kind reception I find here in this house, as well as for the very kind words you express on this occasion. I am fully aware of the fact that it is an exception that a member of my family should have been offered the freedom of the city of New York. I may add that I am proud of it. Itis the first city which so many of the Old World going to the New World meet and see. It is a city which has been an asylum for so many of my countrymen. It is—I am aware of the fact—the centre and a centre of commerce. I was deeply touched by the reception which I found on the day of my arrival as well as to-day when I drove up to the City Hall.

"All of you know perfectly well that I am not here on my own behalf, but that I am here on behalf of His Majesty the German Emperor, my beloved brother and sovereign. I am sorry that I cannot repay you for all the kindness I have found here, but I think that I am quite safe in saying that I may offer you the friendship of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and I agree with you, Mr. Mayor, if I may say so, that I have not come here to create a friendship, but to carry on the old friendship which has existed between our two nations, and which I hope may remain the same in the future. I wish to thank you once more and conclude with my heartfelt thanks for the kindness and for your offering me the freedom of the city of New York. I wish to add that I wish the city of New York everything which is good for the city of New York."

While the aldermen and members of the Citizens' Committee were applauding the Prince's speech the Prince reached forward and shook the Mayor warmly by the hand, and then greeted Mr. Fornes in the same way. Borough President Cantor then advanced from the front row of seats, the Prince stepped down from the plat-

form and immediately made his way to the Mayor's private office on the first floor, escorted by Mr. Cantor. Storm coats were quickly put on, and at 4:40 o'clock the Prince and his party and the representatives of the United States army and navy passed out of the north entrance to the carriages in waiting. Mayor Low was in the vestibule, and shook hands with all the visitors. The wind was blowing a gale as the carriages rolled away. There were smartly clad troopers in front and behind each carriage, and as the Prince and his friends rode out into Broadway the crowds along the way cheered lustily.

The casket and engrossed resolutions presented to Prince Henry by the Mayor and aldermen were greatly admired. They were furnished by the Tiffany Company.

The resolutions, which were adopted a few days previous, in preparation for this ceremony, are beautifully illuminated. They are on parchment, and are made so as to roll on an ivory roller. At the top, to the left, is a representation of the City Hall, and on the right a representation of the yacht Meteor. In the centre is the German imperial coat of arms. The resolutions have the usual illuminated titles, and the whole is signed by Charles V. Fornes, as president of the Board of Aldermen; approved by Seth Low, as Mayor, and with the attest of City Clerk Scully. On the left, at the bottom, is the gold seal of the city.

The casket is 12 by 6 by 4 inches, and is made of rosewood, bound and embellished with silver. The panels are somewhat curved, giving a raised appearance. They are bound with heavy bands of silver.

The Prince the Guest of Mayor Low.

Mounted Policemen and Troop C escorted Prince Henry and his party Tuesday evening to the Metropolitan Club, where Mayor Low gave a dinner in his honor. Punctually at 6:30 P. M., the hour set for the dinner, the Prince arrived at the beautiful club-house on Sixtieth Street. Only one hundred guests were invited, and all save one were present and introduced to the Prince by Mayor Low. For every one the Prince had a kind and friendly word, and it seemed as if he knew a good many of those present by reputation.

The matter was an entirely informal one, which apparently pleased the honored guest very much. He stepped from one group to another, chatted here and there, shook hands, and won the admiration and friendship of all. Much praise he found for his remark to Rear Admiral Evans: "Do not let these men (meaning Troop C) stand in the drenching rain to wait for us; don't you think the mounted police escort enough for us?" The Admiral notified Captain Debevoise that he might take his men home; but the Captain and his men stayed until the Prince went to the Opera House, escorted by them.

The dinner was served in the banquet hall on the fourth floor of the club-house. The hall was decorated with palms and American and German flags. The tables formed a crescent and were heavily laden with silverware and American Beauty roses. Mayor Low presided; on his right sat the royal visitor, on his left Ambassador Dr. von Holleben. There were no speeches, only three toasts were drunk, proposed by Mayor Low, to "The President of the United States," "The German Emperor," and "His Royal Highness Prince Henry." It was fully 9:30 when the Prince left the table and started for the Metropolitan Opera House. Those present at the dinner were:

H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, Baron Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador, Vice-Admiral von Tirpitz, Adjutant General von Plessen, Vice-Admiral von Eisendecher, Vice-Admiral von Seckendorff, Contre-Admiral von Baudissin, Captain von Mueller, Captain von Holleben, Captain Hipper, Captain-Lieutenant v. Grumme, Captain-Lieutenant Rebeur, Dr. Reiche, Captain-Lieutenant Schmidt von Schwindt, Captain-Lieutenant von Trotha, Captain-Lieutenant von Egidy, Captain-Lieutenant Karpf, Baron Ritter, Baron Kapherr, the Presidential delegates David J. Hill, Major-General Henry C. Corbin, Admiral Robley D. Evans, Lieutenant-Governor L. Woodruff, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Major-General John R. Brooke, Admiral A. S. Barker, Col. Theo. A. Bingham, Commander William S. Cowles, Comptroller Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, President Board of Aldermen, Supreme Judge Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge William W. Goodrich, 2. Appellate Division, District Attorney William Travers Jerome, Consul Geisler, John Jacob Astor, Samuel D. Babcock, William H. H. Beebe, John Bigelow, Emil L. Boas, John Crosby Brown, E. J. Berwind, John G. Carlisle, William G. Choate, John B. Claflin, Samuel J. Clemens, Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, Heinrich Conried, R. Fulton Cutting, R. W. de Forest, William E. Dodge, H. C. Fahnestock, Henry O. Havemeyer, George

PRINCE HENRY AND MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

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H. Haven, General Nelson H. Henry, Henry F. Howland, Morris K. Jesup, John J. La Forge, Daniel S. Lamont, Ex-Secr'y of War, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Woodbury Langdon, C. Adolphe Low, William G. Low, Charles F. McKim, Edward A. McDowell, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, R. C. Morris, Benjamin T. Tracy, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Cornelius Vanderbilt, A. T. White, Levi P. Morton, Dr. James W. McLane, Alexander E. Orr, Col. Stephen H. Olin, Thomas B. Reed, Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, J. Harsen Rhoades, Herman Ridder, Douglass Robinson, John D. Rockefeller, Major-General Charles F. Roe, W. C. Schermerhorn, Charles C. Schieren, Jacob H. Schiff, Carl Schurz, Gustav Schwab, Isaac R. Seligman, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, James Speyer, John H. Starin, Edmund C. Stedman, Oscar S. Straus, James Stillman and Edward M. Shepard.

Gala Night at the Metropolitan.

Exquisite Performance and Wonderful Decorations.—Society Turns Out.

The gala night at the Metropolitan Opera House, which had caused the Citizens' Committee so much care and anxiety, fully rewarded those in charge of it for their labors and trouble. It was indeed a memorable evening in every respect, a festivity which only a metropolis like New York could have so elaborately arranged and so successfully carried out in every detail.

The opera house has never looked so beautiful before as it looked in the garb which it wore to welcome the Prince. The decorations were so elaborate, so rich, so lavish and at the same time so thoroughly tasteful and artistic that they merit the fullest description. Only, unfortunately, description cannot convey the picture or give to the mind the feast which the display gave to the eye.

The material most used in adorning the house was southern smilax, which all but hid all that is ordinarily seen of the interior of the auditorium and the entrance halls. All the box and balcony fronts were covered with it, and strings of it hung at the sides of the proscenium opening from the top of the opening to the stage. These strips of green foliage were thickly studded with white and green electric lights. The same scheme was carried out above the stage opening, where long garlands of smilax, gleaming with white and green lights, were hung in festoons, while in the middle and high up the apex of the design was formed by a group of American and German flags and shields.

On the balcony and box fronts the screens of smilax were relieved with frequent bunches of azaleas and marguerites, and with stars of white lights shining through the green leaves. The royal box was formed by removing the partitions from five boxes in the middle of the lower circle. The front was decorated with American Beauty roses, in addition to the green. The interior of the box was hung with crimson velvet and across its front was a canopy of crimson velvet and white satin. Behind the royal box the corridor on which it opens was cut off from the other boxes by hangings of tapestry.

One of the most beautiful effects of all was the ceiling, where the chandeliers shone through a network of strings of smilax and white and green electric lights, radiating from the centre to all sides, like the strands of a cobweb.

In the vestibules the scheme was the same, the decoration consisting chiefly of smilax, interspersed with white and green lights. The stairways were further embellished with azalcas, marguerites and palms, and the rails were twined with American beauties. The chandelier in the middle vestibule was hung with garlands of red roses. In the outer lobby were more of the smilax and palms, with the addition of bunting of the German colors.

Outside the house the crowds of Broadway needed to be cheered with more glaring effects, and there the decorations consisted chiefly of lights. White electric lights marked out a great square over the entrance. At the upper corners of it were American shields, in the proper colors, and at the lower corners were shields bearing the device of the Prussian eagle in blue, crowned with gold. This design was repeated at each corner of the building. At the top of the latter was the most brilliant feature of all: the outline of the new yacht in white lights, bearing its name in red fire and sailing on a sea of blue incandescence.

The Elblight System, No. 114 West Thirty-second St., New York City, indeed deserves the highest praise for this most ingenious and wonderful attractive work.

It goes without saying that the brilliancy of the audience was in keeping with that of the house—people who can pay $30 each for opera tickets can also dress well. There have been larger audiences in the Metropolitan, but rarely one in such festive rayment. The audience, too, was fairly prompt for an operatic audience, most seats being filled by 8 o'clock. The Prince had

not come, of course; he was expected by 9 o'clock, and he did arrive at 9:40.

The performance commenced at 8 o'clock. When the curtain went up, the chief beauty of the evening was disclosed. Another curtain came in sight, made up of long, hanging streamers of Southern smilax, filling the proscenium opening. The next instant this was all illuminated with hundreds of white and green lights, and then it rose bodily, disclosing the scene of the first act of "Lohengrin."

The program for the evening was arranged as follows: "Lohengrin," Act I. (in German); "Carmen," Act II. (in French); "Aida," Act III. (in Italian); "Tannheuser," Act II. (in German); "Le Cid," Act IV. (in French). "La Traviata," which was also billed, had to be omitted, Madame Sembrich declining to sing because the Prince had already left his box and part of the audience was following his example. Every one of the great singers of Mr. Grau's marvellous company appeared. They all did their very best, and the performance was indeed such a one as we may justly be proud of to exhibit even to a representative of the nation, which holds the foremost place in music.

The conductors of the evening were Messrs. Walter Damrosch, Seppilli and Flon.

A Brief Rest.

The Visit to General Grant's Tomb Postponed.

Wednesday morning brought a short rest for Prince Henry. He and his party arrived on board the Hohenzollern very late the night before or rather early on Wednesday morning, and all were greatly relieved by a long night's rest. The Prince did not get up until after 8 o'clock, and he breakfasted with his suite at 9 o'clock.

Capt. von Muller said at a little after 10 o'clock that the Prince had given up all idea of making the proposed visit to Gen. Grant's Tomb for that day. The ceremony of depositing the Emperor's wreaths would be postponed until after his return to New York after his long trip to the West and South.

Prince Henry devoted all the morning to his correspondence. But there was a continual procession to the pier of people who with various credentials and excuses sought admission either to the fenced-off inclosure or to the yacht itself.

It was about twenty minutes after 11 o'clock when Admiral Evans arrived. He came alone and it was his mission to escort the Prince to the luncheon at Sherry's.

"The Prince is a royal good fellow," he said. "He is already more of an American than any foreign visitor to this country whom I have met. As to the program for to-day, I can only say that the Prince is tired and I am tired and everybody is tired."

Soon after the Admiral's arrival the bugle of Troop C was heard far up the street and that body of cavalrymen, looking particularly trim and soldierlike, came clattering down to the pier and drew up in two accurately dressed lines on each side of the entrance through which the Prince was to pass on his way uptown.

After Troop C came a body of mounted police who were taken under cover on the pier and there held in reserve until the signal to start came. In addition to these there was a large force of policemen stretched in two lines from the pier to the street to keep the crowd back and the passageway clear. Still another large squad of policemen under Capt. Schmittberger were lined up on each side of the gangway leading to the Hohenzollern. In the meantime, four or five open carriages, the same that were used by the Prince and his suite in their journey from the Battery to the City Hall on Tuesday, drove down the pier.

There had been a more or less large crowd assembled in the street and in the vicinity of the pier all the forenoon, and these demonstrations brought to it such large reinforcements that it was soon almost as great in size as any which has gathered there since the Prince's arrival. There were ice and snow and slush and in places water ankle-deep in the streets and on the approaches to the pier. But this was nothing to the crowd.

They stood in it and slopped around in it patiently for more than an hour, all the time swept by a damp and icy wind from the northwest which must have made them about as miserable physically as could well be imagined. But they were rewarded at last. There was a stir about the gangway to the Hohenzollern, a signal for the leading carriage to come forward, and a moment later Prince Henry and Admiral Evans, both in full uniform, appeared upon the gangway with the Prince's suite looming up behind them. The carriage destined for Prince Henry drove forward and took its place on the rug spread before the gangway.

Hats were lifted and there were some symptoms of a cheer as the Prince and the Admiral

stepped into the carriage and took the rear seat, Admiral Evans on Prince Henry's left. Then the Prince's carriage moved slowly ahead and Gen. von Plessen and Vice-Admiral von Tirpitz entered the next which followed slowly after the one with the Prince.

The remaining carriages were quickly filled with the rest of the suite, the procession drove out to the pier approach, a detachment of the cavalrymen swung into line in front with a dozen more galloping on each side of the carriages. Still more brought up the rear and after them came the squad of mounted police.

In this order the procession moved quickly up the street.

Cheers were frequent, and the Prince was kept pretty busily engaged touching his hat in response, a little ceremony which he began the moment he appeared on the Hohenzollern's gangway, and continued almost uninterruptedly from time to time all the way along the route until finally he entered the door of Sherry's.

Prince Henry with the Captains of Industry.

Luncheon at Sherry's.—A Brilliant Gathering of Millionaires.

Prince Henry on February 26th met at luncheon at Sherry's 132 of the foremost financiers and business men of the United States.

The luncheon had been planned over a month ago, when it was learned that the Prince had expressed a desire to meet the leaders of American industry. For nearly three hours he sat and chatted with his hosts, questioning them in an informal way about the extent and character of American business enterprises, and showing lively interest in the reasons they advanced for the present remarkable prosperity of America. Those in charge of the luncheon were connected in no way with the entertainment committee appointed by Mayor Low, to arrange for the reception of the Prince.

The invited guests included Prince Henry and his suite, the "Captains of Industry," so termed by the hosts; United Sates Government representatives, the Mayor of New York, the commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and officials of the German steamship lines. The hosts were J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, Morris K. Jesup, John Claflin, Edward D. Adams, Elbert H. Gary, Abram S. Hewitt, William Rockefeller, Levi P. Morton, James Stillman, Alexander E. Orr, William K. Vanderbilt, and L. M. Goldberger.

It was only a second or two after 12:30 P. M. when the Prince's escort of mounted police and Troop C, swung around the corner of Forty-fourth St. and Fifth Ave., coming from the Hohenzollern. A few seconds later the carriage in which Prince Henry rode stopped at the Forty fourth St. entrance of Sherry's. The men of Troop C formed a line along the north curb, and as the Prince alighted, saluted him. Hundreds of people were scattered along the streets near the restaurant. The police had established a line at Fifth Ave., and another in Forty-fourth St., just beyond the entrance to Sherry's. The space about the doorways was kept well cleared. As the open barouche reached Forty-fourth St., the crowd broke into a cheer, which the visitor acknowledged by raising his chapeau. With the Prince was Rear-Admiral Evans.

In carriages behind that of the royal visitor were the members of his suite, officers of the Hohenzollern, and the other delegates of the President. Mayor Low came alone in an automobile.

Luncheon was served in the grand ballroom, which was beautifully decorated. Around the crescent shaped tables tennis nets, intertwined with roses and smilax, were spread. Colored electric lights shone among the blossoms. At the ends of each table had been placed silver jardinieres, filled with American Beauty roses. At the entrance of the ballroom stood standards of the United States and Germany. The walls were covered with tapestries.

At the Prince's table twenty-four persons were seated, and at each of the other tables sat twelve men. The crescent tables were arranged to face the Prince, the guests sitting on the convex sides of the tables. A broad aisle led from the elevators to the main table.

J. Pierpont Morgan presided, sitting at the centre of the large raised table. On his right was Prince Henry and on the Prince's right sat Morris K. Jesup. Ambassador von Holleben sat on Mr. Morgan's left.

The galleries overlooking the ballroom were filled with handsomely gowned women.

The luncheon lasted about one hour. During this time the Prince, who appeared to have fully recovered from the arduous social duties of the previous day, showed the greatest interest in all that happened. He chatted pleasantly with Mr. Morgan and Mr. Jesup, and appeared to be thoroughly enjoying himself. When the luncheon was ended Mr. Morgan proposed a toast to Pres-

ident Roosevelt. It was drunk in silence, all standing. Then Mr. Morgan proposed a toast to Emperor William. In drinking this those present stood. Soon afterward Mr. Morgan proposed a third toast—to Prince Henry. The Prince saluted gracefully, and bowed repeatedly at the applause which followed. He offered a toast to the "Captains of Industry." Then Mr. Morgan proposed a toast to "the ladies." All the men rose, faced the galleries and drank.

Tables were pushed to one side with the lighting of cigars, and every one had an opportunity to meet the Prince. As the line of guests advanced to the head table, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Jesup introduced each man to Prince Henry, designating the bank, business or corporation in connection with which the name of the guest presented was best known. Prince Henry smiled pleasantly and shook hands heartily at each presentation. He had a special greeting for each guest. The officers of the Hohenzollern and the Prince's suite were made acquainted with the other guests. When the courtesies had been exchanged, Mr. Morgan gave the Emperor's brother an illuminated booklet, wherein was printed the name of each guest, together with a brief sketch of his position in the industrial and financial world.

Those present besides the Prince were:

Edward D. Adams, Captain von Holleben, Alexander E. Orr, Consul General Karl Buenz, William Rockefeller, Commander von Grumme, George F. Baker, Vice-Admiral Baron von Seckendorff, Levi P. Morton, General von Plessen, Abram S. Hewitt, Ambassador von Holleben, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jessup, Vice-Admiral von Tirpitz, Elbert H. Gary, Vice-Admiral von Eisendecher, James Stillman, Admiral Count von Baudissin, M. Goldberger, Captain von Müller, John Claflin, Captain Hipper, Baron Ritter von und zu Grünsteyn, Dr. H. Wiegand, of Bremen; Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Gustav W. Tietgens, Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State; Mayor Seth Low, Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, George Plate, of Bremen; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Albert Ballin, of Hamburg; Commander William S. Cowles; Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Dr. Uthemann, Dr. Reich, Captain Baron von Kapherr, Lieutenant Commander von der Osten, Lieutenant Commander Schmidt von Schwind, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Lieutenant Commander von Egidy, Lieutenant Commander von Mantey, Lieutenant Commander Karpf, Count von Mentgelas, Frederick Pabst, William Barclay Parsons, Edward C. Pickering, Albert A. Pope, Henry S. Pritchett, Michael I. Pupin, Norman B. Ream, Edwin Reynolds, John D. Rockefeller, W. A. Roebling, Henry H. Rogers, Nikola Tesla, Robert H. Thurston, Elihu Thomson, J. Ogden Armour, George F. Baer, Alexander Graham Bell, Edward J. Berwind, John S. Billings, E. W. Bliss, Emil L. Boas, Frederick G. Bourne, Henry P. Bowditch, John A. Brashaer, Alexander E. Brown, Charles F. Brush, Adolphus Busch, A. J. Cassatt, Frank W. Cheney, Duane H. Church, Consul Geissler, James W. Alexander, Edward G. Acheson, Charles F. Clark, William B. Cogswell, John H. Converse, Charles G. Cramp, Francis B. Crocker, Charles Deering, Theodore L. De Vinne, William E. Dodge, John F. Dryden, James B. Duke, W. H. Dunwoody, Thomas A. Edison, Marshall Field, David R. Francis, John Fritz, George J. Gould, James B. Grant, Clement A. Griscom, James D. Hague, Charles M. Hall, Edward H. Harriman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Marvin Hughitt, Julian Kennedy, Samuel P. Langley, Robert T. Lincoln, Johnston Livingston, John A. McCall, John Markle, Samuel Mather, J. Rogers Maxwell, Charles S. Mellen, Rear Admiral Melville, Albert A. Michelson, D. O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, Charles A. Moore, George S. Morrison, Henry Morton, Franklin MacVeagh, Max Nathan, Simon Newcomb, Charles M. Schwab, Gustav H. Schwab, Irving M. Scott, Coleman Sellers, Samuel Spencer, Francis J. Sprague, H. H. Vreeland, Charles D. Walcott, Rear Admiral Walker, George G. Ward, Levi C. Weir, George Westinghouse, Edward Weston, P. A. B. Widener.

In selecting the dishes the hosts had in mind that Prince Henry said before he arrived in New York that he hoped to have an opportunity to partake of some characteristic American dishes. It was in consideration of German taste that the canvasback duck was boiled and not roasted.

The expressed desire of Prince Henry to hear some music which was distinctively American was the determining factor in the selection of the music.

Most of the guests left Sherry's before three o'clock, but the Prince and a few men with whom he desired especially to talk, remained longer. Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company; Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. Morgan, Mr. Jesup and Mr. Adams, were among those with whom the Prince enjoyed an informal chat while smoking at one of the small tables on the main floor

A bugle announced that the nation's guest was coming out. The cavalry escort and mounted police formed in front of the building, the cavalrymen presenting sabres. A troop of police turned into Fifth Ave. from Forty-fourth St. to clear that thoroughfare. The crowd about the entrance of the building was in good humor and ready for a ringing cheer when Colonel Bingham called for the Prince's carriage. At 3:38 o'clock the Prince and Rear Admiral Evans walked across the carpeted sidewalk and stepped into the carriage.

THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED GERMAN SOCIETIES FOR THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE HENRY.

1. Dr. Louis Weyland, President; 2. Richard Mueller, Fest-Marschall; 3. Georg von Skal, Vice-President; 4. Hermann Weber, Treasurer; 5. Henry Wolf, Financial Secretary; 6. B. Nagelschmitt, Secretary.

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Der grosse Fackelzug.

Ein wahres Flammenmeer.—Die Deutschen rücken aus, den Prinzen zu ehren.

Der mit so grosser Energie von allen deutschen Vereinen New Yorks und Umgegend für Mittwoch Abend arrangirte Fackelzug war in jeder Beziehung ein immenser Erfolg; die Demonstration machte einen geradezu überwältigenden Eindruck. Tausende und Abertausende von Bürgern deutscher Geburt oder Abstammung traten an, um dem fürstlichen Vertreter des deutschen Volkes, dem Bruder des deutschen Kaisers, dem jüngsten Ehrenbürger der Stadt New York und dem in seiner schlichten Liebenswürdigkeit bezaubernden Prinzen Heinrich in seiner Person eine aufrichtig von Herzen kommende Ovation darzubringen. War diese Huldigung auch seit Wochen schon vorbereitet, waren die Arrangements für dieselbe schon bis in die kleinsten Details getroffen worden, so trug sie am Festabend dennoch einen spontanen Charakter. Spontan war nicht allein die Begeisterung, mit der die Massen dem Prinzen im Vorbeimarsch zujubelten, trotz des Marschbefehles, der jedes Hurrah-Rufen untersagt hatte, spontan zeigte sich auch die überraschend grosse Betheiligung, die solche Dimensionen annahm, dass es zu letzter Minute sogar an Fackeln gebrach, und einzelne Kolonnen sich ohne solche begnügen mussten. Das hat jedoch dem glänzenden, über alles Erwarten glänzenden Zuge keinen Abbruch gethan. Ob mit oder ohne Fackeln, sie waren da die deutschen Vereine, und dem königlichen Gaste auch ohne Fackelzug ebenso lieb. Präcise zur angesetzten Stunde verliessen die einzelnen Sektionen unter klingendem Spiel ihre Hauptquartiere und mit militärischer Pünktlichkeit nahmen sie in den für sie designirten Strassen Aufstellung, mit Ungeduld des Augenbilcks harrend, in welchem das Signal des Trompeters die Ankunft des Prinzen in der Arion-Halle meldete.

"Arion" im Festkleide.

Lange, ehe die Vereine ihre Aufstellung nahmen, also um die frühe Nachmittags-Stunde, staute sich die schaulustige Menge in der Umgebung der Arion-Halle, so dass es eines starken Polizei-Detachments bedurfte, um die Passage einigermassen frei zu halten. Die Menge musste sich vorläufig, da Frau Sonne erst kurz vorher die drohenden Wolken durchbrochen hatte, mit der noch aller künstlichen Lichteffecte entbehrenden Arion-Halle begnügen, aber selbst bei Tageslicht war dieses Festgewand schon sehenswerth. Bis unter das Dach war das stolze Gebäude mit Guirlanden von Immergrün, blühenden Blumen und sinnigen Festoons bedeckt und an den sämmtlichen Fenstern waren Dekorationen, deren Mittelpunkt amerikanische und reichsdeutsche Wappen und Fahnen bildeten. Die Front der Halle an Park Avenue war natürlich ganz besonders reich bedacht, dort befand sich auch der Revue-Stand des Prinzen, der mittlere Balkon im dritten Stockwerke, der in eine Festloge verwandelt war. Ein Baldachin aus Purpur diente als Schutzdach gegen etwaige Wetterunbilden, die zum Glück nicht eintraten, und der Balkon selbst war durch Teppiche und sonstige Ornamente in eine Gala-Loge verwandelt. In ähnlicher Weise waren auch die beiden Seiten-Balkons dekorirt, die jedoch unbenutzt blieben.

Etwa eine halbe Stunde vor Ankunft des Prinzen flammte es plötzlich vom Erdgeschoss des Gebäudes bis hinauf zum Giebel auf und im nächsten Augenblick erschien "Arions" stolzes Heim der tausendköpfigen Menge wie ein Feen-Palast. Wo immer sich von sachkundiger Hand ein elektrisches Glühlicht anbringen liess, fand es seinen Platz in Form von graziösen Licht-Guirlanden, Sternen und sonstigen sinnigen Figuren, feierte das elektrische Licht in mondweisser und farbiger Variation seine Triumphe.

Und nun öffnete sich den Auserkorenen, die dem Empfange des Prinzen in der Halle beiwohnen durften, die Seitenthür des Gebäudes, und auch hier hatte der gastgebende Verein Alles für den Empfang des königlichen Gastes vorbereitet. Die Dekorationen hier waren dem schlichten Sinn des Prinzen offenbar angepasst, einfach, aber wundervoll, ausschliesslich aus Palmen, Weinreben und lebenden Blumen gebildet. Die weite Vorhalle, durch die der Prinz vor Allem schreiten musste, zeigte bei reichem Palmenschmuck ein durch elektrische Glühlampen unterbrochenes Dach von Weinlaub, zu beiden Seiten des Treppen-Aufganges standen Palmen, blühende Blumen und sonstiges Laubwerk, zu einer Allee aneinandergereiht, und im grossen Saale, woselbst sich bald darauf die unvergesslichsten Scenen abspielen sollten, war die Sommernachtstraum-Dekoration noch durch Palmengruppen verschönert. Hier harrte nun eine ungeduldige Menge Auserlesener, unter ihnen Mayor Seth Low, der Ankunft des Prinzen.

Der Empfang des Prinzen.

Auf die Minute, um 6 Uhr 30 Minuten, öffnete sich das Portal und der Ehrengast betrat mit seinem Gefolge in kleiner Admirals-Uniform die Halle. Am Portal hatte das aus den Herren F. von Briesen, Franz Leinhos, Richard Weinacht, Edw. Bennèche, C. M. Vom Baur, Julius May, H. Sohmer, Max Ams, Geo. Ehret, H. Stemme, F. Hildebrandt, Ed. M. Burghardt, Theo. De Lemos, Geo. Dietzel, John B. Pannes, Al. P. Mende, Rob. Welte, Rud. J. Mayer, J. Hoffmann und Thos. Handloser gebildete Empfangs-Committee des "Arion" Aufstellung genommen und Präsident Fr. von Briesen begrüsste den Prinzen mit folgenden Worten:

"Eure Königliche Hoheit heisse ich im Namen des Arion in unserem Hause willkommen. Ich hoffe, dass die Stunde, welche Eure Königliche Hoheit unter unserem Dache verbringt, bei Eurer Königlichen Hoheit in angenehmer Erinnerung verbleiben wird. Uns wird sie unvergesslich sein."

In herzlichster Weise nahm Prinz Heinrich diesen ersten Willkommengruss entgegen und erwiderte denselben mit den folgenden Worten:

"Herr Präsident! Es freut mich ganz besonders, unter dem gastlichen Dache eines Vereins erscheinen zu können, der sich die Pflege deutscher Sitten und des deutschen Liedes zur Aufgab gemacht hat."

Nach dieser kurzen Begrüssung entledigte sich der Prinz seines Mantels und durchschritt nun, rechts und links grüssend, auf dem Wege zum oberen Saal die Reihen der übrigen Herren vom Arion-Committee, die Aufstellung genommen hatten.

Im Empfangs-Saale hatten sich schon lange vorher die folgenden Committees der vereinigten deutschen Vereine aufgestellt, so weit sie nicht in dem Fackelzuge thätig waren:

Beamte des Executiv-Committees: Dr. Louis Weyland, Präsident; Geo. von Skal, Vice-Präsident; B. Nagelschmidt, 1. Schriftführer; Jacob Raster, 2. Schriftführer; Herman Weber, Schatzmeister; Henry W. Wolf, Fin.-Sekr. Mitglieder des Executiv-Committees: Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Theo. Baurhenn, Edm. Braendle, G. Bühler, Chas. Bischoff, Nic. Bonnländer, John Bissinger jr., Adolph Canzler, Chas. Dersch, E. Doempke, H. Feldmann, Chr. C. Gerhardt, Wm. F. Grell, Max Goldschmitt, H. O. F. Hesse, Theo. Henninger, John Häusler, Franz Kamprath, Dr. Alb. J. W. Kern, Henry Kröger, Theo. Krueger, Franz Leinhos, John Leppig, C. Max Loth, Richard Mueller, A. Mildenberger, F. Meyer, Leonh. Michel, John Moje, Henry Oedekoven, Dr. Pfannenschmitt, Dr. Arthur F. J. Remy, H. Rehse, Rev. John B. Beck, F. A. Ringler, Chas. Roth, S. K. Sänger, Dr. J. H. Senner, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Geo. Schultz, Chas. Schlott, Fred. Schill, Aug. Tiemann, Dr. A. von Düring, Franz von Briesen, Dr. A. Voegtle, W. Wrede, Ph. Wolf, Conrad Witt, Fritz Wendel, Emil Zeltner.

Finanz-Committee: F. O. Brandt, Dr. J. H. Senner, Chas. C. Gerhardt, Wm. F. Grell, Th. Baurhenn, S. K. Sänger, Ph. Wolf.

Ehren-Adresse-Committee: Dr. J. H. Senner, Dr. Alb. Kern, Theo. Henninger, F. A. Ringler, Geo. v. Skal.

Ehren-Mitglieder der Vereinigten deutschen Gesellschaft von Gross-New York: Richard H. Adams, E. B. Amend, Fred. Bachmann, Adolf Du Bary, Chas. F. Bauerdorf, W. Baumgarten, George Bechtel, Dr. Carl Beck, John F. Becker, Robert Behr, A. Behrens, Alb. Bertuch, Emil L. Boas, George C. Boldt, Henry Budge, E. M. Burghard, H. Conried, Hubert Cillis, George C. Clausen, N. S. Cohen, Carl Damschinsky, Hy. Diedel, George H. Diehl, Carl Dietz, Peter Doelger jr., Francis Draz, George Ehret, Rud. Erbsloch, John Eusner, Ewald Fleitman, Wm. Forster, Carl Fraeb, Alb. Gerstendorfer, Paul Goepel, Carl Goepel, George Gudewill, Rand. Guggenheimer, C. F. Gennerich, Hartmann Goldschmidt, J. Hasslacher, Henry Heide, Frau Rosa Herrmann, Fred. Herrmann, Mich. Heumann, Wm. Hofmann, W. Horrmann, Joseph Huber, J. C. G. Hüpfel, Carl Hutter, H. J. Hoff, Ad. G. Hüpfel, Dr. A. Jacobi, Robert Kammerer, Rud. Keppler, Dietrich Knabe, Th. Krüger, Chas. Kallstede, Hy. Kroeger, Percival Kühne, Herm. Kuhn, J. Kolle, Dr. F. Lange, J. Langeloth, Chas. Liebmann, Jos. Liebmann, August Lüchow, Walter Luttgen, Jul. May, Hon. Chas. F. McLean, George Meick, Henry Merz, Herm. Metz, J. F. O. Meyer, General W. Meyer, P. C. Mohrmann, Geo. Mosle, Nich. Muller, W. C. Muschenheim, Chas. Meyer, Louis E. Neumann, John B. Nohn, Louis Ottmann, Wm. Peter, Alb. Plant, H. F. Poggenburg, Ch. Raht, H. Rehfeldt, Herman Ridder, John Riefe, Louis Riess, W. P. Rinkhoff, Jac. Ruppert, Ad. Rehbein, F. W. Salzsieder, Ed. C. Schaefer, Max Schaefer, Rud. Schaefer, Samuel M. Schafer, H. B. Scharmann, Hon. Chas. A. Schieren, Jac. Schiff, Wm. Schlemmer, Leo. Schmid, R. A. Schnabel, Hugo Schumann, Carl Schurz, F. A. Schwarz, Herman Sielcken, Chas. H. Steinway, Albert Stettheimer, Jul. A. Stursberg, Florian Schneider, Casimir Tag, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Ernst Thalman, E. G. Toel, Ralph Trautmann, Edward Uhl, Alb. van den Dresch, R. van der Emde, O. G. Villard, F. von Graberg, C. von der Bruck, Dr. A. von Grimm, John Wagner, Felix Warburg, Dr. L. Weber, Walter Wesendonck, Wm. Wicke, Otto Wissner, Louis Windmüller, E. G. W. Woerz, E. B. Wolframm, Aug. Zinsser.

Ehe Prinz Heinrich den Saal betrat, erstattete Gross-Marschall Richard Müller, der in aller

Eile herbeigesprengt war, Sr. königlichen Hoheit die Meldung, dass der Fackelzug der deutschen Vereine Aufstellung genommen habe. Der Prinz erkundigte sich nach der Zahl der Theilnehmer und als ihm 10,000 Mann gemeldet wurden, äusserte er seine Freude an dieser stattlichen Betheiligung.

Nach dem Betreten des Saales wurde der fürstliche Gast vor Allem seitens des Präsidenten der Vereinigung deutscher Vereine, Dr. Louis Weyland, begrüsst. Dr. Weyland hatte neben einem Tisch, auf dem die dem Prinzen zu überreichende, kunstvoll ausgestattete Adresse lag, Stellung genommen und hielt nun an den Ehrengast die folgende Begrüssungs-Ansprache:
"Königliche Hoheit!

Wenn Königliche Hoheit die vielen Tausende Bürger dieser Stadt, die Brust geschwellt von Stolz und Frude, jubelnd vorbeiziehen sehen werden, wollen Hochdieselben in ihnen gewissermassen nur eine Delegation der vielen Millionen Bürger deutscher Abkunft dieses Landes sehen, die es sich nicht nehmen lassen konnten, dem hohen Gaste, dem erlauchten Vertreter Sr. Majestät des Kaisers und des deutschen Vaterlandes aus der Tiefe ihres Herzens einen warmen Gruss des Willkomms zu bieten und Königl. Hoheit zu beweisen, dass sie, obgleich treue Bürger ihres schönen Adoptivvaterlandes, doch mit tausend Banden der Liebe und Dankbarkeit an der alten Heimath hängen, wo sie der Muttersprache süssen Laut zuerst gestammelt, dem Lande der deutschen Treue.

Wolle es, wenn Ew. Kgl. Hoheit, voll der schönsten und erhebendsten Eindrücke, wieder den heimischen Strand betreten haben werden, Hochderselben gefallen, des Kaisers Majestät, sowie dem ganzen deutschen Volke es zu sagen, dass fern über dem Weltmeere viele Millionen deutschgeborener amerikanischer Bürger in unwandelbarer Treue und mit tiefem Interesse des alten Vaterlandes Wohl und Wehe verfolgen, und dass es ihnen ganz besonders eine Herzensfreude war, in Ew. Königl. Hoheit Person einen so erlauchten Repräsentanten desselben jubelnd begrüssen zu können, dessen Besuch in diesem Lande überall und in allen Schichten einen so lauten und sympathischen Widerhall gefunden hat.

Wir glaubten, Königl. Hoheit, diesen Gefühlen einen sichtbaren Ausdruck verleihen zu sollen, und ersuchen Königl. Hoheit ergebenst, diese Adresse, künstlerisch ausgeführt von deutschen Händen und enthaltend einen poetischen Willkommgruss, sowie die Namen der an der heutigen Feier theilnehmenden Vereine und Vereinsvorstände der Stadt New York und Umgebung, als Erinnerung an diese für uns so überaus bedeutungsvolle und erhebende Stunde gnädigst annehmen zu wollen."

Prinz Heinrich hielt nun die folgende, für jeden Amerikaner deutscher Abkunft beherzigenswerthe Ansprache:

"Herr Präsident, meine Herren. Gestatten Sie mir vor Allem, Ihnen meinen Dank für den mir bereiteten herzlichen Empfang auszusprechen. Es freut mich herzlich, dass an dieser Ovation, die ich nicht auf meine Person beziehe, sondern auf den Anlass meines Hierseins und auf die Person meines Bruders Sr. Majestät des Deutschen Kaisers, meines erlauchten Landesherrn, alle Vereine theilgenommen haben. Die meisten von Jhnen sind Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten, eines herrlichen Landes. Sie haben, als Sie sich dasselbe zur zweiten Heimath erkoren, das deutsche Pflichtgefühl mit auf den Weg genommen, dieses Pflichtgefühl, das gewiss zu Ihren Erfolgen in der neuen Heimath beigetragen hat. Ich kann Ihnen nur rathen, als Bürger dieses Landes dieses Gefühl der Pflicht immerdar und in demselben Maasse zu bethätigen, wie es Ihre deutschen Brüder in der alten Heimath thun."

Ein nicht enden wollender Applaus folgte diesen herzlichen Worten, worauf die Ueberreichung der Adresse erfolgte.

Die Adresse zeigt sich als ein Kunstwerk ersten Ranges. Sie hat die Form eines aus feinstem Kalbsleder hergestellten Buches von 20 Blättern. Der Deckel des sonst einfach gehaltenen Buches zeigt das amerikanische Wappen reich in Silber geprägt. Das 1. Blatt zeigt die Photogravure des Prinzen. Das zweite Blatt enthält eine sinnige Allegorie der Freundschaft zwischen Deutschland und Amerika, das amerikanische Wappen und den deutschen Reichsadler durch einen Eichenzweig verbunden. Das dritte Blatt dient als Titelblatt für die folgende, von Herrn Geo. von Skal verfasste poetische Widmung:

Den Prinzen, der vom heimathlichen Herde
Den Weg zu diesen fernen Küsten fand,
Ihn grüssen heute Kinder deutscher Erde
In ihrem neu erworb'nen Vaterland.
Noch hören wir der deutschen Eichen Rauschen,
Noch lebt die deutsche Treue in uns fort,
Und mussten wir die Heimath auch vertauschen,
Noch halten heilig wir das deutsche Wort.

Und weil dem theuren Land, das uns geboren,
Das Herz in heisser Kindesliebe schlägt,
Und für das neue, das wir uns erkoren,
Die Mannestreue Jeder in sich trägt,
Blieb unser innigst Sehnen, dass verbunden
Die beiden Länder durch der Freundschaft Band —
Dem Fürsten, der den Weg dazu gefunden,
Sei Dank dafür aus tiefstem Herz gebracht.

Die folgenden Blätter enthalten die Unterschriften der Executive, des General-Committees, des Ehren-Ausschusses und sämmtlicher Präsidenten der an dem Fackelzug betheiligt gewesenen Vereine. Das Buch ruht auf einem massiv silbernen Sockel, dessen Träger vier amerikanische Adler bilden, und dessen Ornamente in

streng amerikanischem Stil gehalten sind. Dieser von der Mauser Co. meisterhaft hergestellte Sockel ruht seinerseits auf einem schweren Mahagoni-Untersatz.

Nach Entgegennahme der Adresse begab sich Prinz Heinrich, gefolgt von den Herren seiner Suite, nach dem Balkon des vierten Stockes, und mit militärischer Pünktlichkeit setzte sich der Fackelzug in Bewegung. Die Tete bildete eine starke Abtheilung berittener Polizei und eine 40 Mann starke Musikkapelle August Stoevers, die den Reigen der deutschen und amerikanischen Marschweisen mit "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" eröffnete. Hinter der Kapelle ritt Grossmarschall R. Müller einen schneidigen Braunen mit seinem Stabe, dem Chef Adjutanten Adam Boltz und den Adjutanten F. E. Ulrich, Karl Albrecht, A. Koch, Chas. Fallert, Chas. Neu, Nic. Korn, Frank Koch, Chr. Aulbach, A. Hohboom und dem Stabstrompeter Geo. Stock.

"Das ist die Garde", war der nächste musikalische Gruss, der dem Prinzen entboten wurde und zwar seitens des ebenfalls 40 Mann starken Musikkorps der Krieger-Division, die sich unter Führung des Divisions-Marschalls A. von Jagemann und seines Adjutanten H. Boesler aus den folgenden Krieger-Vereinen von New York und Umgegend zusammensetzte: Deutscher Kriegerbund von New York, dessen Fahnen-Kompagnie vom deutschen Marine-Verein von Hoboken eskortirt wurde. Deutscher Veteranen - Bund 1870—71 von New York, dessen eigene Kapelle beim Vorbeimarsch "Die Wacht am Rhein" intonirte; Deutscher Veteranenbund von New Jersey; Deutscher Veteranenbund von Brooklyn; Deutscher Soldatenbund von New York mit einer Musikkapelle, welche die amerikanische Weise "Man behind the Gun" anstimmte; Deutscher Kriegerbund von Long Island, deren Kapelle den hohen Gast mit "Ich bin ein Preusse, kennt ihr meine Farben" begrüsste. Den Schluss der überaus starken Division bildete der Deutsche Kriegerbund von Bergen County, der unter den Klängen des Pariser Einzugs-Marsches vorbeidefilirte.

Den Kriegern schlossen sich, ebenfalls in überraschender Stärke, die deutschen Sangesbrüder von Gross-New York und Umgegend als zweite Division an. H. Engels 40 Mann starkes Musikcorps intonirte eine weitere amerikanische Weise, "American Eagle," und Divisions-Marschall Adolph Canzler und sein Adjutant, H. G. Weber, führten dem Prinzen nun die Gesangvereine und zwar in den folgenden vier Abtheilungen vor: Vereinigte Sänger von New York: 1. Sektion: Kreutzer Quartett Club, Franz Abt Schüler, Franz Schubert Männer-Chor, G. V. Arminia, Rheinpfälzer Männerchor, G. V. Harmonia.

In der zweiten Sektion marschirte der "Heinebund" mit einem eigenen Musikcorps an der Spitze, das die bekannten Klänge des Kaiser Friedrich Marsch erklingen liess. Dieser Sektion gehörten ferner die Sängerrunde, der Mozart-Verein, der Gesangverein Oesterreich und der New York Männerchor an.

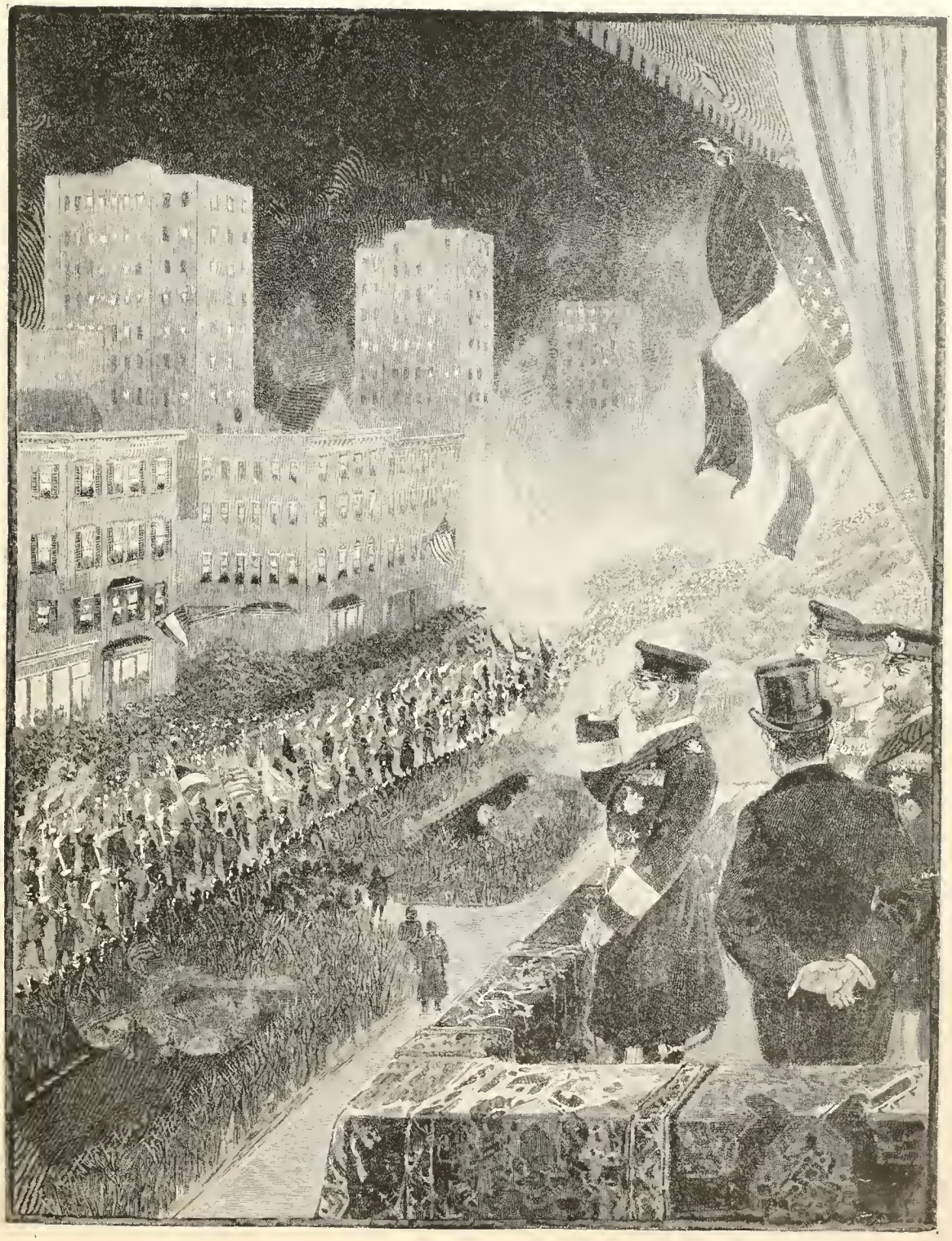
In der dritten Sektion marschirte der M. G. V. Eichenkranz voraus, dessen eigene Musikkapelle ebenfalls "Ich bin ein Preusse" intonirte. Der Beethoven Männerchor, der Schwäbische Sängerbund von New York, der Bremer Gesang-Verein, die Allemania-Cordelia, der Yorkville Männerchor, der New York Quartett Club, der Uhland Bund, die Arion Liedertafel, der Riverside Quartett-Club, die New York Liedertafel und der Gesangverein Bayern stellten zu dieser Sektion eine sehr starke Betheiligung.

Die zweite Abtheilung dieser Division, die unter den Klängen des "Spirit of Liberty" an der Prinzenloge vorbeidefilirte, bildeten die verschiedenen unabhängigen Gesangvereine und zwar: Arion, Liederkranz, Schillerbund, Mozart M. C., Deutscher Fortbildungs - Verein, Harmonie, Einigkeit, Stapleton, S. I., Rheinischer Sängerbund, Deutschland, Columbus Quartett Club, Morrisania M. C., Westside M. C., Urania Quartett Club, Orpheus M. Chor, Marschner Männer-Chor.

Unter den Klängen des Düppler Schanzenmarsches rückten dann die Ver. Sänger von Brooklyn an und zwar mit folgenden Einzel-Vereinen: Arion, Arion Quartett, Aurora, Williamsburg Boss Bäcker G. V., Brooklyn Boss Bäcker G. V., Badischer Quartett Club, Beethoven Liederkranz, Brooklyn Sängerbund, Brooklyn Quartett Club, Gambrinus M. C., Cäcilia Sängerbund, Concordia M. C., Concordia, East New York, Concordia, S. Brooklyn, Deutscher Liederkranz, Echo Quartett, Eichenkranz, Fr. Glück Quartett-Club, Germania M. C., Hessischer Sängerbund, Koschat M. C., Odd Fellows M. C., Phönix M. C., Rich. Wagner Quartett-Club, Rich. Wagner M. C., Schleswig-Holstein G. V., Schillerbund und Schwäbischer Sängerbund.

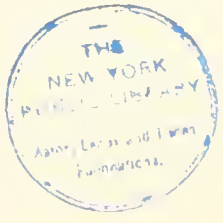
Als unabhängige Vereine schlossen sich den Brooklynern als 4. Abtheilung die folgenden Vereine an: Germania, S. Brooklyn, Hoboken Quartett Club, Vereinigte Sänger von Long Island City, G. V. Krakehlia, College Point, u. A.

Jetzt kamen als 3. Division unter Führung von John Moje, dem Reinhold Busse als Adjutant zur Seite ritt, die Volksfest-Vereine von New York und Umgegend an die Reihe. A. Lederhaus' Kapelle setzte prompt mit dem "Prinz Heinrich Marsch" ein. "Jungens holt fast" hiess es dann, denn der Plattdeutsche Volksfest-Verein von New York paradirte in zwei vollen Sektionen, deren zweites Musikcorps die schöne deut-



THE GREAT GERMAN TORCHLIGHT PARADE PASSES HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Prince Henry at the Balcony of the Arion Club Building.


THE
NEW YORK

sche Weise "Wir halten fest und treu zusammen" intonirte.

Die zweite Volksfest-Abtheilung bildete, ebenfalls mit eigenem Musikcorps unter den Klängen des "Man behind the gun", der Plattdeutsche Volksfest-Verein von Brooklyn, und ihm schlossen sich mit dem Marsch "Stars and Stripes" die folgenden New Yorker Volksfest-Vereine an: Cannstatter Volksfestverein, Bayerischer Volksfestverein, Badischer Volksfestverein, Pfälzer Volksfestverein, Hessischer Volksfestverein mit Schottener M. Ch. und Schlüchterner Quartett-Club, Hessen-Darmstädter Volksfestverein, Hessischer Volksfestverein von Gross-New York. Mit einer eigenen Kapelle, die den Kaiser Friedrich Marsch spielte, beschloss der Bayerische Volksfestverein von Brooklyn die dritte Division.

In ihren schmucken Uniformen folgten als vierte Division die Schützen, soweit sie nicht schon in starker Zahl vorher als zum Plattdeutschen Volksfestverein von New York gehörig erschienen waren. Die starke Divisionskapelle lieferte H. Lauermann, sie spielte die amerikanische Weise "Hands across the sea", und als Divisionsmarschall fungirte Fritz Wendel mit Dr. H. Kolb als Adjutanten. In dieser Division marschirten, unterbrochen durch vier weitere Kapellen, die abwechselnd "Wir halten treu und fest zusammen", "Man behind the gun", "Kaiser Friedrich Marsch" und "Flag of Victory" intonirten, die folgenden Schützenvereinigungen: N. Y. Schützenbund No. 1, Concordia Schützenbund, Germania Schützenbund W. R., Deutsch-Amerik. Schützenbund, Columbia Schützenbund, Manhattan Schützenbund, Rheinischer Schützenbund, South Brooklyn Sharp Shooters, Brooklyn Rifle Club, Independent Schützen-Corps.

John Bissinger jr. führte unter Assistenz seines Adjutanten Hubert Motz die fünfte Division, die Turner. "Hurrah, Boys", spielte hier die Kapelle, und hinter dem Divisions-Marschall erschienen die "Boys" selbst, die adretten Kadetten des New York Turnvereins, in ihren schmucken Uniformen und in strammer militärischer Haltung, die dem Prinzen augenscheinlich ganz besonderes Vergnügen bereiteten. Sie bildeten die Tete des New York Turnvereins, dem sich die folgenden Vereine anschlossen: Central Turnverein, Turnverein Saugerties, Deutscher Verein der Columbia Universität, Technischer Verein von New York, Deutsch-Amerik. Athleten-Verband, Fecht-Club Colmania, Columbus Pleasure Club, Yorkville Freunde, Alter Orden der Freischmiede von Nord-Amerika, Christliche Junge Männer Vereinigung, Deutscher Conditor-Verein. Die zweite Kapelle dieser Division spielte im Vorbeimarsch "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland".

Und nun die letzte Division, die Kegler und sonstigen unabhängigen Vereine mit Charles Dersch als Divisions-Marschall und A. Hoffmann als Adjutanten. Unter den Klängen von "Stars and Stripes" rückte die Tete, die Ver. Kegler von New York und Umgegend in schneidiger Haltung vor, und ihnen schlossen sich mit zwei weiteren Musikcorps mit dem "Pariser Einzugsmarsch" und "American Eagle" als Märsche die folgenden Vereine an: Hohenzollern und Unterfranken Kr. U. V., Berliner Verein, Riesengebirgs-Verein, Senefelder Kr. U. V., Kaiser Wilhelm II. Kr. U. V., Aschenbrödel-Verein, Katholischer Gesellen-Verein, G. Zeller Association, Ver. Deutsche Brüder, Deutsch-Amerik. Coachmen Club, Braumeister-Verein, Original Brauer und Küfer Kr. U. V., Cons. Brewing Co. Unterst.-Verein, Richard Müller Battery.

Umgeben von seinem Gefolge erzeigte der Prinz dem, wie gesagt, über alles Erwarten stattlichen Zuge lebhaftes Interesse und bei jedem brausenden Hurrah, beim Passiren einer jeden Fahnenkompagnie entbot er den Paradirenden einen überaus freundlichen militärischen Gruss. Trotzdem die Aufmerksamkeit des königlichen Gastes vollkommen durch den Fackelzug in Anspruch genommen war, fand der Prinz dennoch immer wieder Zeit, mit den Herren seiner Umgebung zu plaudern und zeichnete hierbei besonders Mayor Seth Low und die beiden Präsidenten Dr. L. Weyland und F. von Briesen aus. Erst als nach 1½ Stunden der letzte Mann vorbeidefilirt war, verliess der Prinz seinen Stand und nun spielte sich im Saale eine unvergessliche Scene ab.

Ganz im Stillen hatten die Aktiven dort Aufstellung genommen, von dem Wunsche begleitet, dem Ehrengast den Sangesgruss zu entbieten, und der Prinz schenkte den Sängern nur zu bereitwillig Gehör. Dirigent Julius Lorenz hatte sinniger Weise die Cruger'sche Komposition "Die Todten vom Iltis" gewählt und erzielte damit bei dem prinzlichen Zuhörer offenbar einen ungewöhnlichen Erfolg. Nachdem das letzte Hurrah des prachtvollen Liedes verklungen war, trat der Prinz, sichtlich ergriffen, auf den Dirigenten zu und schüttelte ihm kräftig die Rechte und gab seinen Beifall für das ihm bis dahin noch unbekannte Lied und seiner Ausführung lebhaften Ausdruck, sich darauf dankend auch vor den Sängern verneigend. Präsident von Briesen überreichte dem Prinzen hierauf die in Leder gebundene Partitur der Komposition.

Nun ging's nach dem kleinen Empfangssalon, wo dem Prinzen Erfrischungen gereicht wurden und hier gab Se. königl. Hoheit seinem Dankesgefühl ganz besonders herzlichen Ausdruck. Der hohe Gast äusserte einem Committeemitgliede gegenüber sein grosses Bedauern, dass er im Augenblick wirklich in Verlegenheit sei, in wel-

cher Weise er sich für den überraschenden Empfang revanchiren könne und doch fühle er das innigste Bedurfniss dazu. Anknüpfend an diese Bemerkung fragte der Prinz, ob die Sänger ihm wohl noch ein schönes Lied singen würden und dies gab für die mittlerweile etwas zerstreuten Sänger abermals das Signal zum Sammeln. Der Prinz betrat gleich darauf den Saal und lauschte nun den Tönen des schönen "Frühling am Rhein," um nach Schluss des Liedes den Dirigenten nochmals zu beglückwünschen. Dann wandte sich der Prinz in bezaubernder Liebenswürdigkeit an die Sänger selbst mit der in ausserordentlich herzlichem Tone gehaltenen Frage, ob es ihnen nicht zu ermüdend wäre, ihm das erste Lied noch einmal vorzutragen. Ein lautes einstimmig-freudiges "Gewiss nicht, königliche Hoheit" war die Antwort und im nächsten Augenblick intonirten die Sänger das gewünschte Lied, natürlich mit ganz besonderer Begeisterung. Der Prinz lauschte mit doppelter Aufmerksamkeit, drückte dem Dirigenten dann nochmals die Hand, verbeugte sich freundlich lächelnd vor der Sängerschaar und wandte sich dann dem Ausgange zu.

Hier liess der hohe Gast sich die Mitglieder der Fackelzug-Executive einzeln vorstellen, richtete an Jeden ein paar freundliche Worte und verliess dann unter den Klängen der "Wacht am Rhein" die gastliche Halle, um nach dem Bankett der New Yorker Staats-Zeitung im Waldorf-Astoria zu eilen.

Die Zuschauer-Menge.

Die Gross-New Yorker Deutschen hatten ein so starkes Contingent zu dem Fackelzuge gestellt, dass ein Amerikaner, der den stattlichen Zug die Park Avenue von 72. Strasse herunterkommen sah, zu einem neben ihm Stehenden sagte, es scheine ihm, als wenn die gesammten Deutschen im Zuge marschirten. Der Zug war in Rotten zu acht Mann eingetheilt. Die weiblichen Angehörigen und die Kinder der Marschirenden füllten die angrenzenden Bürgersteige und begrüssten mit lautem Jubel jeden Bekannten, den ihre Augen in dem Zuge erspähten.

Der grösste Andrang war natürlich an der 59. Strasse, da es nur dort möglich war, wenn man besonders gute Augen hatte, von der Person des Prinzen, der auf dem Balkon des vierten Stockes stand, einen schwachen Schimmer zu erspähen. Die benachbarten Häuser waren mit Zuschauern, welche die Fenster und Dächer füllten, gedrängt voll. An der 57. Strasse wandte der Zug sich nach Westen und ging durch die fünfte Avenue nach der unteren Stadt zu. Auf der ganzen Strecke hatten sich zahlreiche Menschenmassen angesammelt, am grössten jedoch war das Gedränge an der 34. Strasse. Die Menge war harmlos, und so mancher gute Witz, aber auch mancher Kalauer wurde zwischen den Marschirenden und den Zuschauern ausgetauscht. Von den sechs Divisionen machte die vierte, in der die Schützen marschirten, auf die Menge entschieden den grössten Eindruck. Es war dies wohl den schmucken Uniformen und den zahlreichen Medaillen, welche die wackeren Schützen zierten, zuzuschreiben. An der Spitze einer jeden Division befand sich ein Trupp Berittener und eine aus mehreren Bannern und Fahnen gebildete Fahnen-Sektion, die überall mit grossem Jubel begrüsst wurde. Die meisten Vereine begrüssten den Prinzen beim Vorbeimarsch durch laute Hochrufe. Am lautesten von allen war jedoch eine Gruppe von Studenten der Columbia Universität, die, zumal der Zug, gerade als sie vor dem Prinzen waren, auf einige Minuten in's Stocken gerieth, ihren Collegeruf mehrmals erschallen liessen.

Die glücklichsten Menschen im Zuge waren unstreitig die Jungens, denen es gestattet war, die Fackeln für die Musiker zu tragen. Sie marschierten mit stolzen Gesichtern einher und hätten ihre Stellung nicht für ein Königreich eingetauscht.

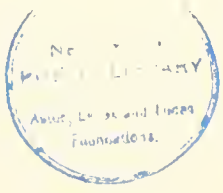
Bald nachdem der Zug an der 57. Strasse umgebogen war, fingen schon die ersten an müde zu werden und drückten sich aus den Reihen, um sich auf den Heimweg zu machen. Je weiter der Zug nach Süden kam, desto mehr schmolz das Häuflein zusammen, aber trotzdem machte er selbst am Ende noch einen sehr stattlichen Eindruck und wurde mit lebhaftem Beifall empfangen. Die meisten Vereine marschirten bis zur 42. Strasse mit, aber unterhalb derselben schwenkten sie in Massen ab und marschirten direkt nach ihren verschiedenen Hauptquartieren. An der 5. Ave. und 23. Strasse waren nur zwei Vereine übrig geblieben, von denen sich der eine vor dem Hotel Bartholdi und der andere am Union Square auflöste.

Um 7 Uhr 37 Minuten hatte der letzte Mann die Arion Halle passirt.

Fackelzug zu Ehren des Prinzen Heinrich von Preußen in New York, am Mittwoch, den 26. Februar 1902.

GROSS-MARSCHALL RICHARD MUELLER UND SEIN STAB.

F. Koch. C. Kratz. C. Aulbach. F. E. Ulrich. Geo. Stock. Richard Müller. Adam Voltz. W. Hohboom. Nic. Karn. A. Kah.



Staatszeitung Banquet.

Brilliant Men of the Press Welcome His Royal Highness.—The Prince is Humorous.

The banquet given to the press of the United States by the New York "Staats-Zeitung" in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia the night of the 26th of February at the Waldorf-Astoria was attended by more than 1,200 editors and publishers from every part of the country, and gave the royal guest a favorable opportunity of getting in touch with one of the principal bulwarks of a republic. Incidentally, it was the largest gathering of newspaper makers that ever sat down at one board in the history of the United States.

It is safe to say that Prince Henry never in all his life had an opportunity of looking upon such a representative gathering or a gathering of such size of the stage hands of the human drama, the shifters of the scenes.

The great assemblage of journalists was leavened by a sprinkling of the leaders in various other departments of national activity, and the banquet as a whole was the most brilliant and ambitious which the guest from over the seas has attended. The heads of all the metropolitan journals were present, together with the captains of the press from the principal cities, and with them were the men who in the smaller towns help to mold into readable form the history of the nation. It was a new experience for the guest and a function almost impossible in any country but a republic.

The banquet almost taxed the capacity of the great hotel, and on account of the huge gathering of guests was less fitted for the enjoyment of oratory than would have been a smaller function, but the enthusiasm and spontaneity of the evening achieved notably the results for which it was intended.

The banquet was held amid a perfect wilderness of flowers and greens, and no small part of the decorations was the brilliant assemblage of women in the balconies. The decorations of the banquet halls, for there were several of them, were declared to be the most brilliant ever seen in New York.

The grand ballroom, in which the guest table was located, presented a scene of dazzling splendor. Over the raised dais at which the Prince and the special guests were seated were stretched two enormous flags, one of Germany and one of America. Down the inclined staffs of these giant draperies ran borders of Easter lilies. Above the flags was the Prussian eagle in red, white and blue electric lights, which sparkled and twinkled as the royal visitor took his seat.

Above and below and around this dazzling centerpiece were blooming plants imbedded in frames of smilax and fern and Virginia creeper. The great columns around the hall were hidden in masses of smilax and fern, relieved here and there by enormous clusters of roses and other blossoms of brilliant hues. The ceiling was hung with smilax. Around the edges of the room were banked tall palms and other greens.

The boxes were half hidden behind solid walls of creepers and smilax, studded with potted palms, which set off to brilliant effect the gowns of the many women who looked down upon the diners below. The long rows of dining tables were glittering masses of silver and blossoms. On every table at intervals of a few feet were enormous stands of La France roses, and here and there towered great clusters of American Beauty roses.

The guest table was literally piled with American Beauty roses. They were in heaps a foot high, and at intervals enormous sheaves stood four or five feet high. There was little distinction made at the plate reserved for the Prince. He had the same handsome souvenir menu that was furnished to all the other guests. The boutonniere at his plate was of white orchids and hyacinths, while all the others were white roses. At the guest table the service was of gilded Dresden china, and the cut glass was traced in gold.

The Astor Gallery and the west foyer, which had been pressed into service to seat the great gathered, were decorated in a manner following out the general design in the ballroom. In the gallery were about 150 diners, and there was about an equal number in the foyer. After dinner these repaired to the grand ballroom and stood while the speeches were being delivered. This feature was the least successful of the function, as it resulted in preventing a great many from hearing the speakers. The affair as a whole, however, passed off with wonderful smoothness considering its magnitude.

Far up in the topmost gallery of the great hall a big orchestra, under the direction of Nahan Franko, the first violin of the Metropolitan Opera orchestra, played the marches to which the army of diners marched into the banquet halls, and continued playing while they stood about waiting for the principal guest of the evening.

The galleries early filled with ladies and the scene in the great hall during these few minutes was brilliant as rarely ever before.

Elaborte plans had been prepared by which the many guests were able to thread their way with little difficulty to their allotted places amid the labyrinth of flowery tables, and even then every one was barely ready when the orchestra struck up, "Heil dir im Sieger Kranz," and through the eastern entrance filed the principal guests of the evening.

The Prince was coming, and all eyes were turned to the entrance through which came the high officials of the American and German Army and Navy and men of the highest standing in the American nation.

They had all met the Prince in the ante-room, and those who were unacquainted with him had been introduced. There was a glitter of gold lace and medals of the soldiers and sailors against the back-ground of black and white of the civilians as the line filed along to the seats at the glittering table. There was a cheer, and Prince Henry entered in company with Herman Ridder, of the "Staats-Zeitung," the toastmaster of the evening.

The Prince was smiling and bowing on all sides, and the cheers continued. He was arrayed in full dress uniform, and his chest was almost completely hidden by medals and orders. As he took his seat the electric light was flashed in the Prussian eagle above him on the southern wall, and the power was increased on every one of the 2,500 incandescent lights that burned among the flowers in the room. Especial brilliancy was given to the already gorgeous scene.

The Prince seated himself, and the great assemblage of diners followed his lead. The royal guest occupied the seat at the right of Toastmaster Ridder, and following to the right in the order named were Whitelaw Reid, Bishop Potter, Baron von Hengelmueller, General von Plessen, Frank B. Noyes, Assistant Secretary Hill, Admiral von Seckendorff, Mayor Low, Captain von Mueller, Rear Admiral Evans, Melville E. Stone, Consul General Buenz, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Edward P. Call.

At the left of the toastmaster the guests were seated as follows: Ambassador von Holleben, Edward Uhl, Admiral von Tirpitz, Senator Lodge, Admiral von Eisendecher, Charles Emory Smith, Senator Depew, Admiral Count von Baudissin, Charles W. Knapp, Captain von Grumme, Major-General Corbin, Colonel Bingham, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, William C. Bryant.

Directly in front of the guests' table were seated the remaining members of the Prince's suite and many of the higher officials of the city, State and Nation. Beyond this the guests could look out over a vast sea of faces of editors, and the Prince kept his eyes wandering over this gathering as though it was to him a novel element in American National life.

The orchestra was hushed and there was a deep silence as Mr. Ridder called upon Bishop Potter to say grace. The bishop offered a brief petition while the royal visitor bowed his head, as did all the others.

The small army of waiters quickly filled the aisles between the tables, and with an order that was remarkable in such a large gathering, the banquet began. The menu, printed on white satin, bore a splendid half-tone color photograph of Prince Henry in his admiral's uniform.

As the evening proceeded the galleries became more and more crowded with magnificently gowned women, which gave added splendor to the scene, but the utmost democracy pervaled the entire function. The orchestra played popular national renditions, and as the better known airs caught the fancy of the diners they sang them. At "Die Wacht Am Rhein" the whole gathering arose and after singing it lustily, there were loud cheers. The Prince was much amused and softly hummed the air.

Then the orchestra gave "The Star Spangled Banner," and the great gathering of diners arose again and sang it through. There were more German airs mingled with old-time songs, such as "Dixie," "Down on the Suwanee River," "Yankee Doodle," and others, all of which the Prince seemed to enjoy greatly, and those he knew he joined in humming when the diners did.

The punch was served with souvenirs in the shape of small plaster busts of the Prince, but the serving of the ices evoked the greatest enthusiasm. The army of waiters filed in with miniatures of the German Emperor, Prince Henry, President Roosevelt, the latter both in civilian attire and as a Rough Rider; Liberty, Columbia, Germania, crowns and mitres, and many huge German coats of arms—all done in ices. There were also reproductions of the yacht Meteor and of the Hohenzollern. The last two crafts and the sugary statuette of President Roosevelt were placed before Prince Henry and he clapped his hands with the rest.

As the dinner went on, formality was thrust further and further into the background, and the Prince was in great good humor. The diners directly in front of the guest's table leaned over and chatted with him with the utmost informality and he talked as if he were in a gathering of old cronies.

Borough President Jacob Cantor leaned over the table and told his Royal Highness a good joke, judging from the way the hearer laughed. This emboldened President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen to essay the same thing, and, although he did not do quite so well, the Prince seemed amused.

A number of other diners walked about in

THE ORATORS AT THE "STAATS-ZEITUNGS" BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN PRESS, AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, ON FEBRUARY 26th.

1. Mr. Hermann Ridder, "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung"; 2. Hon. Whitelaw Reid, "New York Tribune"; 3. Hon. Chas. Emory Smith, "Philadelphia Press"; 4. Mr. Chas. W. Knapp, "St. Louis Republic"; 5. Mr. St. Clair McKelway, "Brooklyn Eagle".

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front of the guests' table and chatted with the distinguished men seated there, and there were all sorts of good stories told and hearty laughs indulged in. Were it not for the glitter of gold lace it would have been hard for a casual spectator to have realized that this gathering of Americans had a Prince of the royal blood of a foreign nation among them.

Again the orchestra struck up "America," and this time every one joined in the grand hymn. The Germans put German words to it, and the Americans the original, so the hymn went on, ending with cheers.

At exactly 10:25 o'clock Mr. Ridder began rapping for order, and he continued to do this for fully five minutes before there was sufficient quiet for his voice to be heard. Then he proposed a toast to the President of the United States and the German Emperor, which was drunk standing. The toastmaster then introduced Whitelaw Reid of the New York "Tribune."

Speech of Whitelaw Reed.

"In the republic as in the monarchy, no one takes precedence of its Chief Executive. Here to-night then, as at any time and anywhere, between New York and San Francisco, or from Porto Rico to the Philippines, your first honor is to the President of the United States. You pay the tribute of every good citizen to the great office; and you express the regard of every patriot to the soldier and statesman who worthily fills it.

"The post you thus honor is, for Americans, the highest in the world. Others for others; but he is ours—the one chief ruler under the sun.

"There is no need to speak of the wide and varied experiences that have trained this man for this post, or to recount his versatility, his capacity, his devotion, or his strenuous honesty of purpose and act. But one thing I may venture to say: This high official is not brooding over the past. Like the people he represents, he gratefully remembers all the good any nation has ever done us—and if by chance some evil may have mingled, as is the fate with most men and nations in this fallible world, ourselves not excluded—he and his country are large enough to forget it.

"And now, to the mighty chief of another land, whose friendly and gracious act has prompted this festival! King and Emperor, and powerful as those high titles imply, he is honored among us, like the President, because he stands for, and to the full extent he stands for the great people whom he rules, and especially for the best that is in them. He knows what he thinks and he says it—plain. He knows what he wants, and he goes for it—straight. If these are the marks of an Emperor they are at any rate not so different from some Presidential traits we know as to keep the most downright of Republicans from respecting and heartily liking them.

"War lord he may be, but he has kept the peace in Europe; while, under his enlightened rule, labor has been encouraged, art and literature have been fostered, morals and religion have been protected, and Germany at home and abroad, on land and by sea, grows steadily greater, year by year.

"Her progress is regarded with no unfriendly or jealous eyes from this side of the Atlantic. We have long since learned to consider the prosperity and happiness of others not as hindering but as helping our own. Not even the strides of German trade and the growth of the German Navy disturb us. Keep on expanding, and above all trade more and more with us, and help us keep the doors of the Orient open to the trade of the world!

"Speaking some years ago in the Chamber of Commerce, I had occasion to observe that if God and nature had ever marked three nations for perpetual peace and friendship with each other, those three were Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Between the two nations first named peace has endured throughout history. As to the third—since we are learning that there are no longer secrets in diplomacy—I take the liberty to mention that, at a critical period His Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor, sent a message to one of your country's representatives abroad on an important matter of current business, beginning with these memorable words: "There has been unbroken friendship between the United States and Germany since the days of Frederick the Great, and I sincerely trust it may endure forever." In drinking to His Majesty's health I pledge the cordial concurrence of this city, of my colleagues of the American press here represented, and I think I may venture to add of this whole country in that noble aspiration."

Mr. Ridder's informal speech of welcome to the Prince caused much amusement, and there was a good deal of laughter especially from the Prince at the reference to the violation of the Monroe Doctrine by the Emperor's brother in coming to the United States and capturing the entire nation. There was a lot of cheering and singing, first of "Hoch soll er leben" and then of the familiar old American ditty, "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Ridder said:

Speech of Herman Ridder.

"Your Royal Highness and Gentlemen: My associate, Mr. Uhl, has left it to me to be the spokesman for the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung" to-night.

"When, a few weeks ago we received the news that your Royal Highness was coming to visit this country, we conceived the idea that you, sir, and the representatives of the daily press of the United States should be brought together on an occasion like this. It seemed to us particularly fitting that we, makers of newspapers, should as-

sume to do honor to a German Prince, for was it not one of your countrymen—the immortal Gutenberg—who discovered the art of printing?

"An invitation was cabled to Berlin and graciously accepted. Our royal guest has come to us. So heartily has he been welcomed by the American people, that, although I should be the very last man at this table to introduce a political subject upon this occasion, I cannot forbear saying frankly to your Royal Highness that you have violated one of the most venerable traditions of our country—the Monroe Doctrine—in a most surprising way. You, as representing the German Emperor, have not seized upon any one spot of ground: you have captured us all and made us all your own.

"It has seemed to us eminently proper that men of American birth and of German descent like Mr. Uhl and myself, should have been the means of thus bringing together your Royal Highness and the leaders of the most potent factor in American life. Other speakers more able than I, will, no doubt, have much to say of the bonds that unite Germany and America, but I wan to draw attention at this time to the friendship that has existed between your land and our Republic, even from the time of our birth as a nation. It will be recalled that Frederick the Great was a friend of Washington, and that from his staff there came to us in the hour of stress one whose name will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the people of this country. He was Baron von Steuben, who drilled the raw recruits and farmer lads of the Continental Army, made soldiers of them, and made possible Washington's great victory. He was beside Washington in the closing days of that great struggle, at Yorktown, and shared with the great commander the glory of that hour. Retiring from the army he came to this city of New York and enjoyed the plaudits of those who owed him so much. Thus early he was the first president of a German-American society in New York.

"And from that day, sir, to the present time, Germany has ever been the steadfast friend of the United States. The blood-bond still survives! And it is but natural, therefore, that we should welcome your Royal Highness to-night with special affection. We greet you not alone as a German Prince, but also as one bound to us by the ties of kinship. The Saxon spirit has played its part in American national life as it has done with you in giving renewed vigor to the great empire from which you come. And that strain in the American people, let us hope, will bring our two great nations closer together in the bonds of friendship in the future. In this spirit, then, I ask you gentlemen to rise, and all standing, to drink to the health and long life of his Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia."

When Mr. Ridder ended his remarks with a proposal of the Prince's health, the guests rose and shouted lustily. The band in the top gallery began, "Hoch soll er leben," and a choir joined in the chorus. Then the band and the guests together made the dining hall echo with, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," everybody draining their glasses. Someone shouted, "Three cheers for the Prince," and they were given, after which the Prince rose to speak, as follows:

The Prince is Humorous.

"Gentlemen— I am fully aware of the fact that I am the guest of and in the presence of some thousand of the representatives of the press of the United States. I am sorry that what I had designed to say has already been given to the press. Otherwise I would have said and added that I believe that this is the largest interview on record. (Laughter.)

"I am particularly grateful to you, Mr. Ridder, as the representative of the New Yorker 'Staats-Zeitung,' and I wish to thank you for the kind invitation and reception I have met with here to-night. Before entering into details, I would like you all to understand that I consider this meeting, though some of you may look upon it as official, as a private one, and it is my wish and my hope that none of you will take advantage of what is said and spoken here once we leave this table. (Renewed laughter.)

"Undoubtedly the press of our days is a factor, if not a power, which certainly may not be neglected, and which I should like to compare to so many submarine mines (laughter), which blow up in many cases in the most unexpected manner.

"Your own naval history teaches us not to mind mines, and the language used on a certain memorable occasion in the history of your navy was stronger than I would venture to reprodnce, even among you. I think you will understand me and recall the incident which I have in mind when I refer to the name of Admiral Farragut. (Loud cheers.)

"It will interest you, I know, to learn something about the nature of my commission to this country. The facts are as follows: His Majesty the German Emperor has minutely studied the recent and rapid development of the United States, and His Majesty is well aware of the fact that yours is a vast and rising nation. My visit to your country may therefore be looked upon as such an act of courtesy and friendship as is usual among nations. (Cheers.)

"A more favorable comparison than the one I used before might suit your taste better. Before I left my home, His Majesty said to me, 'You will meet wit.. many members of the press, and I wish you therefore to keep in mind that pressmen in the United States rank almost with my generals in command.' (Laughter and cheers.)

STAATS ZEITUNGS BANQUET AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

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"Allow me to conclude by saying if you wish to grasp the hand which is a friendly one, and which under the circumstances is anything but mailed, you have only got to look for it on the other side of the North Atlantic Ocean and you will find it." (Prolonged cheering.)

Just then a waiter who had been trying to make his way out of the dining-room with a tray full of china and silver tripped and fell with a crash.

"There goes one, now," said the Prince, looking up from the manuscript he had prepared, and the waiter fled followed by the laughter of the audience.

At the close of the Prince's speech there were more cheers, which had hardly subsided when Mr. Ridder announced that Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press would read a cablegram which was to be sent by the newspaper men to the Emperor. This message was as follows:

"To the German Emperor:

"The editors of the daily newspapers of the United States, 1,000 in number, at a banquet in honor of your illustrious brother, send you cordial greetings and all good wishes for a long and prosperous reign. We hail the presence of Prince Henry in this country as an omen of even closer ties of amity, and heartily reciprocate all of the splendid and repeated overtures of friendship you have been graciously pleased to extend."

Mr. Ridder next introduced ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith as an old newspaper man. Before Mr. Smith talked about his toast he said:

"You will agree with me that his Royal Highness, our guest, has proved himself not only a Prince really, but also a Prince of interviewers. We shall have to recognize him henceforth as the head of our guild."

Mr. Smith's Address.

"Twelve years ago it was my fortune to see the great Von Moltke, still erect and commanding in his ninetieth year, take the chair of the German Reichstag, and by the right of seniority, the oldest as well as the most famous man there, call the assembling parliament of the empire to order. Going out upon the street, the good fortune was capped and crowned on seeing the young Kaiser, to whom vast responsibilities had fallen, moving confidently and proudly amid the love and acclaim of his trusted and trustful people.

"Thus in a single hour the eye filled and the imagination glowed with the enkindling vision which spanned the wonderful epic of triumphant presence, on the one hand, of the strong right arm of the revered Kaiser who had built up the empire, and on the other, of the intrepid young Kaiser, still in the flush of early vigor, self-reliant courageous and masterful, who is carrying the empire forward to greater heights of grandeur and power and who now graciously sends his royal brother as the princely bearer of his good will and friendship to the heirs of Saxon blood across the sea.

"I walked along the brilliant Unter den Linden. There, at one end, is the Brandenburg gate, with its simple Doric columns and its picturesque Quadriga of Victory. There in the centre is the massive and imposing statue of Frederick the Great. There on the right is the palace from whose windows the beloved Kaiser William the I. was wont to look out on his faithful people. Just beyond is the Grand Opera house, home of music and, close by, the university, the Royal library, the Schloss, the National gallery and the old and new museums, with their ample treasures—stately homes all, of literature, science and art. And so, concentrated in this splendid and almost unmatched group of buildings, pictured in the compass of a single canvas, we have a suggestion of what Germany is doing for the humanities and of what the world owes to Germany in all these realms of intellectual effort.

"To attempt to indicate the measure of this debt within the limits of these few words would be as rash as Madame de Stael's idea of understanding a system of philosophy in five minutes. What especially interests us at this moment is the significant truth that just at the time when America was achieving her national independence Germany was bursting into the radiant light of intellectual independence. The German literary revolution was contemporaneous with the American political revolution. The dawn of high German aspirations for freedom from the dominion of foreign thought and influence came with the dawn of true American aspirations for freedom from the dominion of foreign sovereignty and repression, and the two peoples who had within themselves so much of the promise and potency of progress marched forward side by side toward greater individuality and impress in the world. Through that joint liberation came the feeling of the independent American that in the freedom of German intellectual life he found the true atmosphere of growth, and German training and the German degree have been prized and required beyond all others for American academic advancement.

"Klopstock, Wieland and Lessing had stirred the impulse. But the glorious emancipation was reached and the true flame of intellectual liberty was fully kindled only when lit by the torch of the universal genius of Goethe. There was the greatest light of the century. There was the monumental force of the ages, ranking with Homer, Dante and Shakespeare. Our own Emerson says in his strong way: "The old Eternal Genius who built the world confided himself more to this man than to any other." Schiller

was the poet of the people. His sympathetic glow touched their hearts. But the creative power and protean range of Goethe made him the master of all time. The two together lifted German literature to the classic standard which places it among the common treasures of the world.

"The debt we owe to Germany requires a passing word on the philosophical speculation which has been in such large degree the dominant note of her intellectual life. Germany has led the world in this field of inquiry, and it is only necessary to name Kant and Liebnitz and Hegel and Schopenhauer to emphasize her supremacy. Kindred to this realm is that of material science, and the achievements of Humboldt, Liebig, Virchow and Helmholtz illustrate her triumphs. More valuable even than the corruscating brilliance of these stars of the first magnitude have been the steady rays of the great firmament of German scientists and scientific workers whose constant light has illuminated the pathway of the world's progress.

"In art Germany points to the great names of Durer and Holbein, which glorified the renaissance and of whom there are more significant examples in one or two private American galleries than can be found anywhere else save in the greatest national collections; to a school whose thoroughness of detail is more and more drawing students from all lands; and to such soundness of instruction that an American painter, returning twenty years ago from the studios of Munich, changed the whole method of American teaching.

"To German music our obligation is immeasurable. The glow of German genius falls on all scores and its light shines in all compositions that men call great. If all music other than that of the chief German masters were lost we should still have all the essentials and most of the works that the critical world recognizes as possessing immortal beauty. It is the music-loving race of Germany that has unlocked for all of us the heavens of melody and harmony, and it is justifiable to say that, next to their own native land their greatest works have received their amplest recognition and appreciation among the American people.

"Our debt is not alone or chiefly to individual achievements. It is to the character and conscience of the German people. We are indebted to them for the honesty of their work, whether in literature, in science, in art or in music. We are indebted to them for their probity, their good faith, their sincerity and earnestness, their spirit of truth and their fidelity of expression. Through their veins and through ours refined through the centuries, flows the same original strain of Saxon blood, always frank, manly and true; and in the greetings of this hour and of this whole welcome visit of his Royal Highness as the chosen and worthy representative of the German Emperor and people we seal a new bond of friendship and join hands in the fellowship of nations."

Following Mr. Smith came Charles W. Knapp, who was introduced in a few words by Mr. Ridder. Mr. Knapp spoke at some length touching upon the St. Louis exposition and its relation to the world.

Charles W. Knapp's Speech.

Mr. Knapp said in part:

"We Americans welcome the knowledge that has come to us recently that in war as in peace we can trust the Hohenzollern. There are heritages of race, strengthened by the obligations of tradition, to justify our confidence that the future will not mar the friendly record of the past. And we find our surety not alone in the monarch now on the throne, but in the royal guest of to-night, in whom we rejoice to recognize the same disciplined intellect, resolute courage and exalted purpose.

"We cannot overestimate the influence of Germany in holding the concert of Europe. In the wise dispensation of God this one nation has been all-powerful in the establishment of harmony among the nations. The daily prayer of humanity appeals for the preservation of the amity that now blesses the world. Yet we do not let our hearts forecast a complete millennium, we do not look forward to the day when all men will stand beside Ben Adhem in the front line, or expect ever to read upon every tombstone that wondrous epitaph, "I loved my fellow-man." We do not count, however, on the ultimate establishment of a broad and universal commercial reciprocity. We do forecast the day when the open door shall hospitably invite in all lands; when the gates of trade shall everywhere swing inward as well as outward. So also we cherish firm hope that time will bring universal recognition that territorial aggrandizement is in no degree a necessary accomplishment of national development. When these vital truths are brought to the heart of all the nations, then will amity spread its blessed wings over all the earth, good will inspire the acts of every Government, and the angel of peace abide among the peoples of the whole world."

Prince Henry left the Waldorf-Astoria at 11.50 o'clock.

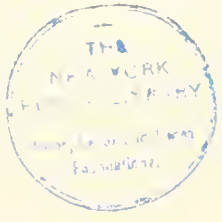
Melville E. Stone on Friday received the following reply from the German Emperor to the message sent by the editors:

Melville E. Stone, New York:

Accept my thanks for your welcome message. I thoroughly appreciate the grand and sympathetic reception given to my dear brother by the editors of the daily newspapers of the United States.

PRINCE HENRY STARTING FOR MOUNT VERNON (WASHINGTON'S GRAVE).

Photo by Th. Juergensen.



Back at Washington.

The Prince Attends the McKinley Memorial.—At George Washington's Grave.

When the special train carrying the Prince and his party back again to Washington arrived just a little on this side of Baltimore the royal guest of the nation got up, and breakfasted during the run between Baltimore and Washington, where he arrived at exactly 9 o'clock Thursday morning, probably a little tired, but otherwise apparently in fine trim. He was by all odds in the best fettle of any in his company. From the station he went to the German Embassy and there he was busy receiving calls and looking after his correspondence until noon. Then he went to the Capitol and attended the McKinley memorial exercises.

The President and the Prince sat in large high-backed, brown leather-covered arm-chairs in the area in front of the desks on the Republican side of the House, just to the left of the main aisle and facing the Speaker. President Roosevelt's chair was the first from the aisle. He never appeared to better advantage.

Prince Henry, in his full uniform, sat immovable beside the President. He scarcely turned his eyes from Secretary Hay's direction, and appeared to be deeply interested. He sat with crossed legs and his hands crossed, in which he held his naval cap, and a handkerchief was crossed gracefully on his knee. He was apparently deeply impressed by Secretary Hay's masterful eulogy of McKinley. The ceremony over he took a stand-up lunch in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

From the Capitol he went rushing off, accompanied by his military escort, to the station of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Road. After quite a wait the finely equipped electric train arrived. The Prince's car was the last one of the train. By a window in the middle of the front car sat Capt. Schmidt von Schwind, who enjoyed the distinction of being taken for the Prince by the people along the route. They pointed at him, waved handkerchiefs and cheered him lustily. The Captain appeared distinctly ill at ease, and his embarrassment was noticeably increased when the Prince jokingly sent a message to the Captain "to behave with the greatest circumspection in representing the Emperor's brother." The Captain replied that he felt the full weight of the responsibility, and would govern himself in his poor way to the best of his ability.

The run to Mount Vernon was made in 40 minutes. At the station on the edge of the grounds in the rear of the Washington house was a small crowd gathered, among them several ladies. On the part of the Ladies' Association which has charge of the Washington home, there appeared Mrs. Justin Van Rensselear, of New York, who is Regent of the Association, with several other ladies who are Vice-Regents. These, with Mr. H. H. Dodge, who is superintendent, greeted the Prince.

At Mount Vernon.

There was a moment's delay at the station, after which an informal procession was formed, with Prince Henry and Gen. Corbin at the head, and Col. Bingham, Ambassador von Holleben, Herr von Tirpitz, Admiral von Seckendorff, Herr von Eisendecher and the rest of the suite following close after.

In the driveway a carriage was drawn up that was capable of seating, with close packing, the Prince and his suite and the American officer who accompanied them. Near the carryall an attendant was standing with a larg wreath of laurels and immortelles, quite three feet in diameter. This had been prepared in Washington and sent down in advance together with a German linden tree, which Louis H. Federwisch, a gardener of the Government Propagating Gardens, had prepared with much care for Prince Henry to plant by the side of the Washington family vault, while the wreath was to be laid on the sarcophagus over Washington's remains.

The movements of the Prince were those of a man who has a good deal to do and a short time to do it in. He stepped nimbly into the carryall and took his place up at the front, close by the driver, while Assistant Secretary Hill, Assistant Secretary Pierce, Gen. Corbin, Col. Bingham and the Prince's suite crowded in after him. Then the driver started his horses at a smart trot down the winding drive to the vault, some little distance away. Here the party stepped out, and all stood uncovered while the Prince, with bared head, passed through the iron grating doors and stood alone within the vault, but in plain sight of all who were gathered before the entrance. There was some little delay in bringing forward the wreath, and Prince Henry advanced closer to the iron grating and spoke to one of his aides

about it. A moment later the spectators made way, and a German attendant bearing the wreath pressed forward with it and entered the vault, holding one side of the great floral tribute from the German Emperor to the greatest of Americans, while Prince Henry received and supported the other side. In this way it was borne to the sarcophagus and lowered gently upon it.

An instant afterward Prince Henry was outside the vault and on his way to the spot near at hand where the linden tree was to be planted. The tree-planting occupied barely two minutes, the Prince throwing in eight or ten shovelfuls of dirt about the roots of the tree, which was held in place by an attendant. Then the Prince and his party, with the exception of Col. Bingham, Assistant Secretary Hill and Capt. von Egidy, who preferred to walk, entered the carryall and were driven rapidly back to the mansion, which they entered by the rear door. Mrs. Townsend and Supt. Dodge escorted the Prince through the central hallway to the beautiful old Colonial drawing room, and so out through the French window to the front veranda, where the Prince greatly admired the splendid sweep of the Potomac to the left, with its distant background of dim purple hills.

But there was little time to admire views, and the Prince returned within doors, where he was conducted hastily from one room to another, with hardly more than a glance at the interesting collection of relics which has been gathered together by the zeal and energy of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. Then the Prince took his leave of the custodians of the place and was ready to start back to the train.

"I prefer to walk, decidedly," he said, when asked if he would ride; and walk it was, at a pace which again caused much puffing and blowing on the part of those who were trailing on behind trying to keep up with the Prince. It was just 3:20 when the train started back to the city, and the visit, which had been scheduled to last three-quarters of an hour, had barely occupied thirty minutes.

The run back to the city was a repetition of the run out, even to the continued devotion of Capt. Schmidt von Schwind's admirers in Alexandria, who again would have it that he, and only he, was Prince Henry of Prussia. There was even a larger crowd than before when the Prince stepped out of the train at the Washington end of the Long Bridge, but there was no delay this time, for the carriages which had brought the party from the capital were in waiting, and in a twinkling the Prince and his party were rattling off toward the German Embassy, giving Prince Henry his second view at close range of the Washington Monument, in which, by the way, Col. Bingham has recently placed some electric elevators, which are greatly commended.

The Prince, after his return from Mount Vernon, took dinner with President Roosevelt, his wife and daughter Alice at the White house. Other guests were: Ambassador von Holleben, Gen. von Plessen, of the Prince's suite, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, and Commander and Mrs. Cowles. The dinner was served in the private dining room, where the President daily dines with his family, and the only unusual change in the room was in the decoration of palms and cut flowers.

A large oval centerpiece, composed of rare orchids set in a bed of Farleyenese ferns, with a smaller decoration of lilies of the valley at either end of the table and bunches of the same flowers at each plate, formed the table decorations. Palms filled the window recesses, and ferns and orchids banked the mantle under the large mirror.

There was no music, and the function was as simple as it could possibly be made in keeping with the entertainment of royalty. The privacy of the arrangements was in keeping with the close of the memorial exercises at the Capitol.

In Annapolis.

Compliments for the U. S. N. Cadets.

Deluging rain that was whipped around by gusty wind marred the visit of Prince Henry Friday morning to Maryland's capital and the United States Naval Academy. It fell in unceasing torrents that ran through the streets in miniature rivers and converted the parade ground at the academy into a bay.

But the naval men and their brother officers of the German party scorned surrender to the storm, and, with all their finery, went through the program that had been arranged in their honor. The train carrying Prince Henry made a slow run from Washington. During the trip Secretary Long, to whom the car Garonne had been especially assigned, went to the car Victoria and called on the Prince. Later the party of naval officers were presented and Senator Hale and Representative Foss also paid their respects. The Prince greeted them all cordially.

When the train reached Annapolis station it was cut in two, and the three rear cars, including the Victoria, were backed into the station. Out in the street, beyond the station, a marine guard stood at attention in rain that carried the color from their uniforms as it streamed from them. Inside the station grounds two lines of police made a lane through to the street. As the Prince appeared, the marine guard presented arms. Comander Wainwright, commandant of the academy, formally welcomed the Prince and showed him to a closed carriage.

Local militiamen lined the streets from the station to the academy, and, despite the driving storm, hundreds of persons were out to see the distinguished visitor. As the carriage of the Prince reached the grounds, the first cannon of a salute of twenty-one guns sounded. The Prince was driven to canvass covered stand on the west end of the grounds, and the cadets marched past in review. There was little shelter in the stand, but the Prince faced the rain and stood at "Attention!" as the cadets came up. Pools of water had formed on the parade ground and the mud was ankle deep. When the cadet corps left the sodden field the line of their march was indicated by a score of rubbershoes held fast in the mud.

The visitors were then huried into their carriages, and driven through the grounds. They visited the cadets' quarters and the mechanical laboratory, and also looked over the new buildings that are being erected. As they left the parade ground lightning flashed through the sky.

The general inspection of the academy buildings was made quite brief on account of the storm, and the entire party found shelter in the house of Superintendent Wainwright, where they were guests at luncheon. Mrs. Wainwright assisted her husband in receiving and entertaining them.

The Prince expressed pleasure at the opportunity to visit the American Naval College, and thanked Commander Wainwright and his officers for the manner in which he had been received. He said he was sorry the storm denied opportunity fully to inspect the grounds, but that he was greatly pleased at what he had seen. He asked a number of questions as to work now being done at the academy and the plans for the future, and showed the keen interest of a naval man in the discussion of the subject.

The cadets gave an athletic exhibition in the gymnasium, and the Prince and the members of his party were greatly interested in it, as the German naval system does not embrace anything of the kind. There were boxing, wrestling and other athletic exercises. The cadets went through the sport with dash, and the Prince applauded spiritedly. He personally congratulated Cadet Wilson, first class, Indiana, winer of the wrestling bout. As the Prince left the Naval Academy grounds a national salute was fired. The special train left Annapolis on the return trip to Washington at 1:40 o'clock. The Prince was escorted to the train by Secretary Long, Superintendent Wainwright and Commander Cowles, and there was a special marine guard at the station.

The Prince arrived in Washington between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and went direct to the White House to pay a farewell visit, the members of his suite accompanying him. The farewell call was entirely informal. Captain Gilmore, of the artillery, met the Prince and his suite at the door, and escorted them to the Blue Room, wher they were received by the President and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, each of whom gave the Prince a hearty welcome and godspeed. The ceremony lasted only about five minutes, and the Prince drove to the embassy to prepare for the horse-back ride to which the President had invited him.

Two Rough Riders.

Prince Henry and President Roosevelt went for a horse-back ride Friday afternoon. It was just 4 o'clock when the President arrived at the embassy on horseback to meet the Prince, who hurriedly had changed his Admiral's uniform for civilian suit and tan riding boots. It was raining fiercely and immense black clouds hung overhead when the Prince mounted his horse, and both riders went clattering up Massachusetts Avenue amid the cheers of the few people who cared to face the ugly storm and rain.

Through 15th Street to Q Street the strenuous pair went and when they left the concreted pavement, their horses had to go through mud at least six inches deep. Rock Creek, which was considerably swelled up by the immense downpour of rain, was crossed by a jump, and then they went to Brightwood, one of Washington's northern suburbs, when the sky cleared up for a few moments. But soon enough the atmospheric conditions changed again and with thunder and lightning came a terrific downpour of rain, which seemed to increase as the horsemen sped on their way. As the echoing thunder rolls died away, the President, having just crossed a rustic bridge, spurred his horse, turned him suddenly and dashed up a steep hill at full speed, the Prince immediately following. To this point they had been on the military road, but thence on they went over hills and across creeks and ditches for several miles to the Woodley Lane road. Here they jumped a low fence and for fifteen minutes plunged through more woods, until they reached one of the most beautiful driveways in the National Zoological Park. The elevation of this roadway is about four hundred feet, and there is a fine view to be had, overlooking the creek for nearly a mile. Along this roadway the President and the Prince galloped, the rain still pouring down in torrents. A few minutes more and they reached the north end of the Connecticut avenue bridge, where they halted for second while the President pointed to a tumble-down shack on the hill which was for many years known in Washington as "the haunted house." Over the bridge, they were again near the concreted streets, and as soon as the horses left the soft roads President Roosevelt stretched out his hand and congratulated Prince Henry.

Entering Massachusetts avenue, they walked their horses for seven or eight blocks to the German Embassy. Without dismounting the President and the Prince doffed their felt hats, shook hands and bade each other farewell. It was a memorable ride, and thoroughly enjoyable to both the Prince and the President. For the greater part of the ride President Roosevelt talked to the Prince about the army and how cavalrymen rode. It was only occasionally that Prince Henry had a chance to talk, but he was constantly nodding his head in assent to what the President said.

Official Dinner at the German Embassy.

Serenaded by the German Singing Societies.

Prince Henry's visit to the national capital had a fitting culmination in a splendid official dinner given at the German Embassy and later in a tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm from the German residents, of Washington, as the imperial visitor was about to start for his Southern and Western tour. The dinner was given at the embassy at 8 o'clock, the Prince being the guest of honor, while those invited to meet him were representatives of the highest official and diplomatic society. As the guests arrived they were met by Ambassador von Holleben and escorted to the handsome drawing room, where they were presented to Prince Henry. Owing to the large number present the spacious ballroom of the embassy was transformed into a banquet hall. The walls were hung with garlands of smilax and decorated with the imperial colors and those of the various states of Germany. Tall palms and potted plants occupied the recesses and all about was a profusion of roses, orchids and spring flowers. Beautiful garlands of ferns, lillies of the valley and sweet-peas were hung about the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress.

The dining table was in the form of a hollow

GERMAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

square. American Beauty roses were in abundance. A string orchestra from the Marine Band occupied an alcove, and as the guests entered the dining room the musicians broke into the strains of "The invincible Eagle." Prince Henry occupied the seat of honor at the table, with the German Ambassador sitting opposite him. To the right of the Prince sat Frau von Rebeur-Paschwitz, and to his left the wife of Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court.

To the right of the ambassador sat Lady Pauncefote, the wife of the British Ambassador, and at his left Mme. de Azpiros, the wife of the Mexican Ambassador. The full list of guests was as follows:

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, Vice-Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Plessen, Vice-Admiral von Eisendecher, Vice-Admiral Baron von Seckendorff, Rear-Admiral Count Baudissin, Captain von Mueller, Captain von Grumme, Lieutenant-Commander Schmidt von Schwindt, Lieutenant-Commander von Egidy, Lieutenant-Commander von Trotha, Dr. Reich, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. de Azpiroz, the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Speaker Henderson, Secretary and Mrs. Root, Secretary and Mrs. Long, Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, the Austrian Minister and Mrs. von Hengelmueller, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, the First Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Miles, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. Kasson, Rear-Admiral Howell, Rear-Admiral Farquhar, Senator Frye, Representative Hitt, Representative Foss, Major General and Mrs. Corbin, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Evans, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Colonel and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. Seckendorff, German Consul General Buenz, Professor Langley, Alfred C. Johnston, of Philadelphia, and the staff of the embassy.

Serenaded.

An enormous crowd gathered about the embassy while the dinner was in progress, filling Massachusetts avenue with a solid mass of humanity for a block in both directions. At 9:30 o'clock the long line of German marchers who were to serenade the Prince appeared, bearing pitch pine torches. At the head of the column moved the Stars and Stripes, side by side with the German colors. Following the torch bearers came hundreds of strong-voiced German singers, who formed on the terrace immediately below the high balcony of the embassy entrance.

As the singers gathered Prince Henry stepped upon the balcony and, amid a storm of cheers, bowed his salutations to the throng. He was in the full uniform of an admiral, showing the Order of the Black Eagle and the family order of Hohenzollern. About him were ranged groups of diplomats and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant faces of the women in their ball dresses. Without hat, and calmly puffing a cigarette, the Prince surveyed the animated scene below.

Then above the cheers rose the voices of the singers in "Das deutsche Lied," followed by "Die Wacht am Rhein" and then "The Star Spangled Banner." As the last song was being sung the representatives of the German-Americans of Washington were escorted to the balcony, where Prince Henry gave them a cordial welcome. In behalf of his associates, William L. Elterich spoke of the friendship between Germany and America, which was sealed anew by the act of the Emperor in sending his brother to offer his heartfelt evidence of this feeling, and said that his royal highness had won the hearts of all American citizens, without regard to descent. Reference was made to the Prince laying a wreath of peace on Washington's tomb and the greetings between him and the President, the speaker, in conclusion, saying: "No one may feel happier over these facts than we American citizens of German descent do, and we ask Your Royal Highness the great favor to interpret this joy to His Imperial Majesty. Germania is our mother; Columbia is our sponsor."

Prince Henry expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the splendid reception given to him and spoke of his pleasure at meeting the representatives of the German organizations.

At 11 o'clock the Prince, escorted by Ambassador von Holleben and a squad of police, left the embassy for the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where he boarded the special train, which departed at 11:30 o'clock for the Western and Southwestern trip. The Prince's suite accompanied him.

To the West and South.

The Prince in the Engine Cab.—Great Enthusiasm All Along the Route.

The special train bearing Prince Henry and his party arrived at Harrisburg about the dawn of the day. The storm of the previous day had subsided; the sky was clear, and the temperature pleasant. After breakfast the royal traveler enjoyed the promised ride in the cab of the locomotive. At Lilly the train stopped and the Prince, accompanied by Capt.-Lieutenant von Egidy and Geo. W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania R. R., entered the cab, shook hands with Engineer J. W. Gilchrist and Fireman H. C. Palmer, and then sat down on the engineer's bench.

The run was through a wild section of the Alleghenanies, and the Prince was very enthusiastic over the ride and scenery.

When the train reached Portage, where on account of an accident to a freight train a delay occurred, Prince Henry left the engine and a shabbily dressed man, said to be a harmless character, attempted to approach him. The Secret-Service men stopped him and turned him away.

When the track was cleared and all ready to start again the Prince hurried forward. As he neared the engine Mr. Boyd, who was with him, said: "There is no hurry, sir. Take your time to get in."

"I do not wish to keep you waiting," answered the Prince as he jumped into the cab.

The special was run by the wreck at slow speed and the Prince, leaning from the cab window, watched the burning cars as he passed.

Clear of the wreck the speed of the train was greatly increased, and the train officials expressed the hope that they would be able to make up most of the time lost before the end of the day.

It was down grade for nearly all the way into Pittsburg, and whenever there were stretches of good running Engineer Gilchrist let his big engine out. The highest speed attained was sixty miles an hour, and the ride which the Prince got down through the foot-hills in the huge, swaying engine was an exciting one.

At a speed of forty miles an hour the train cleared Johnstown, and the crowd that waited at the station in two long lines on either side of the track got but a short view of it. At Bradensville the train was stopped and the Prince, with cinder-marked face and begrimed hands, returned to his car to dress for the reception at Pittsburg.

As he returned to the car he laughed at the sport of his ride through the mountains and said that he had had a splendid time. He donned his uniform as Admiral and the members of his suite also put on their uniforms. No other stops were made on the way to Pittsburg.

At Pittsburg, Pa.

Amid the waving of German and American flags and the cheers of 20,000 people, the train pulled into the Pittsburg Union Station at 1:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Every vantage point within two squares was filled with a crowd, eager to catch a passing glimpse of the distinguished visitor. As the train slowed down bands began playing and the hundreds of German representatives who were there to greet the Prince at the station joined in singing.

The special containing Prince Henry and his party remained in Pittsburg but ten minutes, just long enough to give him a rousing reception.

The committee representing the city of Pittsburg, the Chamber of Commerce and the German societies were drawn up in line, when Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, appeared on the rear platform of the Prince's car.

Dr. McCandless, who was to make the brief address welcoming the Prince to Pittsburg, was called into the car. There he was introduced to the Prince and extended the city's welcome. The Prince responded briefly, speaking in English. W. R. Thompson, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, then gave greeting to the visitor.

The Prince stepped to the platform of the car, followed by Rear-Admiral Evans, Adjutant-General Corbin and Ambassador von Holleben. A mighty cheer arose upon the Prince's appearance. He was attired in the full uniform of an Admiral of the German Navy.

After a few brief remarks in which he expressed his thanks for the enthusiastic welcome, Mr. Peter Hand, a German veteran soldier, decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross, stepped forward and with appropriate remarks handed the Prince the Address of Welcome by the United German Soldiers' Societies, while Vice-President John Emb gave his Royal Highness a huge boquet of roses. The Prince took both and said, using the German language:

"Wollen Sie die Güte haben, Ihren Vereinen meinen herzlichen Dank aussprechen."

The Address of Welcome, a masterpiece of artistic work, reads in German as follows:

Sr. Königlichen Hoheit Prinz Albert Wilhelm Heinrich.

Die ergebenst unterzeichneten, aus ehemaligen deutschen Soldaten gebildeten Militär- und Krigervereine von Pittsburg, Allegheny und Umgegend erlauben sich, Ew. Königlichen Hoheit beim Betreten der Gestade der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ihren ehrfurchtsvollen Gruss darzubieten. Mit Stolz gedenken wir der Ruhmesthaten des deutschen Heeres und der deutschen Flotte in den Kämpfen, die zu der Einigung des deutschen Reiches führten, sowie der Tage, welche wir selbst im Dienste des Vaterlandes verlebt, und verfolgen mit Genugthuung und Freude die stetig wachsende Machtstellung des deutschen Reiches. Ew. Königliche Hoheit können zudem die Versicherung hegen, dass wir als treue Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten stets bestrebt sind, die deutschen Traditionen hochzuhalten und auf unsere Kinder und Kindeskinder zu übertragen. Der Besuch Ew. Königlichen Hoheit erfüllt uns mit wahrer Begeisterung, da derselbe eine sichere Gewähr bildet für die Fortdauer der freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und Amerika.

Zum Schlusse bitten wir ergebenst Ew. Königliche Hoheit, Sr. Majestät Kaiser Wilhelm II., dem Haupte des angestammten Herrscherhauses, unsere ehrerbietige Huldigung darzubringen und Dank zu sagen für die Freundschaft, welche er unserem Volke bewahrt. Mit der Versicherung unwandelbarer Ergebenheit:

Verein deutscher Waffengenossen, Pittsburg und Allegheny.
Verein deutscher Kriegervereine der Südseite, Pittsburg.
Verein deutscher Gardecorps, Pittsburg und Allegheny.
Deutscher Militär-Verein von Pittsburg und Allegheny.
Deutscher Landwehr - Unterstützungs-Verein von Carnegie.
Deutscher Landwehr - Unterstützungs- von McKeesport.
Deutscher Krieger-Verein von Latrobe.

Das Committee: John Embs, Heinrich Heik, Friedrich Wm. Biemer, Ludwig Enzian, Gustav Holmig, Felix Fey, Otto Vorwerk, Heinrich Lehrmann, Peter End.

Prince Henry espied among the throng a former officer in the Thirteenth German landwehr. The officer was in full uniform. To Ambassador von Holleben the Prince signified a desire to talk to the Lieutenant.

The Lieutenant went forward and the Prince grasped him by the hand. Then others in the vicinity extended hands for a shake. The Prince shook hands with half a dozen and smilingly declined to do any more of it.

Admiral Evans, saluted by the throng, responded with a touch of his cap. Time was up. The train had stopped the full limit. Promptly at 1:25 the engine started, and the train with the Prince, who bowed his acknowledgements to the cheering crowds, resumed its journey westward.

Prince Henry during the entire day was the most active of any of his party and the most keenly alive to all that was to be seen on the journey. While in his car he was now at one window and now at another, occasionally standing for long intervals on the rear platform watching the landscape along the winding path of the railway as it swept by and vanished away in the distance behind him.

Beginning with Steubenville, the first town of the State of Ohio, the ovations to Prince Henry were more enthusiastic than anywhere else along the route. The crowds were bigger and the cheering more enthusiastic, and Prince Henry fairly caught the hearty spirit of the cordial welcome, and bestowed bows and beaming smiles on all sides. There were few if any police restraints to keep the people back at any of the stations. At Dennison, men and women crowded close up about the platform as the Prince stood there and one young fellow wanted to know if they were going to have a speech. The Prince smilingly shook his head and held up his hand deprecatingly. Then somebody cried out:

"Are you going to shake hands?"

This time the Prince fairly laughed and again the hand went up with the same deprecating gesture.

"Oh, no," he said. "There are too many of you by far."

Then the crowd laughed also and with many shouts and cheers the train moved off, leaving the station and all the wide space about it so aflutter with waving handkerchiefs that it looked like a miniature sea all alive with whitecaps.

At Columbus there was the largest and most impressive of any of the rear-end receptions up to this date. Gov. Nash and his staff were there, together with former Representative Outhwaite and other representative citizens, to say nothing of the German societies with their flags and banners, a fine-looking company of militia, the band of the Fourteenth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard and the thousands upon thousands

of spectators. The band of music in question was a particularly fine one, and as it was playing the well-known popular song, "Farewell," the Prince asked the name of the composition and said it was one of the sweetest he had ever heard.

The German Consul from Cincinnati, who had come up for the purpose, boarded the train at Columbus to accompany the Prince to the big city on the Ohio, the gateway to the great South.

Among the pleasant things done at Columbus was the presentation of an enormous floral eagle of immortelles with the American and German flags wrought in flowers.

Prince Henry gave a formal dinner in his car at 7 o'clock in the evening. His guests were Dr. Hill, Gen. Corbin, Admiral Evans, Ambassador von Holleben, the German Consul at Cincinnati, Supt. Peters of the Pennsylvania road, and Capt. von Egidy. The train slowed down to a forty-mile-an-hour pace during the dinner which was interrupted once by a little incident near Dayton.

At an insignificant little station where the train stopped for water a crowd of a score or more of people had assembled and cheered lustily. Prince Henry excused himself from his guests for a moment and went to the rear platform, where he stood for a minute waving his napkin vigorously in response to the cheers.

Admiral Evans, who was rather lame of his wounded knee when he came on board the train in Washington, kept very quiet all day and felt the better for it. Some of the newspapers that were brought on board the train during the trip contained cartoons that suggested suspicion as to the real reason of the Admiral's temporary retirement on the return to Washington Thursday morning.

One of them was entitled "An Early Katzenjammer," and represented the Admiral with his feet in a tub of water and a big cake of ice fastened to the top of his head with a towel. This was passed around among the officers of Prince Henry's suite and caused much amusement. At last it reached the Prince, who laughed heartily at it and showed it to the Admiral.

In Cincinnati, Ohio.

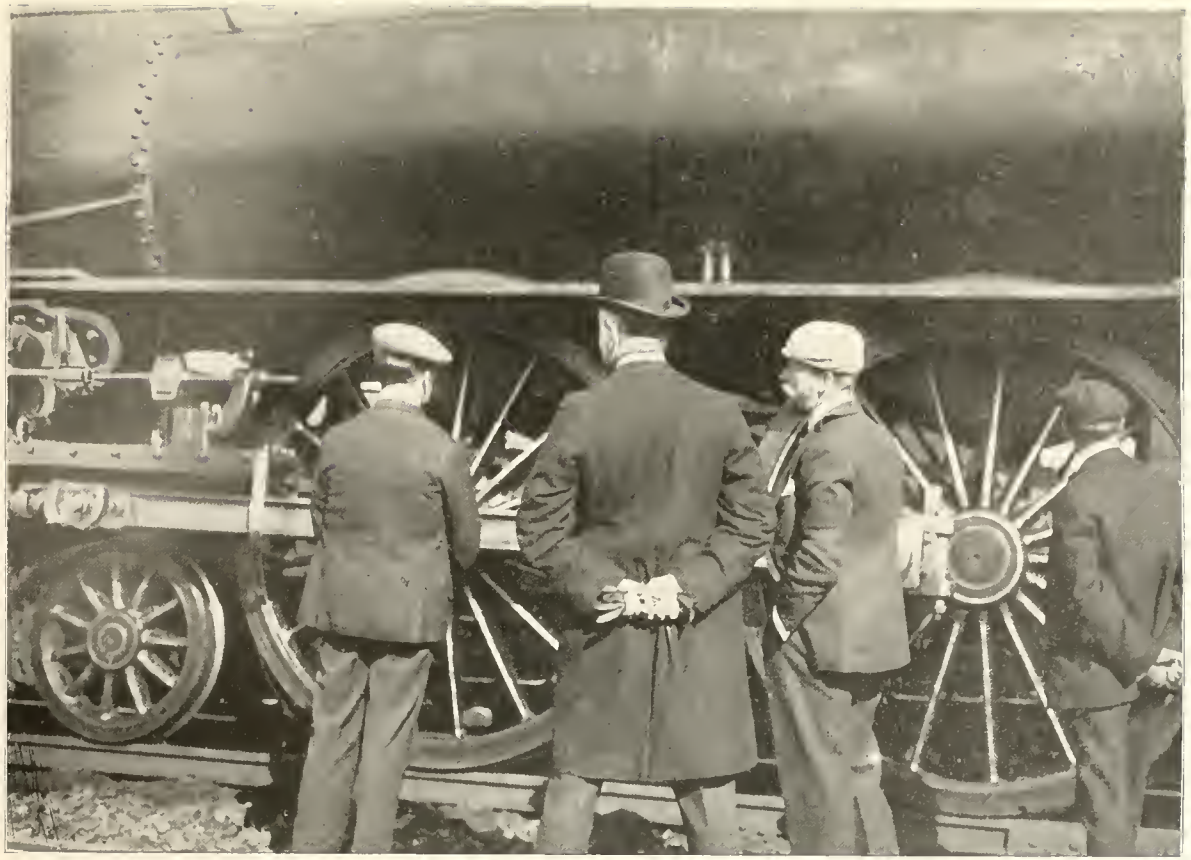
An Immense Ovation.

A mighty multitude did honor to Prince Henry of Prussia in Cincinnati Saturday night. He had the most enthusiastic and uproarious reception thus far accorded him on his triumphal tour through the West and South. The second German city in America showed its respect for the Fatherland and testified its regard for the nation's guest with a magnificent ovation that has never had a parallel in Cincinnati.

Every detail of the arrangements which had been made were carried out with no confusion and no disorder. Ten thousand people crowded into the Pennsylvania Depot so closely that there was hardly breathing space, waited patiently the arrival of the distinguished visitor, whose train was 40 minutes late, and when he did come and appeared upon the platform at 8:40 there were shouts from 15,000 throats and 15,000 German and American flags waved with a fervor that betokened the marvelous inspiration and splendor of the scene. Even the Prince was affected by the demonstration of good will, and while he maintained the stoical demeanor befitting royalty and an officer of the highest rank, his face flushed and he gazed in wonderment on the acres of earnest countenances and touched his cap repeatedly.

The opportunity to see a real live Prince had not been offered to Cincinnati for 45 years, and while curiosity prompted many to attend the reception ceremonies, there was at the same time a patriotic endeavor to show the royal visitor that he was in the home of his friends, and that thousands of his countrymen still loved and revered the memory of the Fatherland from whence they had come to seek another home and participate in the upbuilding of the great republic.

Police Chief Colonel Deitsch had a majority of his force and most of the detectives on hand, and they were prepared for any emergency that might arise. The reception to the Prince was held on a platform adjoining the track on which the special came in. There were garlands of electric lights reaching half way across the shed. A canopy of German and American flags covered the stand. The sides of the platform were covered with the German colors. Right in front of His Royal Highness were words in electric light, "Welcome," and beneath the royal standard of Germany. During the interval of an hour before the approach of the Prince's special there was plenty to amuse the great throng. The Reception Committee of the Mayor, whose personal part in the affair reflected "glory and honor upon



PRINCE HENRY INSPECTING THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Photo by Th. Juergensen.

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Cincinnati," arrived upon the scene before eight o'clock and were stricty correct in black Prince Albert coats and tall hats.

There was also diversion in the entrance of the German singing societies, headed by a band and carrying their various brilliant standards, which were all unconsciously grouped to the east and right of the platform when the Prince stood before the multitude. It was such a pretty and fraternal mingling of the colors of America and Germany that it was remarked by every one. And the First Regiment Band had a part in the famous affair. It played several selections and entertained the populace for an hour with national airs. It gave the German national hymn as the train came to a stop and fired the patriotic heart with the "Star Spangled Banner" as the great special drew out of the station.

The din and noise and shouting and tempestuous greeting began just as soon as the headlight of the locomotive was discerned in the distance. The excited multitude did not cease for five minutes. Indeed, several thousand did not let up sufficiently for anybody ten feet away to hear what the Mayor said to the Prince, or the graceful response of His Royal Highness.

The whole great event, the shortest and most famous function of its kind ever known in Cincinnati, passed so rapidly that it had hardly begun before it was all over. The German singing societies, 1,000 strong, sang with unwonted energy "Praise to the Black Eagle," and then before the many thousands had feasted their eyes upon royalty the order was given "All aboard." But in two or three minutes Mayor Fleischmann did a graceful thing. He took the Prince from one side of the stage to the other and permitted him to cast his eyes over that countless throng. In every direction were men and women and even children waving their flags and shouting approval of the royal guest. He touched his cap with reverence and respect. Then he was gently pressed forward into the train and was seen no more, although many members of his staff sat at the windows and waved the little combined German and American flags which they had gladly received as souvenirs of the occasion.

Just at 9 o'clock the finest special train ever put together in the United States backed out of the Pennsylvania Station. The people stood for a moment or two in silence and then with a farewell shout that could be heard for blocks and must have fallen pleasantly upon the ear of the German Prince, the thousands melted away, and in half an hour the station was deserted. Every one connected with the reception and entertainment was greatly pleased with its success and specially gratified by the warm praises of the royal guest and his escort.

Mayor Fleischmann and the other members of the Reception Committee stood with uncovered heads as the Prince made his appearance, and they kept their hats off during the entire time that he remained.

The Mayor was presented to His Royal Highness by Colonel Bingham, amid the tumultuous cheers of the thousands of spectators and the tune "Here Comes the Prince" by the First Regiment Band. Both the Mayor and the Prince instantly extended their right hands toward each other, and the handshake was more than hearty; it was energetic on the part of both. The Mayor then escorted the Prince to the front part of the platform, and in the sight of the immense concourse of people, read his address of welcome from the handsomely bound, gold-mounted volume which was handed to him by his Secretary Charles J. Christie.

The Mayor said:

"Your Royal Highness: In the name of the citizens of Cincinnati, it is my proud privilege, as well as my sincere pleasure, to welcome Your Royal Highness to our city.

"In this welcome is mingled genuine regret that your stay with us must of necessity be brief, for with laudable and pardonable pride I feel assured to say that we have much that would interest, much that would please you and the distinguished members of your suite.

For not alone in art, but in commerce; not alone in music, but in trade; not alone in the aesthetic, but in the useful, Cincinnati has won an assured position among the cities of the United States, and taken her place among the foremost cities of the world.

"But time is not allowed for that inspection which it would have been Cincinnati's pleasure to have afforded you; for that entertainment which would have delighted and honored our citizens to have given you—not alone as the representative of your imperial brother, the German Emperor, and of the great German Empire, with which our country entertains the most cordial relations of friendship, of commerce and of trade —but also in your personal capacity as one whom our people hold in the highest respect.

"We welcome you as Americans and as Cincinnatians, and we sincerely hope that your visit to the United States may be as pleasant as is your presence in Cincinnati to her citizens."

Prince Henry stood facing the Mayor and listened intently to the kind words of welcome. After concluding the address the Mayor handed the bound volume to the Prince and requested him to preserve it as a souvenir of his visit to the city. The Prince handed it to his chief aid, and then, turning to the Mayor, again shook his hand most enthusiastically and said:

"My Dear Mr. Mayor: Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind words of welcome.

"I assure you that I shall cherish them as a most precious souvenir of this very happy occasion.

"The reception that has been accorded to me here is grand and beautiful, and I am deeply touched by it all. It is truly glorious. In fact, I have been received gloriously by the Americans everywhere, and words can hardly express how highly honored I feel over it. Please communicate to the people of your city my deep appreciation of the beautiful reception they have given me. Tell them that I thank them with all my heart not only for myself, but also in the name of the Emperor and the German nation. I desire to compliment the people of this city on their good nature and splendid behavior which I notice in this vast multitude before me. Indeed, I was impressed with this same trait of good nature and well-behaved conduct of the American people everywhere when gathered together in great crowds. It is truly admirable. Again, I say, please tell your people that I am very thankful for their grand welcome."

At the conclusion of his remarks the Prince faced the multitude in front. of the platform Cheers burst forth from thousands of voices, and myriads of American and German flags were waved, while the bands all struck up "Die Wacht am Rhein." The United Singers sang "Das deutsche Lied," which pleased His Royal Highness not a little. During the rest of the musical programme Mayor Fleischmann and the Prince were engaged in earnest conversation. The Mayor explained to Prince Henry the make-up of the crowds, informing him that Cincinnati had a large German population, and pointing out the various German societies with their flags, and also the Irish societies with their historic banners. The Prince expressed his pleasure at the information by frequent smiles, which lighted up his genial countenance and his beaming blue eyes.

Mayor Fleischmann told the Prince that the gentlemen comprising the Reception Committee were on the platform, and His Royal Highness said he would be pleased to meet them. The Mayor thereupon introduced the members of the committee to the Prince one at a time, and they all appeared to feel quite proud of the honor of shaking hands with the distinguished foreigner.

In addition to the committee there were a few other representative citizens on the platform, who also came forward, eager to grasp the hand of the Prince. Among them were Postmaster Monfort, President August Herrmann, of the Waterworks Board; Superintendent Boone, of the Public Schools, and Police Judge Lueders. The Prince smiled amiably as he shook each person by the hand. Colonel Leopold Markbreit and Mr. Leopold Kleybolte told the Prince in German that the Germans of the city were especially glad to welcome him to the city, and they felt sorry that he and his party could not stay longer. He thanked them and said he, too, regretted his inability to spend more time and learn more of their great city.

Then the words "All aboard" were shouted from the train, and the Prince once more shook hands heartily with the Mayor, and going to the front again saluted the people and re-entered his car.

The March to the Depot.

The Cincinnati societies, especially the German and Irish, were out in full force to honor the Prince.

The Germans formed at Central Turnhall and had over 1,000 men in line. They marched down Walnut to Fifth St., to Fountain Square, where the Irish societies had reached some little time ahead of them. The Germans passed through the Irish brigade and the latter then joined the ranks with banners unfurled.

The following German societies were in the procession: Landwehr Verein, German Military Aid Society, Warriors' Aid Society of Hamilton, United Singers' Society, German Pioneer Society, The German Teachers' Association, with Superintendent Boone, of the Cincinnati Schools, and Prof. H. H. Fick, of the German schools, in line; the Bavarian Aid Society, Rhinelanders' Carnival Association, Musicians' Protective Association, Swabian Aid Society, Baden Aid Society, Liberal Bavarian Aid Society, Kurhessian Aid Society, Schleswig-Holstein Society, Rheinpfaelzer Aid Society, Saxon-Thueringer Aid Society, North German Bird Shooters' Association, Cincinnati Turners' Society, North Cincinnati Turners' Society, West Cincinnati Turners' Society, North German Shooters' Association, Rifle Shooters' Association, German-American Shooting Society, Queen City Rifle Club, Uniformed Shooters, Sick Aid Society, of Bellevue, Ky.; Landwehr Verein, of Covington; German Pioneers' Society, of Covington; Knights of St. George, of Covington; Nippur Court No. 114, Ben Hur; Schwaebischer Unterstuetzungs Verein, Saxon Aid Association and the Arion Society, of Newport.

The Irish societies in line were: Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Grattan Club, the Wolfe Tone Club and the Irish Nationalists.

The High School Cadets were also in the procession, 35 strong.

Every society carried their flags and every man in line had an intertwined German and American flag in his hand.

VICE-ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ,
SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

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At 7:40 o'clock the procession marched to the depot where an orchestra of 70 pieces entertained the multitude until the royal visitor arrived.

The Address of Welcome.

The address of Mayor Fleischmann to the Prince, printed on parchment and bound and jeweled by Loring Andrews & Co., of Cincinnati, is perhaps the most remarkable piece of the jeweler's and artist's workmanship ever got up in this country. In fact, there were those who upon looking at the book could hardly credit the statement that it was the work of Cincinnati artisans.

Four American eagles, which clasp each corner of the book's covers, are six inches from tip to tip of their outspread wings, and are most beautifully carved out of solid blocks of gold. The birds stand in bas relief, their bodies being at least a quarter of an inch in depth, while a cut diamond eye rests in each eagle's head. In their talons are sprigs of laurel. These eagles are the portion of the work that is possibly the most remarkable, and they are all absolutely alike. Better birds could hardly be painted than are these products of the delicate jeweler's chisel. That their production was extremely expensive goes without saying. The wings of the national bird are especially well executed, every feather showing.

The whole book is a jeweler's and bookmaker's poem, redundant with every evidence of artistic taste and high culture. The covers are of royal morocco, significant of the station of the one to whom the book was presented. In the center of the front cover is the seal of Cincinnati, done in gold two and a half inches in diameter. In this seal is another evidence of Cincinnati enterprise. The seal's inscription is of most beautiful blue enamel. Jewelers will understand better than others how hard it is to accomplish this effect inside a circumscribed time.

The morocco which binds the book is of the most exquisite color and quality, and the inner side of the covers are lined with crimson moire silk, sometimes called "water" silk.

The artist who printed the speech upon the parchment leaves is deserving of much credit, as it is a criterion of draughtsmanship and decorative color work. The parchment itself was secured after much had been examined.

The leaves used in the book are as pure as nature could make them. They are held in place by slender streamers of national colors, knotted after the fashion which existed before book binding became an art, and further bound by a smaller city seal, also of gold, and enameled in miniature like the outside jewel. The tail piece at the conclusion of the address consists of a spread eagle and shield, done in the prevailing colors.

The body of the address is printed in gold letters with black borders and illuminated capital letters. It is much the same printing effect which is seen in rare books printed in other centuries by monks, and is throughout very beautiful.

During their rendition the Prince asked Gov. McMillin, who was standing by him, what their purport was.

"They are revival songs," replied the Governor..

"What are revival songs?" queried the Prince, and the Governor entered into a few explanatory remarks concerning the old-time negro, and his picturesque religious faith and customs.

A large committee of distinguished citizens, State, city and county officials, headed by Gov. Benton McMillin and Mayor James M. Head, was on hand to formally welcome the royal visitor. As the special pulled in a band struck up, but the loud cheers of the crowd almost drowned its notes. The Prince appeared, touching his cap in recognition, and the special committee boarded the car. After the usual formalities, Mayor Head delivered his welcoming speech, during which he presented a hickory cane cut from "The Hermitage," Andrew Jackson's old home. The cane is silver-mounted. On the top of the handle is engraved a front view of "The Hermitage." A handsome floral design was also presented on behalf of the German-American Society of Nashville. In addition, the Mayor's address, enrolled on parchment, was presented as a souvenir.

The Prince said but a few words in reply to Mayor Head, expressing himself as highly gratified over his reception. He said he regretted he could not meet and shake hands with all the people, and asked the Mayor to thank them for him. The musical program followed, and promptly on schedule time, at 2:45 P. M., the train pulled out for Louisville, the Prince and other members of the party standing on the back platform.

In Bowling Green, Ky.

Between 3,500 and 5,000 people from the city, county and surrounding towns were at the Bowling Green R. R. depot Sunday afternoon to welcome Prince Henry as he passed through. It was his first welcome by a Kentucky crowd, but it was a unique one. The special with the distinguished party arrived at 4:45 o'clock. A number of citizens selected as a reception committee met the train, and, after a brief address of welcome by the Hon. James C. Sims, the Prince was presented with a case of whiskey and peach and apple brandy. No arrangements had been made for the reception of the Prince until after noon, when George R. Mayo, an Englishman, who resides in the city, took it upon himself to get up a reception committee. It was composed of about ten representative citizens, and then Admiral Evans was telegraphed at Nashville as follows:

"Will you receive reception committee of ten, and accept a sample of Kentucky hospitality in the shape of a case of its native products?"

The reply, signed by Admiral Evans, was "Yes" to both questions.

The special remained here about ten minutes. The committee could only shake hands, after which Mr. Sims made the following speech:

"Most distinguished and respected Prince Henry of Prussia: In behalf of the citizens of Bowling Green, I most heartily and cordially welcome you to what we think is the best State in the United States. We sincerely trust that your swift passage through our beloved State will be safe, happy and profitable, and our only regret is that you cannot be with us long enough to see the fastest horses on earth, the most beautiful women in the world, and tip with us one glass brimming full with the best whiskey beneath the sky. With your permission, and in behalf of the committee, I desire to present you with a small sample of our spirits, which we would modestly request you to take back to your beloved country as a little token of our remembrance did we not know how difficult it is to carry it unopened, and how much more difficult it is to keep it when once opened. In conclusion, permit me to express the wish that your country and ours will continue as now upon the most peaceful and friendly terms."

The Prince gravely accepted the gift and faithfully promised the Judge that he would drink some of it the first time he got thirsty. It was a sentiment that pleased the Judge and his fellow citizens, and they cheered enthusiastically as the Prince, from the moving train, waved them farewell.

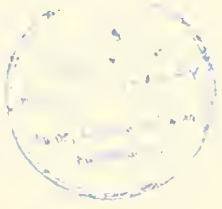
In Louisville, Ky.

Fifteen thousand men, women and children crowded and hustled one another, jostling and pushing this way and that until all were packed and jammed back of the Tenth Street station Sunday night, waiting to welcome Prince Henry. His train was not scheduled to arrive until 7:45 o'clock, but two hours before that time, the people had began to gather.

The West Broadway, the depot cars and all lines running within squares of the place were crowded. It seemed almost like Derby day, so eager were the people to keep from being late.

Far down at the very southern end of the platform was the stand for the Mayor and the Committee of Welcome. German flags and pennons, the red, white and blue of the United States side by side with the black, white and red of the German colors, shone bright under the blaze of thousands of lights. Bands to right and left crashed out the music of sonorous German battle songs and anthems.

HON. JOHN D. LONG,
SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY DEPARTMENT.



On the Battlefield of Chattanooga.

The Prince at Nashville, Louisville and Indianapolis.—Great Crowds and Greater Enthusiasm.

Guided by a pilot engine, the royal special made a rapid run from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. Tired from his exertions of the day, the Prince retired after leaving Cincinnati, but his slumbers were disturbed by the numerous calls made for him at some of the Kentucky towns. At Somerset several young men ran up to his car, and beating on the windows of his apartment familiarly called upon him to appear. He did not know that it was simply a hoodlumish act, and said when he arose that he would have shown himself if he had been dressed.

It was 8 o'clock when the special pulled into the depot at Chatanooga, and the local reception committee, headed by Newell Sanders, and accompanied by Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans and Gen. H. V. Boynton, came forward to formally greet the Prince. There was a great throng in and about the depot, and it broke into hearty cheers when the Prince appeared at the rear of the car Columbia. He wore the uniform of an Admiral, and saluted when he faced the crowd. He and his party were taken by special electric train to the inclined railway that climbs the rugged face of Lookout Mountain. They made the ascent in two cars, the Prince escorted by Gen. Boynton and Commissioner Evans, riding on the rear platform of the first.

The morning was fairly clear when the car began the ascent, and the splendid panoramic view quickly came into vision. As the Prince reached the crest of the mountain the sun broke through the grayish clouds and for a short time the view was excellent. Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, and Raccoon Mountain were outlined clear and bold, and below the Tennessee river could be traced in its meanderings for miles. Gen. Boynton, who participated in the Chattanooga operations with Sherman's army, and is chairman of the Chickamauga National Park Commission, accompanied the Prince down along the ridge of the mountain and briefly related the story of the campaign. Prince Henry followed the recital with the keenest interest, and, with map before him, studied out the strategy and progress of the fight. As he stood at Rock Point and looked across the valley of the Tennessee, he exclaimed:

"This is magnificent. There is nothing in all Europe that is finer. I have seen all of the battlefields."

The Prince returned to the city by the electric line, over which he had gone to the mountain, and at the depot, under guard of mounted police, took a carriage for a short drive through the city. He returned to the depot at 10 o'clock, where the local committee, with Newell Sanders as spokesman, presented him with a silver-bound album, the gift of the citizens of the city. The outer cover of the album bore a finely executed relief model in silver showing the battlefields. Prince Henry warmly expressed his thanks for the gift. The Prince boarded his train at once, and at 10:30 the special departed.

The route through the Cumberland mountains offered some stretches of pretty scenery. The streams were high and rapid and filled the gorges below the train. The Prince had a day of sightseeing, and when not otherwise engaged kept up an animated line of questioning and comment with Admiral Evans and those around him.

In Nashville, Tenn.

It was just 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon when Prince Henry's special train arrived in Nashville, Tenn.

Ten thousand or more men, women and children crowded the Union Station and railroad yards for a sight of the royal visitor and accorded him a most cordial reception. The Prince did not leave his car, but from the back platform smiled his acknowledgements of the demonstrations in his honor. He made no speech, a hearty "thank you," "thank you," being in substance his reply to the welcoming address of Mayor J. M. Head. ,

During the stop here the desire expressed by the Prince to hear some of the old plantation negro songs of the South was gratified, the negro jubilee singers from Fisk University singing three of those tuneful melodies, to the manifest enjoyment of the Prince. One of the singers was a member of the organization when it made a tour of Europe some years ago, and having been told this, Prince Henry, after the first song, reached over and shook hands with her, making reference to the visit to Berlin. The songs were "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "What Kind of Shoes You Goin' to Wear" and "Hallelujah."

Members of German societies, in all the glitter of their full regalia, with flags and emblems floating above, stood four deep about the platform.

The Reception Committee was composed of Mayor Charles F. Grainger, R. W. Brown, Chairman Neumeyer, Matt O'Doherty, William von Nostitz, H. L. Cohn, C. L. Stone, Marion E. Taylor, E. C. Bohne, Clarence Dallam and Thomas Craig, and the German Consul, Mr. C. Pollier, of Cincinnati. ,

When the train stopped a little mishap befell the platform, the gangway leading from the Prince's car to the former breaking, and the royal visitor took the stand by a plucky jump. Mayor Grainger extended his hand; the Prince cordially grasped it. "I am glad to meet your Royal Highness," said the Mayor. "I am glad to meet the Mayor of Louisville," replied the Prince. Then Col. Cohn pushed through the throng to where the two were standing and in German said:

"As one born in Germany, but now a resident of this country, and a stockholder in the Louisville Anzeiger, I greet you, and hope your visit will strengthen the tie now existing between this country and yours."

"I thank you for your greeting, and, like you, hope those ties may be strengthened," responded the Prince, also in German.

The Mayor then presented an elaborate album to the Prince and made the following neat little speech:

"As Mayor of Louisville, and in the name of all our citizens—many of the very best of whom came from the Fatherland or are of German descent—I bid Your Royal Highness welcome, and offer the freedom and hospitality of our city.

"It is a great disappointment that your visit to the United States is of such brief duration and your itinerary so arranged that you can spare but ten minutes to Louisville, but none the less do all our people appreciate the distinguished compliment of your presence, and they unite earnestly with me in the hope that the impressions you carry home from America to His Majesty, your brother and sovereign, from whom you come as ambassador of friendship, will be agreeable beyond anticipation, and endure alike for the greater glory and prosperity of the German Empire and our own republic.

"On your journey across the continent and thence back to your native Prussia our best wishes attend you."

The Prince briefly expressed his thanks and then Consul Pollier presented to him the Address of Welcome by the German Soldiers' Aid Society of Louisville. It reads:

"Your Royal Highness: Cherishing with a grateful heart the memory of the country of our birth, to which we will ever remain attached as the place where stood our cradles and which we shall never cease to love and honor, the members of the German Soldiers' Aid Society of Louisville to-day greet your royal highness in our new home as an ever welcome representative of the German navy and army, in the ranks of which we are proud to have served. Great successes which united Germany and made it a world's Power have carried the fame of the defenders of our grand Fatherland on sea and on land to the civilized nations of the world, and only a short time since your Royal Highness and the officers and men under your command have taken a goodly share in the achievements accomplished in the far East.

"May your Royal Highness' friendly visit to the home of our adoption help strengthen the relations of friendship which so closely connect Germany and America, that they may become permanent, to the mutual benefit of the German and American people. May your itinerary not be marred by any untoward event, and may you be granted a happy return to the old Fatherland.

"Again, we bid your Royal Highness welcome with all our heart as the official representative of our former highest war lord, His Majesty, Emperor William II., and as a welcome guest."

Time was up now, and the Prince, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, retired to his car and the train pulled out of the depot. Prince Henry had come and gone again, all in the short time of 15 minutes.

The German societies then marched to Seelbach's Hotel and Liederkranz Hall. At the former a banquet was spread; at the latter a lunch.

The banquet at Seelbach's was an elegant affair. One hundred sat at the board, about fifty ladies and fifty gentlemen. Mr. Charles Neumeyer was toastmaster, and the following gentlemen responded to toasts:

"The Visit of Prince Henry; Germany and America," Mr. E. C. Bohne.

"Germany's Greatness; Then and Now," Mr. Philip Hollenbach.

"The German-Americanism," Mr. A. E. Mueller.

"The German Press," Mr. Henry S. Cohn.

"The Influence of German-Americanism on the Mental and Material Development of the United States," Mr. C. Stege.

"Our Ladies," the Rev. Theodore F. Bode.

VICE-ADMIRAL FREIHERR VON SECKENDORFF.

In Indianapolis, Ind.

Prince Henry's train arrived at the Union Depot, Indianapolis, Ind., shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday evening.

The trip from Louisville to Indianapolis was uneventful.

The citizens of Indianapolis were out en masse fully 15,000 persons gathering in and about the station to greet the royal visitor. Four companies of the State militia, under command of Maj. H. T. Conde, were stationed at the east entrance of the Union Station, which was profusely decorated with American and German flags, surrounded by thousands of tricolored incandescent lights. Across the entrance to the station stood out in bold relief the word "Welcome" in a glare of electric lights. When the train had come to a standstill, Gov. Durbin and Mayor Bookwalter entered the car and were presented to Prince Henry by Ambassador von Holleben. Gov. Durbin and Mayor Bookwalter both made addresses and the latter presented the Prince a souvenir album.

Prince Henry did not address the crowd, but saluted in response to cries for a speech. Admiral Evans appeared on the platform a few minutes before the train left for St. Louis, Mo., and was vociferously cheered.

In St. Louis, Mo.

Hearty Greetings by the German War Veterans.

Prince Henry was in St. Louis nearly four hours Monday, and during that time he was kept busy following out the programme laid down for his entertainment by the local committee. From the time he entered Union Station until his departure for Chicago the royal visitor received a constant ovation. He made an excellent impression, and his remarks and bearing showed that he was pleased with all he saw as well as with the reception accorded to him. In the only address delivered her by him the Prince reiterated the statement made in New York—that his mission to this country was to cement the friendly bonds between Germany and the United States.

A short reception at Union Station, the presentation of an address of welcome by Mayor Wells and a similar address by a committee of German army and navy veterans, preceded a drive through the business section of the city to the West End, where, at the St. Louis Club, the Prince and his suite, with the reception committee, took breakfast.

There Mayor Wells presented to Prince Henry a superb casket of sterling silver, ornamented with insignia and trimmings of gold, and containing the address presented earlier by Mayor Wells. To this address the Prince replied briefly. Carriages were again taken by the party, who were driven through the beautiful residence section of the West End into Forest Park and to the waiting train, which had been hauled there for their convenience. At 11 o'clock the train left for Chicago.

When the special train of Prince Henry steamed into the Union Station there was a deafening welcome from factory and locomotive whistles and cheers from the thousands who had gathered. The train was boarded by Dr. Rielloff, the German consul in St. Louis, and Mayor Wells. The Prince was greeted by Dr. Rieloff, who introduced Mayor Wells. After the exchange of a few words between them, Mayor Wells escorted Prince Henry from the train through double lines formed by the members of the reception committee and police officers to the grand waiting room of the station on the second floor.

Everywhere were to be seen the German and American colors intertwined in the decorations.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, of the party, also attracted great attention.

When the entire party had assembled in the brilliantly lighted grand hall of the station, Mayor Wells, with a few words, handed the Prince an official address of welcome, engraved on a scroll of parchment.

Following this a committee of German war veterans representing the Deutscher Landwehr-Verein, the Deutscher Militär-Verein and the Krieger-Verein of St. Louis and the Veteranen-Verein of Springfield, Mo., were presented to the Prince. They gave to him a beautifully engraved scroll, showing the coats of arms and the national colors of America and Germany intertwined, with a German inscription expressing the hearty good will of the societies named.

Prince Henry responded heartily, and spoke a word to each member o the committee. He said to Rear Admiral Evans: "They are German veterans. Some o them served in the German army and navy when I was learning my trade."

A short reception ended the ceremonies at the Union Station. Then began the drive to the St. Louis Club. Prince Henry, accompanied by Mayor Wells, Rear Admiral Evans and Dr. Rieloff, occupied the first carriage, an open landau drawn by four black horses.

A platoon of mounted police and a detachment of the 4th United States Cavalry from Jefferson Barracks, under the command of Major F. A. Edwards, United States Army, acted as escort and bodyguard.

There was a throng walled in by buildings and police lines in the neighborhood of the St. Louis Club when Prince Henry arrived, and, as at the other points along the route through the city, there were enthusiastic cheers. The clubhouse was decked with flags and long folds of bunting, in which the German colors had a prominent place. Lines of police extended from the curb to the door, and out in the avenue stood a squadron of cavalry. The Prince drove up, and cavalrymen and policemen presented arms.

The Prince was escorted to a dressing room, and ten minutes later, with Mayor Wells, led the way to the handsome ballroom, where breakfast was served. Mayor Wells presided, with Prince Henry on his right and Ambassador von Holleben on his left.

After the discussion of an elaborate menu, for which 152 covers had been laid, the President of the United States and the German Emperor were toasted. Mayor Wells in a few words then presented the freedom of the city and the gold and silver casket containing the address of welcome to Prince Henry, who responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Representatives of the City of St. Louis: It is my desire to thank you for your kind words in welcoming me to your city. I have now reached the most western point of my visit to the United States. I am sorry that I cannot go farther westward and see more of your magnificent country, but, as you know, my time is limited.

Since reaching America I have been travelling day and night through this wonderful country, and I assure you that I have been deeply impressed by the hospitality and the kindly feeling that I have met day and night. I wish to thank all of you, and also to thank all of those with whom I have not been able to talk and shake hands. Many have come to my train in the middle of the night to welcome me, and I am deeply grateful.

You know whose representative I am. I want you all to know the object of my mission to the United States:—to cement the friendly bonds existing between the two countries.

I want you to know that Germany is ever ready to exchange greetings and to shake hands across the Atlantic whenever you are ready to do so.

I am also the representative of a nation which is ever ready to fight, a nation of arms, but not a belligerent nation. My sovereign is ever an advocate of peace and intends keeping his peace with the nations.

I am deeply impressed by the vastness of your country and the largeness of its commerce and resources. This greatness grows upon me daily as I travel through your land.

I find that the United States is worth having as a friend.

Now, let us drink to the city of St. Louis and its prosperity.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the entire party re-entered their carriages for a drive to the train, which, in the mean time, had passed to Forest Park. The route followed took the party through the finest residence section of the West End and over the World's Fair site in Forest Park to the train.

At 10.40 a. m., the Prince's train pulled out for Chicago, with Springfield, Ill., scheduled as the first stop.

When Springfield, Ill., was reached at 1.30 a stop of three minutes was made. About ten thousand people were assembled in and around the Chicago and Alton station. The Prince was at luncheon, and did not make his appearance until the train was pulling out. Then he appeared on the rear platform and touched his cap in response to cheers which greeted him until the train had pulled out of sight.

PRINCE HENRY AT THE LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Photo by Th. Juergensen.

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In Chicago, Ill.

A Most Brilliant Welcome.—German-Americans Out in Full Force.—The Great Auditorium Ball.

Greeted by the cheers of thousands of people and the strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein," played by a band which accompanied the welcoming committee, Prince Henry reached Chicago Monday evening. He was welcomed by the great public of Chicago and by veterans of German wars who left the Fatherland for the republic. He was welcomed by the consular representatives of the German Empire in Chicago and by the Mayor, the Committee of the City Council, and the Committees of Citizens. Had he entered the leading city of his native land as a guest the greeting could not have been more enthusiastic or more sincere.

Many of the people along the line of march were disappointed in not seeing the Prince, but they cheered him as his carriage was driven rapidly past them on its way to the Auditorium Hotel, preceded by a detachment of cavalry and surrounded by mounted police. They paid to him the tribute due to the guest of the nation.

The Union Station was packed with people, so that business had to be suspended until the Prince and his party had passed out. From the station to the Auditorium the streets along the line of march were massed with as many people as could crowd between the cordon of police and the walls of the buildings. A great crowd gathered around the Auditorium Hotel, where the procession ended, and the demonstration did not cease until the Prince had disappeared within the building.

The Alton train bearing Prince Henry and his party arrived promptly at 6:30 o'clock. The great crowd began to cheer as the train pulled in. The Prince was in the last coach, the Pullman car Columbia, which was opposite the central gate when the train came to a full stop. People who were near enough recognized him, seated in a compartment in the middle of the car. A band played national airs in greeting.

The German Ambassador Dr. von Holleben was the first to alight from the train, and greeted Dr. Wever, the German Consul. Dr. Wever presented Mayor Harrison to the Ambassador, and together they entered the car. The Ambassador presented the Consul to the Prince, and the Consul, in turn, prsented Mayor Harrison. In a few simple words the Mayor welcomed the Prince to the city.

As the Prince alighted from the train, amid the cheers of the crowd, Alderman Mavor stepped forward and presented him with the bound resolutions of welcome to the city. They were opened at the title page, which contained the official greeting. Prince Henry received the resolutions and Mayor Harrison introduced in a body the committees which were present to welcome him. Following were the committees: Aldermanic—Aldermen Mavor, Beilfuss, Brennan, Ehemann, Goldzier, Leininger, Palmer and Werno. Reception—Chairman, Arthur J. Eddy, Arthur Caton, C. A. Plamondon, Gustave Fischer, and Charles Henrotin. German Vice Consuls Dr. Hering and Dr. Zoepffel.

Deafening cheers greeted the Prince as he alighted from the train, and the line of police had difficulty in keeping back the crowd. The Prince showed the effect of fatigue and leaned on the shoulder of Rear Admiral Evans as he made his way through the depot and up the carpeted stairs between two lines of policemen to the carriage waiting outside in Canal street.

The bugler of the First cavalry, Illinois National guard, sounded the Admiral's salute as the Prince emerged from the depot entrance, and the street was ablaze with red fire. As he reached the carriage he turned and saluted the cheering crowd. The cheering was redoubled. Mayor Harrison and Rear Admiral Evans entered the carriage with the Prince.

Troops A and B of the First cavalry, in command of Colonel E. C. Young, which were drawn up opposite the station, wheeled in line and led the way for the Prince's carriage. A detail of mounted police rode alongside.

Traffic was suspended in all cross streets, and 100,000 people lined the mile of progress. Many thousand German veterans—fine looking men—marched in torchlight procession behind the carriages of the Prince, his suite and the committee. They formed in this order:

First Division—Commander, Comrade Martin Gass; Adjutant, Comrade Charles Krueger; Verein Deutscher Waffengenossen, with the flag presented by the German Emperor William II. to the central organization of societies of German ex-soldiers in Chicago and vicinity; Verein Deutscher Veteranen of Chicago, Deutscher Kriegerverein Town of Lake, Deutscher

Kriegerverein of Elmhurst, Ill.; Deutscher Kriegerverein of Harlem, Ill.; Deutscher Landwehrverein of Chicago, Deutscher Kriegerverein of South Chicago, Soldatenverein der Suedseite, Militaerverein of Elgin, Ill.; Deutscher Kriegerverein of Aurora, Ill.; Verein of former artillerymen.

Second Division—Commander, Comrade Lebrecht Taenzer; Adjutant, Comrade Franz Azarra; Verband der Veteranen der Deutschen Armee, Deutscher Kriegerverein von Chicago; Deutscher Kriegerverein von Joliet, Ill.; Unabhaengiger Soldatenverein, Verein Deutscher Waffengenossen, Hammond, Ind.; Deutscher Kriegerverein South Chicago; Deutscher Militaerverein, Chicago.

Every building was decorated with flags and nearly all had elaborate devices made up of hundreds of electric lights. There were "Welcomes" by the dozen, there were eagles and flags and there were strings of gay colored lights almost without number.

No hint of the electric light decorations were given the Prince until after his carriage had passed over Jackson boulevard bridge and was descending the slope that leads toward Michigan avenue. Then almost in the same second the lights were turned on, and what had been a lane between dark, towering buildings was an avenue of dazzling light. The torch-bearers, who were German veteran soldiers, lit their torches at almost the same instant, and from end to end of the boulevard between the bridge and Michigan avenue there was an instantaneous blaze of red fire from both sides of the street.

To Mayor Harrison, who occupied a seat beside him, the Prince said:

"This astonishes me. I feel deeply grateful."

The line of march followed was south in Canal to Jackson street, thence east to Michigan avenue, and south to the Auditorium Hotel. The people on the sidewalk opposite the hotel caught a glimpse of the Prince as he alighted from his carriage and was escorted within. The guests of the hotel saw him as he entered the elevator. Then he went immediately to his suite on the second floor, and remained there until time to make his appearance at the banquet.

The Banquet.

The dinner was given in the regular banquet-room of the Auditorium. The table of honor was in the form of a triangle, and at the centre of its base was the seat reserved for Prince Henry. The other tables ran parallel with the two sides of the triangle, and the seats were so arranged that each guest faced his royal highness.

In the centre of the triangle a fountain was playing, and goldfish were swimming about the basin. Wreaths of evergreen, interspersed with Easter lilies, surrounded the pool. In the corner of the triangle on the Prince's right was the black, white and red flag of Germany in carnations, violets, and daffodils. At the apex of the triangle was an eagle with outstretched wings in yellow flowers. The spaces between the set pieces were filled with asparagus, plumosa, and croton leaves. On the outer edges of the tables were two rows of electric lights, alternately red and white and nearly covered with sprigs of evergreen. At the three corners of the triangle were glass boxes with the American, German, and Prince Henry's personal flags painted in oil on their sides. Lapel rosettes of lilies of the valley and violets were at each plate at the table of honor.

All the other tables were surmounted with electric lights and flowers. Each of these tables was decorated distinctly one from another with the following flowers: Lawson carnations, Kaiser Kron tulips, lilies of the valley and violets intermingled, Maceo carnations, bridesmaid roses, liberty roses, Marquis carnations, daffodils, and American beauties.

Boutonnieres for each table corresponded with its decorations.

The electric lights on the ten columns in the room were almost hidden with wild smilax, and the openings in the balcony were filled with potted palms.

At the table of honor Mayor Harrison sat on the Prince's right and Arthur J. Eddy, chairman of the reception committee, on his left. Assistant Secretary Hill of the State Department was on Mayor Harrison's right, and Franklin MacVeagh and Admiral von Tirpitz of the Prince's staff next. On Mr. Eddy's right were Ambassador von Holleben, Governor Yates, and Marshall Field. The other guests at the table of honor were:

Robert T. Lincoln, General von Plessen, General Otis, Admiral Eisendecher, George E. Adams, Admiral von Seckendorff, T. J. Lefens, Commander Cowles, Charles L. Hutchinson, Captain von Grumme, H. G. Selfridge, Captain von Rebeur, Bryan Lathrop, Dr. Reich, William R. Harper, Captain von Trotha, H. H. Kohlsaat, Count von Seckendorff, James Deering, Milward Adams, F. Willis Rice, Harry Rubens, Dr. Mantler, J. B. Forgan, Captain von Egidy, Honore Palmer, Captain von Schwind, Gustave F. Fischer, Dr. Walther Wever, Cyrus H. McCormick, Count Quadt, Watson F. Blair, Captain von Mueller, William J. Chalmers, Admiral Baudissin, Arthur J. Caton, Colonel Bingham, A. J. Earling, Admiral Evans, John C. Mitchell, General Corbin.

At the other tables were:

Table A—Henrf Meron, Frank O. Lowden, Baron Schlippenbach, Charles R. Crane, Dr. Schwegel, Charles H. Wacker, F. Berriozable, Wm. Preston Harrison, Dr. Zoeppfel, David B. Jones, William C. Seipp, Joseph Theurer, J. A. Spoor, F. S. Winston, S. M. Felton. Consul Rieloff.

Table B—C. Fred Kimball, A. W. Goodrich, Samuel Insull, A. A. Sprague, E. G. Keith, A. C. Burtlett, Walter H. Wilson, John M. Clark, C. J. Barnes, J. S. Runnells, H. S. Robbins, Charles S. Deneen.

Table C—E. G. Halle, Frank Wenter, Adolph Nathan, A. Ortseifen, H. Faepcke, William Mavor, B. A. Eckhardt.

Table D—Captain Wyndham, Clarence Buckingham, Charles Henrotin, Robert Mather, Count Rozwadowski, Herr Glasenapp, Dr. Haering, Judge Kohlsaat, George W. Boyd, F. B. Noyes, F. H. Jones, Charles R. Corwith, Alfred Cowles, Alfred Baker, Moses J. Wentworth, M. E. Stone.

Table E—F. B. Tuttle, Arthur Meeker, Herbert S. Stone, A. C. Durborow, Potter Palmer, Jr.; Marshall Field, Jr.; Eames MacVeagh, Jas. C. Evans, Walter W. Keith, A. A. Carpenter, Jr.; Edward S. Adams, James Gamble Rogers, Bertram M. Winston, William R. Odell, Arthur Bissell, Bruce Clark.

Table F—John C. King, William B. Walker, J. L. Cochran, A. F. Stevenson, C. N. Fay, C. H. Conover, W. W. Tracy, E. G. Foreman, J. Goldzier, A. E. Leicht, C. Ramm, G. W. Claussenius.

Table G—William Vocke, Louis F. Swift, F. T. A. Junkin, Charles Werno, Wm. J. Hilands, John R. Lindgren.

Table H—W. D. Kerfoot, Edward Morris, Dr. J. B. Murphy, Theo. A. Koch, J. H. Kraft, J. G. Garibaldi, Dr. Lagorio, S. R Jewett, Ralph H. Booth, R. S. Hotz, John M. Smyth, J. C. Shaffer, Wm. Penn Nixon, Wm. P. Rend, John F. Finerty, C. A. Plamondon, Judge Holdom, Judge Gary, E. M. Phelps, E. G. Uihlein, John W. Lowe, F. Goetz, H. F. Eidmann, F. A. Lindstrand, E. L. Wedeles, O. F. Mayer, Geo. Birkhoff, Jr.

The guests at all the tables were in their places before the Prince arrived. Before taking his seat the Prince bowed toward the different portions of the room in acknowledgement of the welcome. During the dinner he frequently chatted with Mr. Eddy and Mayor Harrison. When the cigars were brought on Chairman Eddy arose and proposed the health of the President of the United States. The guests arose, the Prince and Mr. Eddy touched glasses, the orchestra struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the guests joined in the song. At the conclusion of the first stanza Mr. Eddy proposed the health of the Emperor of Germany, and the orchestra played another stanza of the American air.

Mayor Harrison's Speech.

Mayor Harrison, in proposing the health of Prince Henry, said:

"Gentlemen: In proposing the health of our distinguished guest, I may be permitted to add a few words to the welcome which has already been extended to him by the citizens of Chicago. We people of Chicago are apt to consider ours the typical American city, the city where the American and Americanism of the present and the future are found in their purest form. And so it is that to-night we extend to his Royal Highness a typical Chicago welcome, a typical American welcome, and that means a welcome which comes straight from the heart. (Applause.)

"To-morrow Chicago will celebrate its sixty-fifth birthday, the sixty-fifth anniversary of its incorporation as a city. In those sixty-five years it has grown from a mere frontier trading post to a metropolis of 2,000,000 souls, the second city in size and influence on the American continent. The things that have led to that marvelous growth and development it would not be necessary or proper for me to recount here to-night. Still, let me say to you, sir, that in a large measure the present state of Chicago is due to the fact that of her two millions of citizens approximately half a million are German, either by birth or descent, and have brought to this city of ours all the industry, all the intelligence, all the devotion to duty that are so characteristic of the race. (Applause.)

"We rejoice with you, sir, in the friendly relations that exist between the great German Empire and our Republic. (Applause.) We hope for a continuance of those relations through all the years to come. (Applause.) May we not find a pledge of an enduring and an increasing friendship and good fellowship in the fact that in all our cities, in all our villages, on all our farms, are to be found hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of German-American citizens—citizens who, while true and faithful to the land of their adoption even unto death, still carry in their hearts the love—the German love—for the customs and the institutions of the Fatherland, a love that never dies. (Applause.)

"We welcome you here to-night, sir, not only because of the respect and admiration we feel for His Majesty, the German Emperor (applause), of whom you are the personal representative, bearing to our country a message of friendship and good feeling from your great nation, but also, sir, because of our liking for your democratic ways. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have the honor to propose the toast, 'His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia.'"

The applause which greeted the last words of the Mayor's speech blended with the cheers for the guest of the evening as the banqueters drank his health to the strains of "Die Wacht am Rhine."

The Prince's Reply.

Replying to the toast, Prince Henry said:

"Mr. Mayor, gentlemen: Pray accept my heartfelt thanks for to-night's reception in the city of Chicago, the city which houses very nearly 2,000,000 of people, and which less than a hundred years ago was nothing more than a frontier trading post, surrounded on all sides by hostile bands of savages, and which since developed into a city of magnificence and beauty, in spite of its having been, thirty years ago, swept off the face of the prairie, thereby exciting the sympathy of the entire civilized world, and at the same time furnishing its inhabitants with an opportunity of showing what stuff they were made of. (Applause.) It stands to-day a monument of undaunted courage, pluck and perseverance.

"While speeding to-day through one of the richest sections of the United States, I was sorry that circumstances would not permit me to pay a tribute of respect to the last resting place of one of the greatest citizens of the United States—a citizen of Illinois—Abraham Lincoln.—In the year 1893 Chicago became a centre of attraction by its famous exhibition, though to my mind it is itself a permanent exhibition of American energy, courage and enterprise. Also, gentlemen, have I been made to understand that there is a certain connection between this city and a certain useful animal (laughter) which is converted in the most artful manner and in less than no time into all sorts of shapes and forms to please and serve humanity. (Laughter and applause.)

"I was not aware that to-morrow was the sixty-fifth anniversary of your city's birth. I wish to congratulate you most heartily on this occasion.

"Before closing I should like to call your attention to another thing, which is that the division of your fleet, which is a rising fleet, was represented by four vessels, of which the Illinois was the flagship. (Applause.) I should like before I close to couple the name of the man whose flag is flying on the Illinois and who, I think, is one of your most popular men, with my toast. He is generally called 'Bob Evans.' (Applause.)

"After this diversion, let me thank you again for your kind hospitality, and let me drink to the health and the prosperity of the city of Chicago." (Applause.)

While this toast was being drunk, the orchestra played "Illinois," in the words of which the guests joined, and Mr. Eddy then announced that the time had arrived when the Prince must leave to attend the entertainment at the First Regiment armory.

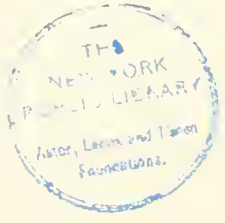
Electric Decorations.

The unique and beautiful electrical decorations which were so much in evidence during the visit of Prince Henry to this country, were made possible by the use of the "Elblight System." A system simple yet perfect, and having the great advantage of rapid installation.

The most striking illustration of the quickness with which an elaborate decoration can be installed was that of the gala performance in Prince Henry's honor at the Metropolitan Opera House; at which time 8,500 incandescent lamps and some three miles of special cable were put in place in about fifteen hours. This included the putting in place of the moveable drop curtain containing 4,500 green and white lights, the weight of the curtain being one ton, and, which, by an intricate system of ropes and pulleys was raised and lowered between each act.

The "Elblight System" was also used at the Irving Place Theatre, both inside and outside; at the Arion Club, 59th street and Park avenue, where the exterior of the building was beautifully illuminated with thousands of lights on the night of Prince Henry's reception; and the "Deutschland" was elaborately decorated with this system on the night before the royal guest sailed. A great "Elblight" German eagle, outlined with many colored lights, was the particular feature of the Waldorf-Astoria's decorations at the two great dinners given in honor of Prince Henry. The system was also used at the reception to the Prince given at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass.

COLUMBIA AND GERMANIA.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Die Deutschen Chicago's begrüssen den Prinzen.

In der Waffenhalle des 1. Regiments.

Es war kurz nach 8 Uhr als der Prinz mit seinem Gefolge beim Auditorium Kutschen bestiegen, um nach der Waffenhalle des 1. Regiments zur deutschen Festlichkeit zu fahren. Der Weg führte die Michigan Avenue entlang und auf der ganzen Strecke waren die Seitenwege mit einer ungeheuren Menschenmenge besetzt, welche den Prinzen zu sehen wünschte. Ein brausendes Hurrah erhob sich, als er das Auditorium Hotel verliess und pflanzte sich von dort ununterbrochen fort, bis er sich hinter den Pforten der Waffen alle befand. Die Stärke der Hochrufe blieb sich während der ganzen Fahrt gleich und steigerte sich nur bei dem Eintritt in die Waffenhalle, in welcher etwa 6000 Personen, meist Deutsche oder Abkömmlinge von Deutschen, sich versammelt hatten, um ihn zu sehen. Kapellen spielten mit ungeheurer Energie und der grosse Chor von Hunderten von Stimmen intonirte zu Ehren des Prinzen, als er eintrat, aber es nützte ihnen nichts. Die Hochrufe der Menge übertönten alles Andere und volle fünf Minuten war nichts zu hören als ein ungeheures Gewirr jubelnder Stimmen. Wiederholt betrug die vor dem Gebäude versammelte Menge gegen 6000 Menschen und sie stimmten in die im Innern ausgebrachten Hochrufe aus Leibeskräften ein. Dies war die einzige Gelegenheit, bei welcher die deutschen Bürger von Chicago den Prinzen ganz für sich hatten, und sie wussten sie auszunützen.

Das Committee, welches aus F. H. J. Owen, E. G. Halle, Chas. Plajendon, Franz Amberg und Franz Wenter, nebst einem Hülfs-Committee, welches die verschiedenen Vereine vertrat, welche an dem Gesangsfest betheiligt waren, darunter William Vocke, Adam Ortsiefen, William Schmidt und Otto Doederlein, stand an dem Eingang der Halle, um die Ankunft des Prinzen zu erwarten, und sobald er aus seiner Equipage ausstieg, eskortirten ihn die Committee-Mitglieder nach dem Innern des Gebäudes. Die Menge hinter ihm war eine so dicht gedrängte, dass man es trotz aller Anstrengungen der Polizei für das Beste hielt, die Thüren sofort hinter dem Prinzen und seinem Gefolge zu schliessen, damit das Gedränge nicht lebensgefährlich werde.

Als der Prinz in die Halle eintrat, intonirte das grosse Orchester von mehr als hundert Mann die deutsche Nationalhymne, und während dieselbe gespielt wurde, wurden der Prinz und sein Gefolge zu dem Balkon im zweiten Stockwerk geleitet, welcher für sie reservirt worden war. Als die Nationalhymne schloss, erfolgte ein neuer Ausbruch in Hochrufe innerhalb des Gebäudes, welcher wieder sein Echo bei der unübersehbaren Menge auf der Strasse fand.

Der Anblick, welcher sich den Augen des Prinzen bot, als er auf den prächtig dekorirten Balkon trat, war einer, welcher auf jeden Menschen einen tiefen Eindruck gemacht hätte, wie gewöhnt er auch an den Anblick grosser Massen und ihrer Jubelrufe sein mochte. Die mächtige Halle war bis zu ihrer vollen Fassungskraft gefüllt, und von einem Ende bis zum andern, von einer Seite bis zur andern reichte ein Meer von Gesichtern, von welchen die in den Händen geschwenkten Taschentüchern, welche zu vielen Tausenden in der Luft flatterten, sich wie die weissen Kämme der Wellen abhoben. Die prachtvollen Dekorationen verhüllten das ganze Innere der Waffenhalle, und es herrschten darunter die amerikanische und deutsche Flagge vor. Riesige Banner in strahlenden Farben hingen von der Decke herab und auf allen Seiten sah man Festons in den deutschen Farben, welche mit kleinen amerikanischen Flaggen aufgesteckt waren, welche aus Palmen und Blumenkränzen hervorlugten.

Die Loge, in welcher sich der Prinz befand, war die auf dem östlichen Ende der Halle und ein Baldachin war darüber errichtet. Die Loge war mit kostbaren Teppichen bekleidet und der Schwarze Adler hing gerade über dem Kopfe des Prinzen, als er hervortrat, um sich für die auf ihn ausgebrachten endlosen Hochrufe dankend zu verneigen, welche unablässig zu ihm, stets von neuem anschwellend, emporquollen. In der Umgebung des Prinzen hatten sich die Mitglieder seines Gefolges niedergelassen, sowie die Mitglieder des lokalen Committees. Zu seiner Rechten sass Konsul Wever, welcher Deutschland in Chicago vertritt, und zu seiner Linken befanden sich eine Anzahl hervorragender deutscher Lehrkräfte mit ihren Damen. Auf dem fernen Ende der Halle, direkt gegenüber der dem Prinzen Heinrich eingeräumten Loge, befand sich eine ungeheure Platform, auf welcher die Mitglieder des grossen Chors unter Direktion von Carl Bunge sassen. Die Damen des

Chors, sämmtlich Mitglieder der Chicago Ladies Choral Society, waren auf einer Gallerie über der der Herren untergebracht, und befanden sich dem Prinzen gerade gegenüber. Daran reihten sich neunhundert frühere Mitglieder der deutschen Armee, welche gegenwärtig sämmtlich amerikanische Bürger sind.

Sobald er die Zeit gekommen erachtete, und glaubte, dass die Stimmen seines Chores sich gegen die Hochrufe würden geltend machen können, erhob Dirigent Erhorn den Taktstock und mit prächtigem Einsatz intonirte der Chor "Das treue deutsche Herz." Nach Beendigung des Liedes hielt der Vorsitzer des Empfangscommittees, Herr Thies J. Lefens, die folgende Ansprache an den Prinzen.

Herrn Thies J. Lefens' Rede.

"Dank dem freundlichen Entgegenkommen seitens der Behörden und Einwohner Chicago's, die sich zum Empfange Eurer Königlichen Hoheit vereinigt haben, ist es den Bürgern deutschen Stammes vergönnt, den Gast der Nation in ihrer Muttersprache zu begrüssen, ihren Dank darzubringen, Sr. Majestät dem deutschen Kaiser für die Abordnung eines ihm so nahestehenden Vertreters und Eurer Königl. Hoheit für die Ueberbringung der hohen Botschaft der deutschen an die amerikanische Nation, die in dem Besuch Eurer Königl. Hoheit sich ausdrückt, und im Einklange steht mit den seit der Zeit Friedrich des Grossen und George Washington's bestehenden freundschaftlichen Beziehungen der beiden Völker.

Das freudige Willkommen, das dem hohen Vertreter Deutschlands von dem Volke der Vereinigten Staaten entgegengebracht wird, erfreut besonders die Söhne Deutschland's, die in diesem gastlichen Lande eine neue Heimath gesucht und gefunden haben, und diese sind es hauptsächlich, die sich hier in so grosser Zahl als die Raumverhältnisse der Halle erlauben, eingefunden haben, unter ihnen die Veteranen der deutschen Armee und die sich um die Pflege des deutschen Liedes in Chicago verdient machenden Gesangvereine, um Eurer Königlichen Hoheit zu sagen, dass trotzdem sie gute Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten geworden sind, ihre Liebe für das alte Heimathland nicht erkaltet ist.

Undankbar wäre, wer ein Vaterland wie das deutsche vergessen oder ihm die Kindesliebe und den Kindesdank versagen könnte. Deutschland's in Amerika eingebürgerte Söhne müssten dann zuerst vergessen, was sie ihrem Heimathlande verdanken und sich nicht mehr erinnern, dass Deutschland's hohes Ansehen unter den Kulturländern der Welt, seine grosse Vergangenheit, seine gigantischen Errungenschaften auf den Gebieten der Kultur, die für die Völker der Erde civilisatorisch mitgewirkt haben, es waren, was ihnen im fremden Lande zuvörderst eine freundliche Aufnahme sicherte.

Und da der geborene Amerikaner in der Vaterlandsliebe keinem Volke der Erde nachsteht und dasselbe Gefühl in anderen würdigt, so zollt er auch seinen in Deutschland geborenen Mitbürgern Achtung dafür, dass sie trotz des Eifers, mit dem sie an der Förderung der geistigen und materiellen Interessen der neuen Heimath sich betheiligten, nie vergessen haben, was sie ihrem Vaterlande verdanken.

Die hier vertretenen aus Deutschland stammenden Bürger Chicago's sind dankbar für die Gelegenheit, alles dieses Eurer Königl. Hoheit auszudrücken und offen bekennen zu dürfen und die Versicherung zu geben, dass sie so leben, denken und streben, dass wenn sie dereinst über ihr Verhalten, gegenüber dem Lande ihrer Geburt und dem Lande ihrer Wahl zur Rechenschaft gezogen werden, mit gutem Gewissen sagen können: Ich habe mein Weib treu geliebt, aber meine gute Mutter nicht vergessen."

Nach Beendigung der Ansprache erschollen neue Hochrufe auf den Prinzen. Dann trat eine kleine Pause des Erwartens der Rede des Prinzen ein. Dieser sprach wie folgt:

Ansprache des Prinzen.

"Ich danke Ihnen herzlich für die freundlichen Worte, welche Sie soeben gesprochen haben, aber die schönsten sind diejenigen über unser grosses Vaterland und unser Volk, die soeben geäussert wurden. Sie sollten hier die besten Bürger sein, aber Sie sollten niemals vrgessen, dass Sie alle Deutsche sind oder deutscher Abstammung, und Sie sollten gute, loyale amerikanische Bürger sein, wie Sie im alten Vaterlande gute Bürger gewesen. Sie haben Ihr Vaterland verlassen, aber wenn Sie noch Liebe für dasselbe hegen, dann fordere ich Sie auf, drei Hochs auszubringen auf Den, der mich hierhergesandt hat als den Vetreter Deutschlands, um Ihnen diese Grüsse zu überbringen, auf den deutschen Kaiser und König von Preussen."

Hierauf trug der Chor mit Orchesterbegleitung das "Gebet vor der Schlacht" in einer so vollendeten Weise vor, dass alle Zuhörer in enthusiastischen Beifall ausbrachen, der Prinz in erster Reihe, der seinem grossen Wohlgefallen an dem Gesange lebhaften Ausdruck gab.

Dann wurde das folgende Original-Festgedicht, von dem städtischen Hülfs-Bibliothekar E. F. L. Gauss verfasst, verlesen.

Das treue deutsche Herz schlägt Dir entgegen.
O Prinz aus höchstem deutschen Fürstenhaus!
Aus jedem Deiner Tritte spriesse Segen,
Und seine Früchte folgen Dir hinaus
Zurück in's Vaterland, dem wir entsprossen,
Das uns durch Dich nun neuen Gruss entbot
Als Mutter, die wir fest an's Herz geschlossen,
Und die wir lieben werden bis zum Tod.

Wir grüssen Dich in dieses Landes Namen,
Das mächtig ward durch seines Volkes Kraft,
Wo reiche Saat erblüht aus frischem Samen,
Wo sich die Menschheit neue Bahnen schafft.
Auch deutsche Hand hat dazu beigetragen,
Auch deutscher Geist bewegt die neue Welt;
Wir schätzen hoch, wodurch in diesen Tagen
Des Landes Streben neuen Trieb erhält.

Wir grüssen Dich als einen Freundschaftsboten
Von Deutschland's weisem, hochgesinnten Herrn.
Dem längst schon un'rer Herzen Flammen lohten
Als wahren Friedens starkem Hort und Stern.
O, möge nie dies Freundschaftsbündniss rosten,
Was auch der Lauf der Zeiten bringen mag —
Es kommt der Welt der Sonne Glanz von Osten
Und in dem Westen wird es heller Tag.

Wir grüssen Dich als hohen Stammverwandten,
Selbst hochverdient schon um das Vaterland!
Wir sehen in Dir mehr als den Gesandten,
Denn auch im Herzen bist Du ihm verwandt
Dem edlen Fürsten, dessen Hand wir fassen,
Die er durch Dich so freundlich beut und treu.
Fern sei von uns, je diese Hand zu lassen:
Columbia bleibt Germania getreu.

Es folgte der Vortrag der "Schlachthymne der Republik", gesungen von Mitgliedern der "Ladies' Choral Society", mit Orchesterbegleitung, welcher einen tiefen Eindruck machte. Der Enthusiasmus der Zuhörer erreichte den höchsten Grad, als dann das Orchester das "Star Spangled Banner" mit grosser Wärme spielte, während alle in der Waffenhalle Anwesenden sich von ihren Sitzen erhoben, auch der Prinz und sein Gefolge. Die ganze Zuhörerschaft fiel dann begeistert in die vom Orchester gespielte Weise ein.

Die Arrangements in der Waffenhalle waren mit äusserster Sorgfalt getroffen und liessen nichts zu wünschen übrig. Spätankommende fanden keinen Zutritt mehr, auch wenn sie im Besitz von Eintrittskarten waren.

Kurz nach 10 Uhr erhoben sich der Prinz und sein Gefolge von ihren Sitzen, um die Halle zu verlassen, und wurden von den Mitgliedern des Committees nach den auf sie wartenden Kutschen geleitet. Trotz der ziemlich späten Stunde zählte die aussen harrende Menge noch nach Tausenden und der Prinz wurde, als er wieder aussen erschien, in derselben enthusiastischen Weise begrüsst, wie bei seinem Kommen. Er verbeugte sich, in seine Kutsche einsteigend, nach Links und Rechts. Seine Fahrt ging nun nach dem Auditorium-Hotel, wo der ihm zu Ehren gegebene grosse Ball stattfand.

The Ball in the Auditorium.

A sea of light and a blaze of color. A dazzling succession of glittering pictures and ever-moving figures. On walls and ceiling and gallery rails the grateful tint of flowers and the gorgeous emblazonment of shining flags. Tiers of bright faces and brilliant costumes, and high overhead, strung on imperceptible wires, the glow of innumerable lamps. Over it all the music—soft, sensuous, seductive.

Such is a rapid grouping of effects gained by a swift glimpse of the ball at the Auditorium in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia. Since the Auditorium was constructed the vast amphitheatre has never looked more beautiful or contained a more brilliant company.

The Prince's box, at the western end, was naturally enough, the point of focus for all eyes. A sort of dais it was, raised two feet from the floor, equipped with costly trappings underfoot and adorned with beautiful draperies overhead. From a quartet of lofty spears, gilded in the shanks and polished in blades, trailed the American and German colors, and the American and German eagles fraternized with one another from vantage spots on either side. Along the two walls eight huge ship prows, in white papier mache and placed at different points, testified to the general recognition of the Prince's rank in the navy of his country. Trailing festoons of smilax and fern leavened the warlike aspect of the ships.

And then, after long waiting, came the astounding and magnificent moment. By a wise ukase of the powers that were, the floor was denied to the dancing people until the Great Event. Suddenly, and without warning, the whisper went round: "The Prince has come!" Then the receiving party, consisting of Mayor and Mrs. Harrison, Governor and Mrs. Yates, members of the general committee, and the wives of members of all the committees, advanced with som solemnity across the floor and took positions under the arch directly opposite to the royal box.

The women's receiving committee was composed as follows:

Mesdames George E. Adams, Watson F. Blair, Arthur J. Caton, W. J. Chalmers, John M. Clark, J. Lewis Cochran, Albert M. Day, Albert J. Earling, Gustav F. Fischer, E. G. Halle, H. H. Kohlsaat, T. J. Lefens, Franklin MacVeagh, E. G. Foreman, James B. Forgan, Charles Henrotin, Charles L. Hutchinson, Edmund J. James, E. G. Keith, W. D. Kerfoot, Bryan Lathrop, F. O. Lowden, John J. Mitchell, Harold F. McCormick, Frank B. Noyes, E. S. Otis, Robert W.

Patterson, Cyrus H. McCormick, Charles A. Plamondon, F. Willis Rice, Harry G. Selfridge, John A. Spoor, Melville E. Stone, W. W. Tracy, William B. Walker, Frank Wenter, Marshall Field, Jr.; C. Fred Kimball, Graeme Stewart, C. H. Wacker, A. C. Bartlett, Charles J. Barnes, Theodore Brentano, Charles R. Crane, John W. Ela, C. B. Farwell, Harry Rubens, John S. Runnells, A. F. Stevenson, A. Afl Sprague, Lambert Tree, Murray F. Tuley, Walter Wilson, William J. Wilson, A. A. Carpenter, Bruce Clark, Walter W. Keith, William R. Odell, Arthur Meeker, Edward S. Adams, Bertram M. Winston, J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Bissell, James Cary Evans, Herbert S. Stone.

The appearance of the Prince—event long looked for and awaited with impatience—was the signal for an outburst of pent-up enthusiasm. The cheers rang out till the parti-colored lamps threatened to descend from their wires and the hand-clapping from above sounded like the pattering of hailstones on the roofs of cottages in the Orkney islands.

The Prince was duly introduced to Mrs. Harrison and to the Governor and his wife, and with Mrs. Harrison on his arm he led a grand march to his box. The various committees were in line; so were the naval officers in uniform, with innumerable pretty girls. The floor committee bringing up the rear with their fair partners, looked doleful and lost to some degree, but their breast-ribbons were resplendent.

The Prince bore himself modestly and with dignity, as becomes a man upon whom all eyes are set. He wore his undress uniform, and, as was pleasant to see, had dispensed with the formality of a sword.

Up to about midnight the Prince was an interested spectator, chatting pleasantly with those introduced to him. Then he arose and retired.

Consul Dr. Wever was, perhaps, the happiest man at the ball. He was twice mistaken for the Prince, in spite of the dissimilarity of appearance.

The Prince was evidently struck with the magnificent appearance of the ballroom.

"This is truly magnificent!" he exclaimed to Mr. Eddy in something more than the conventional tone of voice.

At Lincoln Monument.

Minnesota's Greeting.—The Prince at Luncheon with the Germania Club.

Prince Henry awoke early Tuesday morning in spite of the strain of the entertainments of the night before, and looked out of his window upon a perfect day. Shortly after 7 o'clock he arose and at 8 o'clock was ready for a light breakfast served in his private apartments at the Auditorium.

Mayor Harrison and Chairman Arthur Eddy were admitted shortly after 9 o'clock. They soon reappeared, after having ascertained the pleasure of Prince Henry as to the morning program.

At 9:30 o'clock the Prince and his suite descended the stairway and entered their carriages.

Michigan Avenue was crowded by the time of Prince Henry's arrival, and cheers announced his appearance on the sidewalk. No time was wasted in ceremony, and the long procession of carriages was soon in motion.

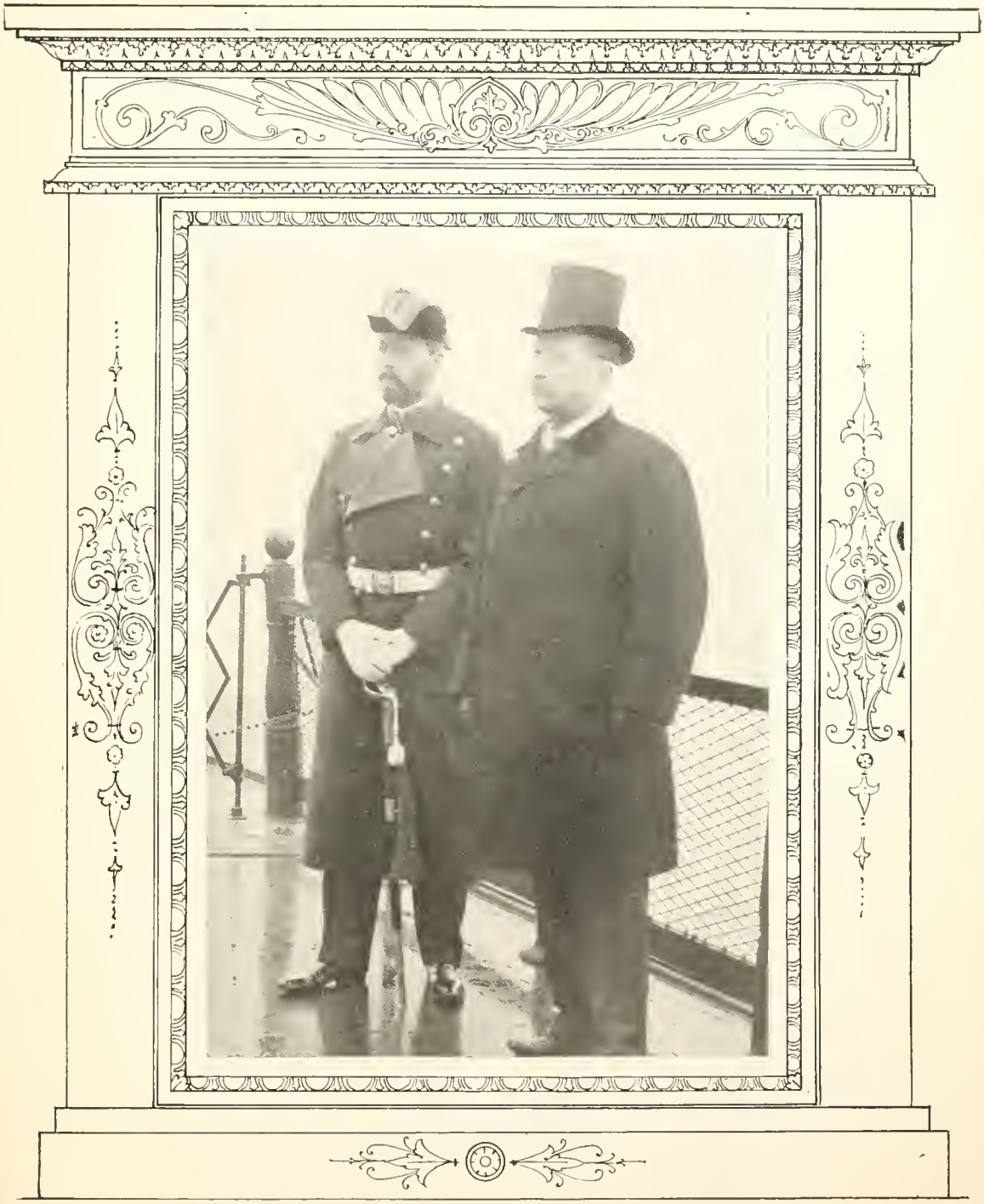
The Illinois Trust and Savings bank was the first place visited. The party was received at the door by President John J. Mitchell, and escorted to the safety-deposit vaults in the basement. There the Prince spent some minutes in viewing the network of boxes, where thousands of dollars in cash and securities are stored. The party was then taken to the upper floors and saw the clerks busy at their desks.

The Northern Trust company vaults, in the basement of the Rookery, was the next place that interested the visitor and his suite, and there was a repetition of the program at the Illinois.

An immense throng awaited the reappearance of the Prince and cheered him as he walked to his carriage.

The headquarters of the fire insurance patrol came in for a lengthy inspection. The visit of the Prince was entirely unexpected by the firemen, but they quickly climbed to their abode on the top floor and in answer to the alarm slid down the brass poles with their usual agility.

The wholesale dry goods house of Marshall Field & Co. received a share of the Prince's attention. Mr. Field received him at the door and escorted him through the aisles filled with piles of dry goods wares. The clerks on the lower floors remained at their posts under the royal visitor's gaze. Those on the upper floors hung out of the windows and perched on cornice stones and window ledges. For ten minutes Mr. Field explained details to the Prince and his



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRINCE HENRY ON A GOVERNMENT BOAT.

Photo by Th. Juergensen.

party, who, after expressing their gratitude, again took up the line of march.

An exhibition by Engine Company No. 32 in its fire hall at Michigan Avenue and Washington Street followed, after which the party walked across the street to the public library. Here they were received by Librarian Hild and escorted to the general circulating room.

The royal party returned to the Auditorium shortly before 11 o'clock for the reception of Governor Van Sant's party. The trip to Lincoln park followed and the Germania club luncheon wound up the entertainment provided for the Kaiser's brother in Chicago, except the rousing send-off at the railway station.

Minnesota's Greetings.

How the great state of Minnesota greeted Prince Henry is a story which will be related with much pride by Governor Samuel R. Van Sant, Mayor Albert A. Ames of Minneapolis, two staff Generals, a brave array of Colonels and Majors resplendent in gold braid and epaulets, and a number of German-American citizens of the state.

The delegation came to Chicago especially to welcome Prince Henry and to visit the stock yards. The members arrived early in the morning and went at once to the Auditorium. Engaging quarters on the fourth floor, the staff proceeded to put on the necessary military finish, and Governor Van Sant went in search of Chairman Eddy to gain an audience with the Prince.

When the royal party returned from the drive, Governor Van Sant, after an animated conversation with Chairman Eddy, was notified by the German Consul that the Prince was ready to meet him and his party. The Governor hurried to the Prince's quarters, where, in the corridor, the Minnesota delegation stood waiting for the great moment.

The German Consul introduced Governor Van Sant, who, with a few fitting remarks, proceeded to present an address in unique binding containing greetings from the German-American citizens of Minnesota. Translated into English the address reads:

"In the name of the 50,000 residents of German descent in the city of St. Paul we extend to you a hearty welcome to our new home. Millions of hearts through which German blood pulsates are joined with us to-day in this greeting to an illustrious scion of the house of Hohenzollern, the representative of the Emperor of the German people and of the German Empire. Will your royal highness assure His Majesty, your brother, that we ever think of our Fatherland with the deepest love, and that we pray to God to unite our old Fatherland and our new home in the firm bonds of friendship."

The Prince replied: "I thank you for this courtesy. I ask you to carry my thanks to your people."

"I wish to present to you General Monfort," said the Governor. "General, come and meet the Prince."

General Monfort came forward and was presented.

"General, have the staff salute the Prince," continued the Governor.

"Attention, staff! Salute!" commanded the General. The staff saluted with great solemnity.

The German-Americans were then presented to the Prince by the Governor and exchanged a few words with him in German. Chairman Eddy fidgited. Governor Van Sant continued: "Prince Henry, as there may not be time for you to shake hands with each of these children of the Fatherland, I shall shaks hands with you for them."

With a smile, the Prince extended his hand, which was grasped by the Governor.

"Three cheers for the Prince," shouted Governor Van Sant. The cheers came. They were three rousing "Hochs!"

With this the reception closed for the Minnesota delegation, but the Prince received two more addresses, one presented by the German Evangelical members of Chicago, the other by Roman Catholic Union of Illinois. The former was signed by Wilhelm Hattendorf, Immanuels Congregation; Ernst Rahn, St. Nicolai Congregation; Gotthilf Lambrecht, St. Peters Congregation; S. F. Weisse, Epiphanias Congregation; F. Mueller, St. Marcus Congregation; C.Schaub, Mokena; Julius Kircher, Dreieinigkeits Congregation; Gustav Koch, Lucas Congregation; G. Ad. Niedergesass, Blue Island; Paul Foerster, Zions Congregation; K. J. Freitag, Friedens Congregation; Johannes G. Kircher, Bethlehem Congregation; Julius Holz, St. Petri Congregation, South Chicago.

The address of the German Catholics of Illinois had these signatures:

J. B. Lauth, Pres.; Nic. B. Miller, Secretary; Dr. Latz, Rev. A. Evers, M. F. Girten, Committee.

At Lincoln's Monument.

Prince Henry Deposits a Wreath and Plants an Elm Tree.

The start was made for Lincoln Park shortly before noon. In his carriage with the Prince was Admiral Evans, Robert T. Lincoln, and Chief Wilkie of the secret service.

The procession to the park was the most imposing of the parades of the morning. Thirty carriages made up the line that passed down Rush street, the most gayly decorated in the city. Across the Rush street bridge, thence out the Lake Shore drive, went the procession at a brisk trot. Arthur J. Caton's four-in-hand, bearing the Prince, kept close to a guard of mounted police.

The stately residences along the drive were adorned for the occasion, and the flags of the two nations blended.

Captain's Streeter's territory was the one barren spot on the way, but the Captain's army failed to appear when the royal party invaded the District of Lake Michigan.

Women at the Potter Palmer residence waved a salute from the windows, and Prince Henry doffed his cap in recognition as he passed.

For hours a small army had been awaiting the coming of the Prince in Lincoln Park, and this was augmented by the throng that poured after him from the down-town district.

Without ceremony Prince Henry alighted from his carriage as soon as the monument was reached, and advanced up the steps. His suite also alighted and formed a crescent at a respectful distance. The Prince was accompanied by Vice Consul Zoepfel, who carried a large wreath of laurel leaves, surmounted by American Beauty roses, the whole tied together by a streamer of ribbon in German colors.

Close by were Robert T. Lincoln and Misses Anna and Ernst Wever, daughters of Consul Wever, who acted as pages. The Prince mounted to the second step of the monument and carefully deposited the wreath, which had been transferred to his hands. He then stepped back, saluted, and turned to grasp the hand of Robert T. Lincoln, who said:

"On behalf of myself, my family, and my country, I thank you for this honor to the memory of my late lamented father."

The Prince responded with a few words, spoken so low that they could not be understood.

The Prince then met Mrs. Isham, daughter of President Lincoln, her children, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, and Frank Hamlin, son of Lincoln's first Vice President.

After this interchange of courtesies the royal visitor for the second time in America seized a shovel and laid earth around a small elm tree, which he planted near by. Three shovelful of earth were passed by him, and as he stepped away he remarked with seriousness: "I hope it will grow."

Amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the throng the Prince then went to his carriage and was driven to the Germania Club house.

Bei der Germania.

Die Festlichkeiten in Chicago fanden einen urdeutschen Abschluss:

Das Clubhaus des Germania Männerchors, an der Nord Clark Str., und in unmittelbarer Nähe des Lincoln Park belegen, bot schon von aussen einen prächtigen Anblick. Ein Wald von Sternenbannern, reichlichst untermischt mit Fahnen in den deutschen Reichsfarben, begrüsste die Gäste. Auch die Nachbargebäude, so zum Beispiel Gallauers deutsches Restaurant "Zum rothen Stern", hatten geschmackvolle Festkleider angelegt, und leiteten so vom Clubgebäude harmonisch über zu den weniger geputzten, immerhin aber freundlich ausgestatteten anderen Häusern der N. Clark Strasse.

Das Innere der "Germania", wie das Gebäude allenthalben kurz benannt wird, hatte sich für den Empfang des Bruders des deutschen Kaisers in ein Album deutscher Poesie verwandelt. Der breite Treppenaufgang war rechts und links mit ausgesucht schönen Palmenpflanzen bestanden, und der Bankettsaal köstlich ausgeschmückt. In letzterem standen die vier Festtafeln hergerichtet. Die eine, leicht halbmondförmig gekrümmte, war für den Prinzen und die anderen Ehrengäste bestimmt. Die Anderen hatten fächerförmig divergirend Aufstellung gefunden. Die Ehrentafel war mit vier Anordnungen dunkler Rosenblüthen, die zu ihr rechtwinkelig stehende mit hellrosa "American Beauties", und die zu dieser rechts und links placirten Tische mit Narzissen reichlichst geschmückt. Ein auserlesenes Tafelservice war zur Aufstellung gekommen und gab dem Bankettsaale zusammen mit den diskreten, von Künstlerhand ausgeführten Dekorationen ein apartes, vornehmes Aussehen. Die deutschen Farben, Schwarz, Weiss und Roth, bildeten zu-

HON. JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

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sammen mit den "Stars and Stripes" des Sternenbanners sozusagen das Leitmotiv; an der Decke schwang sich baldachinartig ein golddurchwirktes Gewebe, das in heraldisch richtiger Form den deutschen schwarzen Reichsadler zeigte. Zur Rechten des Prinzen Heinrich hing an der Wand, und einen nicht kleinen Theil derselben bedeckend, das berühmte Original-Gemälde, das Bismarck darstellt, wie er nach der Schlacht von Sedan den französischen Generälen gegenüber auf der Capitulation der Armee besteht. Links schmückten die Wände die Bronzebüsten des Kaisers Wilhelm des Ersten und des jetzt regierenden Bruders des Gastes.

Auch die grosse Empfangshalle, in welcher nach dem Luncheon der hohe Gast "Cercle" abzuhalten gebeten werden sollte, war festlich dekorirt, und zwar mittelst Fahnen und grünen, sich vom Plafond in anmuthigen Linien dahinziehenden Laubgewinden. Der goldige Sonnenschein, der durch die herabgelassenen Fenstervorhänge gedämpft hereinleuchtete, hüllte alle Damen und Herren, die dort des hohen Gastes harrten, in eine Färbung, die an werthvolle alterthümliche Brocatstoffe erinnerte.

Als der Prinz, sein Gefolge und die amerikanischen Begleiter die ganz kurze Strecke vom Lincoln-Denkmal im Lincoln Park, drei bis vier Block weit, über die östliche North Avenue in schnellster Gangart der Pferde und wiederum unter der Ehren-Eskorte berittener Milizen und Polizisten herangefahren waren, öffneten Diener des Clubhauses die Wagenverschläge. Der Präsident der "Germania", Herr Gustav Fischer, umgeben vom Empfangs-Committee, das sich im palmengeschmückten Vestibul bereit gehalten hatte, begrüsste die Ehrengäste, und vor Allem den Prinzen, mit herzlichen Worten des Willkomms. Während die meist in glänzenden Uniformen steckende Schaar der lieben Ankömmlinge ihre Mäntel ablegte, formirten sich die Sänger des Clubs unter ihrem Dirigenten Herrn Henry Schoenefeld hinter hohen Treibhausgewächsen, und so dem Blicke der zu Ehrenden verborgen, in bequemen Reihen, um, sobald der Prinz erscheinen würde, einen melodischen Heilruf ertönen zu lassen. Der Prinz verblieb in dem eleganten Warteraum, bis sämmtliche übrigen Gäste, das prinzliche Gefolge eingeschlossen, in bunter Reihe mit den am Luncheon theilnehmenden Clubmitgliedern an ihren Plätzen im Ess-Saale Aufstellung genommen hatten. Dann stieg er, geleitet vom Club-Präsidenten, die breite teppichbelegte Marmortreppe empor und schritt hierbei durch die festlich weissgekleideten, rechts und links aufgestellten Schülerinnen der Dormeyer'schen deutschen Privat-Schule hindurch, die viel von den Kindern der Mitglieder des Germania Männerchors besucht wird. Wie der hohe Gast diese flachshaarigen Kinder, Enkel und Urenkel angesiedelter Deutscher, pausbäckig, von Gesundheit strotzend und mit schwarz-weiss-rothen Schärpen angethan, dastehen sah, wie sie ihre lieben blauen Augen leuchtend auf "Prinz Heinrich" richteten, da floss dem wetterharten Seemanne eine Zähre in den Bart.

Das "Luncheon", in Wahrheit ein volles Mittagsmahl, nahm seinen Anfang. In der Mitte des ersten Tisches hatte Prinz Heinrich Platz genommen, und waren seine Nachbarn der Präsident des Clubs und der Capitän v. Müller. Herr Halle und der Bürgermeister Harrison sassen dem hohen Gaste gegenüber. Eine Musikkapelle intonirte die preussische Nationalhymne "Heil Dir im Siegeskranz". Nach dem ersten Gang brachte der Club-Präsident sehr kurz einen Toast auf den Präsidenten Roosevelt aus, und stehend leerten die Gäste ihr Glas. Das Orchester spielte das Lied "Star Spangled Banner" und wurde dadurch gleich die Stimmung eine animirte. Nach dem dritten Gang erhob sich der Präsident wieder und diesmal galt sein Toast dem Freunde unseres Volkes, dem Herrscher unseres alten Vaterlandes, dem Kaiser Wilhelm. Brausend erscholl das Hoch und mit besonderer Verve wurde wieder das "Heil Dir im Siegeskranz" gespielt. Einige Minuten später stellte der Präsident den Festredner Herrn Harry Rubens vor, der auf den königlichen Gast folgenden Trinkspruch ausbrachte:

Herrn Ruben's Rede.

Es war ein Tag der tiefsten Trauer! — Das jugendfrische Chicago weinte bittere Thränen des Schmerzes am Sarge des grossen Präsidenten, der die Fesseln der Sklaverei zerrissen und das Evangelium der Liebe zum politischen Grundsatz seines Landes erhoben hatte. Und jenen Sarg umstand eine Schaar von Amerikanern deutscher Herkunft, und in deutschem Sang und mit deutschem Wort brachten sie die Gefühle der Nation zum poetischen Ausdruck. Es war unsere "Germania".

Heut' ist ein Freudentag! Ein deutscher Prinz ehrt das Andenken des unsterblichen Märtyrers und schmückt dessen ehernes Standbild mit den lieblichen Blüthen des erwachenden Frühlings. Und wir von der "Germania" jubeln auf, weil dem durch uns von der deutschen Muse dem grossen Lincoln gezollten bescheidenen Tribut heute in glanzvoller Weise die Ehrung seiner Manen gefolgt ist seitens des deutschen Volkes durch seinen Kaiser.

Wir jubeln auf, weil es uns vergönnt ist, den erlauchten Gesandten des deutschen Volkes gastlich in diesem Tempel zu empfangen, der von amerikanischen Bürgern deutscher Abstammung dem heiligsten Vermächtniss unseres alten Vaterlandes, der deutschen Kunst und deutschen Sitte, in Wort und Bild und Lied, errichtet wor-

den ist. In diesem Sinne sind wir hier im deutschen Haus.

Willkommen, tausendfach willkommen, deutscher Prinz im deutschen Haus, fern von der Heimath am Ufer des grossen Sees, dessen Wasser die Prairien umspülen! Und wenn Sie, Königliche Hoheit, zu Ihrem Kaiser und Volk zurückkehren, so nehmen Sie mit sich, wir bitten Sie darum, die Versicherung unseres Dankes für den aufopferungsvollen Beweis der Freundschaft Ihres Volkes zu dem unsrigen, der uns durch Ihren Besuch geworden ist.

Wir von der "Germania" sind treu in unserer Anhänglichkeit an dieses Land, und vor und seit Lincoln mit Gut und Blut dem Sternenbanner ergeben. Aber ein anderes Herzensband, das der Dankbarkeit, verbindet uns auch mit der mütterlichen Heimath.

"Wir legen freudig unsere Hände
In unserer Heimath Doppelband,
Und hin und her sei ohne Ende
Ein treugemeinter Gruss gesandt."

"Wenn stolz auf neuen Glanz wir blicken,
Der auf das Sternenbanner fällt,
So baut das Herz oft gold'ne Brücken
Hinüber in die alte Welt."

Meine Herren! Ich bitte Sie jetzt, unseren hohen Gast zu ehren, indem Sie sich erheben und Ihre Gläser leeren auf das Wohl Seiner Königlichen Hoheit. Prinz Heinrich von Preussen, er lebe hoch!!"

Schnell erhoben sich die Anwesenden und dem Sturmesbrausen gleich erschallte das Hoch. Der Männerchor, unter seinem Dirigenten Henry Schoenefeld, brachte dann ein musikalisches Hoch auf den Gefeierten aus. Der Prinz dankte durch leichtes Kopfnicken und war herzlich erfreut über die Ehrung. Einige Minuten später verlieh er seinen Gefühlen Ausdruck, indem er in seinem Trinkspruch auf den Germania-Club diesem seinen herzlichsten Dank aussprach. U. a. bemerkte der Prinz folgendes: "Für die Worte, die mir soeben zugerufen wurden, sage ich Ihnen, meine Herren, meinen herzlichsten Dank. Ich bin mir der Thatsache wohl bewusst, dass die Deutschen für die Literatur, Wissenschaft und Kunst dieses Landes Grosses geleistet haben. Diese idealen Güter bilden das Bindeglied zwischen dem deutschen und dem amerikanischen Volke. Deshalb wünsche ich von ganzem Herzen, dass es den Mitgliedern des Germania-Clubs gelingen möge, ihren idealen Grundsätzen nachzuleben. Ich schliesse mit dem Wunsche, dass der Germania Club blühen und gedeihen möge. Auf das Wohl des Clubs trinke ich."

Der Prinz betonte in seiner Erwiderungsrede, dass es ihn vor Allem freundlich berührt habe, zu bemerken, wie der Germania Club neben der Landessprache treu am deutschen Idiom festhalte und das deutsche Lied hege und pflege.

Nicht nur die deutschen Gesänge hatten ihm sichtlich gefallen, er fand auch Freude an amerikanischen Liedern und bat, dass das allerdings hervorragend schön zu Gehör gebrachte "Old Kentucky Home" wiederholt würde.

Als sich das Gabelfrühstück seinem Ende nahte, wurde die Stimmung der Schmausenden immer lustiger, und stieg die Ausgelassenheit der jüngeren Gäste sogar soweit, dass sie im Chorus dem Prinzen durch Absingen des "He is a jolly good fellow" eine spontane und von diesem lächelnd entgegengenommene Ovation brachten. Nachdem die Tafel aufgehoben worden war, wurde der Gast in den "Reception Room" und durch dessen Mitte entlang, durch Hunderte von Damen und Herren des Clubs nach der am anderen Ende dieses grossen Saales angebrachten mächtigen, auf Porzellan eingebrannten Allegorie "Germania" geleitet, um dort sich die Damen vorstellen zu lassen. Seiner wartete dort ein Empfangs-Committee, welchem angehörten: Die Frauen Theodore Brentano, Chas. H. Wacker, Jas. H. Channon, Gustave F. Fischer, J. F. Dewes, Edward A. Fürst, Chas. F. Guenther, W. Greiner Jr., Allen G. Haight, Robert S. Hotz, Edward A. Leicht, Wm. F. Juergens, Alb. F. Madlener, F. A. Meyenschein, Walter R. Michaelis, Harry F. Williams, Leo Ernst, Wm. H. Rehm, C. A. Plamondon, Wm. C. Seipp, Gustave Wittmeyer, C. V. Wohlhueter, Gust. Hessert, Jr., E. W. Wagner, und die Fräuleins Meta Lefens, Alma Seipp, Lydia Paepcke, Mary Theurer, Clara Uihlein, Emily Birk, Mathilda Rapp, F. Halle.

Frau Richter Theodor Brentano bat den Prinzen im Namen der Damen des Clubs, für seine Gemahlin als Andenken an die leider viel zu kurz Amerikafahrt ihres erlauchten Gatten, und als ein Zeichen, dass deutsche Frauen jenseits des Atlantic ihrer gedachten, eine silberne Vase anzunehmen, was der hohe Gast, sichtlich erfreut über die zarte Aufmerksamkeit Chicagoer Frauen, gern und mit äusserst verbindlichen Worten that.

Leider konnte der Empfang nur kurz sein, doch reichte Prinz Heinrich Vielen, sehr Vielen die Hand. Der deutsche Consul Dr. Walther Wever stellte dem Gaste unter Anderen auch Herrn Walter R. Michaelis, und zwar als einen der "drüben" so sehr gefürchteten amerikanischen Zeitungsleute vor. Worauf der Prinz diesem kräftig, sogar sehr kräftig, die Hand schüttelte und meinte, dass sich diese Furcht, wenn sie überhaupt vorhanden sei, bei näherem Bekanntwerden lege; die "Herren von der Feder" seien in Amerika durchweg recht gemüthliche Leute.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE OF FIVE, MILWAUKEE.

1. P. V. Deuster. 2. A. J. Lindemann. 3. Chas. J. Stumpf. 4. Edw. P. Hackett. 5. Emil Court.

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Schliesslich musste aufgebrochen werden. Am Portal bemerkte der Prinz, als er das gastliche Heim des "Germania Männerchors" verliess, einen Herrn, dessen Brust das Eiserne Kreuz zierte, und bat er den Clubpräsidenten Herrn Fischer, ihm den Inhaber desselben, Herrn Paepcke, vorzustellen, wobei er mit dem letzteren einen Händedruck wechselte. Um punkt 1¾ Uhr erfolgte unter jubelnden Zurufen einer nach zehntausenden zählenden Menge die Abfahrt nach dem Union Bahnhofe an der Canal und Madison Strasse, wobei das Gefolge den Weg über den Lake Shore Drive am Michigan See entlang, der Prinz Heinrich allein mit seiner Ehreneskorte aber den näheren Weg durch die Stadt und über die Clark Strasse wählte. Um 2 Uhr setzte sich der Spezialzug nach Milwaukee in Bewegung.

Milwaukee's Tribute.

Boundless Enthusiasm.—The Whole City Celebrates and Welcomes the Prince.

When Prince Henry reached the Cream City of the Lakes Tuesday afternoon he was accorded a triumphal entry. He passed between walls of humanity that greeted him with thunders of applause and sent its echo from building to building. Fully 100,000 people thronged the street; not only Milwaukee had turned out for the welcome, but the whole State had furnished its quota of enthusiastic people. So for instance the veterans of the German army which were expected to line up about 800 men, numbered fully 1,500. They came from all parts of Minnesota to do honor to the brother of their former warlord. The decorations were superb. Banners, the Stars and Stripes, and the black, white and red of the Empire of Germany, and yards of bunting were flung to the breeze and waved briskly over shop windows, from the windows of office buildings and from many flag staffs.

At the starting point, the first piece of decoration was the American flag draped on the archway through which Prince Henry passed on his way from the train shed at the Union station to his carriage. Across the street in front of the Palm Garden and the Schlitz hotel were arches extending along the Third street and Grand avenue sides twined with black, white and red, and red, white and blue bunting; German and American flags were distributed about in plenty and evergreen ropes were festooned from arch to arch.

The "Court of Honor" was simply brilliant, the whole court seeming to be ablaze with electric lights.

The buildings on the route over Wells street, notably the Germania building, from which hundreds of German and American flags were hung, were amply adorned. The electrical display on the Germania building, at night, was particularly elaborate.

The Republican house made a fitting display. Above the balcony over the entrance was a large illuminated German shield, while from the windows many flags were flung. From there on to the Exposition building the houses and buildings were decorated with German and American flags and bunting.

The residence district through which the Prince was driven was one mass of waving, fluttering American and German flags and bunting, and from City Hall hung a big German flag and underneath glowed in electric lights, "Welcome, H. R. H. Prince Henry."

By about 3 P. M. those who had an assigned position in the reception at the depot and the drive to part of the city, assembled. The German War Veterans Association were the first to take their place in line. They marched to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot in the following order:

Fred Mayr's band, Veterans' Association, 100; John Maehl, commandant; Landwehrmaenner Verein, 380; Emil Court, commandant; Krieger Verein, 80; Rudolph Hesselbein, commandant; Militaer Verein, 100; August Kelling, commandant; Zeitz's Military band, Meteor Naval Veterans' Association, 30 members; Theodore Schroeder, commandant; Chilton Krieger Verein, 30 members; August Roeke, commandant; Stevens Point Krieger Verein, 100 members; George Oertel, commandant; Watertown Krieger Verein, 60 members; John Schatz, commandant; Sheboygan Landwehrmaenner Verein, 100 members; Louis Toepfer, commandant; Plymouth Krieger Verein, 22 members; Anton Schrinner, commandant; Racine Krieger Verein, 30 members; Hans Wever, commandant; Columbus Krieger Verein, 30 members; C. A. Briese, commandant; Fond du Lac Krieger Verein, 25 members; Gustav Wernicke, commandant; Port Washington Krieger Verein, 20 members; Joseph Hanke, commandant; Princeton Krieger Verein, 20 members; Ludwig Schmidt, commandant; Third Prince Henry battalion of Milwaukee, 150 members; Richard Strey, commandant.

The singing societies were next, and finally came the carriages with the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, and the reception committee.

Punctually at 3:50 o'clock the "pilot engine," attached to the private car of General Superintendent C. A. Goodnow, of the Milwaukee road, swung around the curve and entered the Union station. Just ten minutes later the train bearing the Prince steamed into the midst of the waiting throng that had gathered to do honor to the distinguished visitor, and a mighty cheer voiced a welcome to Milwaukee.

The first of the visitors to put in an appearance was Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who stepped on the rar platform, motioned to Mayor Rose, and the Mayor, accompanied by Captain Frederick Pabst, entered the royal car and reappeared a few moments later with Prince Henry between them. The members of the executive committee, who occupied a position near the rear platform of the car, sent up a cheer which was caught up by the reception committee, turned over to the 1,500 German veterans drawn up in line just outside the station yard, and then distributed over the streets, the house tops and all points of vantage for blocks and blocks in all directions.

Prince Henry was escorted to his carriage by Mayor Rose and Captain Pabst through the lines of the reception committee, with six stalwart policemen. The roadway was covered with excelsior, over which was laid a rich carpet of Oriental pattern. In the rear of the Prince and his escort came Admiral Evans and the members of the royal party.

As the Prince was about to step into his carriage his eyes rested upon an object in that long line of German veterans that made him come to a salute. Th Prince of the royal blood paid his respects to a citizen of the republic. At the right of the line was a wiry little German, gray of beard and halting in pace, but upon his breast was the iron cross of the Erste Klasse. The object of this mark of personal recognition was Dr. C. von Neuport, of Stevens Point.

As the Prince placed his right foot upon the carriage step, preparatory to entering the vehicle, he swept the crowd with a glance and touched his cap. Shout upon shout rent the air; handkerchiefs, flags and all sorts of articles were waved wildly. It was a hearty welcome for the royal visitor.

While the crowds continued cheering Mayor Rose followed the Prince into the landau, as did Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., detailed as aid to Prince Henry, and John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service. The footman closed the carriage door and cried, "All right" to the driver, and the city's guest started on the journey about town at a smart trot. Beside the driver sat W. J. Burns, assistant chief of the United States secret service.

The Prince's suite entered the next carriages, which were followed by those of the committee.

As Prince Henry's carriage started, Troop A wheeled into line in advance of the carriage. Six troopers, three on each side, guarded the vehicle. Prince Henry glanced to the right and to the left, saluting now and then as a fresh burst of cheering greeted his approach on Third street. The avenue was jammed with humanity, and every point of vantage was occupied. Shop windows were packed. From the rooftops hundreds gazed down upon the procession. The masses broke beyond police restraint and so crowded the streets that progress was impeded.

Turning into Grand avenue, a bevy of young women, with flags, and cheering lustily, greeted the Prince from the stand at the Schlitz hotel. The parade moved swiftly along, for it was being conducted on a schedule.

The crowds on the avenue, from Third Street to the bridge; on Wisconsin Street, on East Water Street, on Michigan Street, on Broadway, and again on Wisconsin Street, were densely massed and as loud in their acclaims to royalty as were those on Third Street and about the station. From every side, from store, hotel and office building windows, thousands watched the procession. There was no lack of enthusiasm; there was no dearth of cheers. Through it all Prince Henry rode calm and dignified.

The ride up Marshall Street to Oneida Street, Oneida Street to Juneau place, Juneau place and Biddle Street to Prospect Avenue, was made at a brisk trot through lanes of cheering people. Along the smooth asphalt of Prospect Avenue the gait was quickened. The cool winds from the lake made the ride an exhilarating one.

Turning from Prospect Avenue into La Fayette place; La Fayette place to Summit Avenue; Summit Avenue to Kane place; and thence on Kane place to Prospect Avenue, the parade was on the return journey. Swinging into Knapp Street the procession made its way to Jefferson Street. At Knapp and Jefferson Streets the pupils of Notre Dame convent greeted the Prince with hearty cheers. Again the crowds grew larger and as eager.

The front of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music was packed with girls, armed with flags, and all cheering. The crowds grew denser; at the Court House the streets were jammed; and at the corner of Oneida and Jefferson Streets the people crowded into the avenue so, that the speed had to be slackened. Oneida Street, Broadway, Mason Street, the City Hall Square, were packed. The balconies on the Republican house were crowded. On schedule time the Prince's carriage drew up to the State Street entrance of the Exposition building, and, followed by his suite, he entered the building, to the cheering of thousands of people.

MILWAUKEE'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. J. Hackett. 2. John W. Suetterle. 3. William C. Brumbder. 4. Alvin P. Kletsch. 5. Edgar W. Coleman.
6. Christian Bach. 7. Hugo Kaun. 8. Emil Walber. 9. Alfred. C. Clas. 10. R. Reukema. 11. S. C. Herbst.

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Milwaukee's Deutsche grüssen den Prinzen.

Erhebende Feier im Ausstellungs-Gebäude.

Milwaukee, die deutscheste Stadt der Union, legte mit der volksthümlichen Festlichkeit im Ausstellungsgebäude für sich selber Ehre ein. Es wurde gezeigt, dass die breiten Massen der Bevölkerung sich ob des Besuches des Prinzen freuten und seine Mission in der richtigen Weise auffassten. Das war kein künstlich entfachter Enthusiasmus, mit dem der hohe Gast begrüsst wurde, derselbe war spontan, brausend und Alles mit sich fortreissend.

Die Abertausende, die in der Ausstellungshalle Prinz Heinrich von Angesicht zu Angesicht sahen, fühlten sich, das zeigte sich deutlich, von seiner Liebenswürdigkeit hingerissen. Ob Deutsch- Amerikaner, Stock - Amerikaner, oder Amerikaner irgend welcher Abstammung, alle schlug der hohe Gast gleich, als er mit seinem Gefolge die Halle betrat, in Banden. Hoch auf Hoch wurde auf ihn ausgebracht, eins kräftiger, als das andere, und das Bedauern, dass der Aufenthalt dieses Prinzen nur so kurz bemessen war, war aufrichtig und offenkundig.

Schon vor zwei Uhr stand vor der Ausstellungshalle eine Menschenmenge dicht gedrängt, auf den Augenblick harrend, dass sich die Thüren öffnen würden. Lange vor fünf Uhr, der für den Beginn der Festlichkeit festgesetzten Zeit, war der Saal dicht besetzt. Wer zuerst kam, erhielt den besten Sitz, auch in dieser Hinsicht war die Veranstaltung so recht volksthümlich. Nur wenige Sitzreihen vorne, sowie auf der Bühne, waren für die Mitglieder der verschiedenen Committees reservirt. Der Massenchor war hinten auf der Bühne placirt.

Die Menschenmasse, die sich auf über zehntausend Personen belaufen haben muss, hatte Musse, die grossartige Dekoration der Halle zu bewundern. Die mächtige Freiheitsgöttin im nördlichen Saalende war mit dem Sternenbanner drapirt und die Lichtkrone und die Fackel leuchteten weithin. Den Rednertisch zierte die deutsche und die amerikanische Flagge und ausserdem ein prächtiges Bouquet amerikanischer Beauty-Rosen. Direct zur Rechten des Tisches stand der für den Ehrengast bestimmte Sessel, dessen Rückenlehne das deutsche Wappen zeigte. Rings an den Wänden waren Tausende deutscher und amerikanischer Fahnen, Fähnlein und Banner angebracht, und erhöht wurde der farbenprächtige Anblick noch durch die künstlerisch direct an der Bühnenrampe arrangirte Reihe hübscher Topfpflanzen.

Die Mitglieder der deutschen Veteranenverbände nahmen zusammen auf dem vorderen Theil der Gallerie, sowie in mehreren speciell reservirten Sitzreihen unten Platz. Besonderer Applaus wurde den Mannen vom Marineverband "Meteor" zu Theil, als von ihnen die grosse Kriegs-Seeflagge, die von der Kaiseryacht "Hohenzoller" stammt, im Saal entfaltet wurde.

Clauder's Kapelle spielte, als der Prinz und sein Gefolge, geführt von Mayor David S Rose, Gouverneur La Follette und den Mitgliedern des Executic-Committees, die Halle betrat, die Melodie "Ich bin ein Preusse", die später in "Die Wacht am Rhein" überging. Jeder Mann, jede Frau, jedes Kind im Saale erhob sich wie auf ein Commando und ein Hurrahruf aus vieltausend Kehlen erbrauste. Der Prinz verbeugte sich dankend nach allen Seiten, doch die Menge, die ihm zujubelte, kam schwer zur Ruhe. Direkt neben dem Prinzen nahm Admiral Evans Platz und neben diesem sass der deutsche Botschafter von Holleben. Die übrigen Mitglieder der illustren Gesellschaft, die in ihren goldschimmernden Uniformen ein farbenprächtiges Bild boten, waren im Halbkreis um den Prinzen, Admiral Evans, Mayor Rose und Herrn John Johnston, der als Vorsitzender der Versammlung fungirte, gruppirt.

John Johnston's Rede.

Herrn Johnston's Rede, mit der er die Versammlung formell eröffnete, war von folgendem Wortlaut:

"Die Tausenden, die innerhalb dieser Mauern versammelt sind, haben sich eingestellt, um einen königlichen Gast zu begrüssen. Wir bewillkommnen ihn persönlich, wir bewillkommnen ihn, als den Vertreter seines illustren Bruders, des deutschen Kaisers, und besonders bewillkommnen wir ihn als den Ueberbringer einer Friedensbotschaft von Seiten seiner grossen Nation an die unsere — ja, einer Botschaft, die mehr ist als eine Friedens-Botschaft — nämlich eine Freundschafts-Botschaft, eine Botschaft der Hochachtung und des Entgegenkommens.

Es ist in der That wohlthuend, zu wissen, dass distinguirte Männer der alten Welt, deren Familien die Leiter der kaiserlichen Errungen-

schaften in Friedenszeiten, wie im Kriege und auf mehrere Generation hinaus waren, sich dafür intressiren, die Civilisation, die im fernen Westen zu Stande gekommen, zu beobachten, und dass die alten Hauptstädte Europa's Interesse an den vorwärtsstrebenden Städten nicht nur an der atlantischen Küste, sondern auch an der Küste des Michigan-Sees nehmen.

Diese Stadt von mehr als 300,000 Einwohnern, versehen mit Schulen, Kirchen, Bibliotheken, grossen Fabriken und Finanzinstituten, steht hier, wo noch vor einem Menschenalter das wilde Thier gehaust und der rothe Mann seine unaufgezeichneten Schlachten geschlagen hat. Diese wunderbare Umwandlung ist durch Männer hervorgerufen worden, die aus den älteren Staaten und aus fast allen Ländern Europa's hierher gekommen, Hand in Hand einem einheitlichen Ziele entgegenstrebend. Die Verschiedenartigkeit der Sprache, der Erziehung, Religion und Rasse ist dem Wohl der Oeffentlichkeit untergeordnet worden, und wollen wir nicht hoffen, dass das, was wir innerhalb unserer Stadt ermöglicht haben, wir in nicht allzu ferner Zeit in der Arena der Welt bemerken können, und dass die Einheit, welche Individuen gezeigt haben, durch Nationen manifestirt werden wird?

Solche Besuche, wie der Seiner Königlichen Hoheit, des Prinzen von Preussen, können nicht verfehlen, das Herannahen jener Zeit zu beschleunigen, und unser Hauptbedauern ist, dass er in unserer Stadt nur auf eine so kurze Zeit zu verweilen vermag. Lassen wir den Enthusiasmus unseres Willkommengrusses die Kürze seines Besuches vergessen machen."

Gleich nachdem Herr Johnston geendet hatte, hielt Mayor Rose die formelle Begrüssungsansprache an den Prinzen und sein Gefolge. Herr Rose wurde von der Versammlung enthusiastisch begrüsst und mehrfach wurde er, während er sprach, auch durch lauten Beifall unterbrochen.

Mayor Rose's Rede.

"Königliche Hoheit!

Hier in unserem Lande, wo die Einzelstaaten, von denen sich jeder souveräner Macht erfreut, in einer einzigen schönen Brüderschaft vereinigt sind, einige durch Raum weit von anderen getrennt, jedoch alle in eine unausflösliche Union geschmiedet durch gemeinsame Interessen und einen gemeinsamen Patriotismus, haben Sie ein glückliches, prosperirendes, intelligentes und friedliebendes Volk vorgefunden. Jeder Bürger ist der Herr seines eigenen Schicksales, der König seines eigenen Besitzthums und der Herr seines eigenen Herdes. Durch unsere Magna Charta ist jedem die Gewissensfreiheit garantirt. Nur das Gewissen und die Gesetze, in deren Erlassen seine Stimme gehört worden ist, sind die Souveräne, die sein bürgerliches Leben regeln.

Doch, wie wir auf dem Recht bestehen, uns nach republikanischen Formen zu regieren, so gestehen wir Anderen das Recht zu, ihren Gehorsam königlicher Herrschaft zu unterwerfen und wir kritisiren diese Wahl nicht.

In den jungen Tagen unserer nationalen Existenz, als jene grosse Strecke von fruchtbarem Land, welches Sie bereisten, um die grossen Städte des mittleren Westens zu erreichen, noch jungfräulicher Boden war, öffneten wir unsere Pforten weit und luden die Welt ein, an unserem Reichthum theilzunehmen. Weder Glaube, noch Sprache, noch vorhergehende Verhältnisse wirkten hindernd, und während wir uns erboten, jede gute Sache zu theilen, ersuchten wir nur darum, dass diejenigen, die durch die Theilung profitirten, einen gerechten Theil der Verpflichtung, das Ganze zu schützen, übernahmen.

Aus der heterogenen Masse, die zu unseren Ufern kam in freudiger Annahme unserer Einladung, hat sich jenes ausgezeichnete Bürgerthum entwickelt, das die Wildnisse erobert, die Prairien gepflügt, den Mineralreichthum entwickelt, die Urwälder unterjocht, Städte erbaut, Institute der Gelehrsamkeit etablirt, die weissen Schwingen des Handels über bisher nicht befahrene Meere ausgebreitet, Fabriken angelegt und eine Nation grossgezogen hat, die in Stärke, Intelligenz, Civilisation, Muth und Gewalt keiner zweiten auf dieser breiten Erde nachsteht.

Die Augen Ihrer Königlichen Hoheit haben nur einen verhältnissmässig kleinen Bruchtheil der grossartigen Hülfsquellen, welche unser Land besitzt, gesehen, denn der grösste Reichthum an materiellen Gütern liegt hinter dem Horizont des Gesichtskreises der Route, die Sie befahren haben. Wo jetzt grossartige Städte stehen, die das Leben einer Weltstadt aufzuweisen haben, da stand vor einem Jahrhundert der Wigwam des Indianers.

Auf den Höhen und in den Thälern, über Wüste, Ebene und Sumpf, im fortwährenden Kampfe mit dem Wilden, welcher die Wegnahme seines Landes bekämpfte, in der Hitze des Sommers und in dem Schnee des Winters, ebnete der wackere Pionier den Pfad zum nationalen Wachsthum und zur Entwicklung, und der fortwährend fortschreitende Pfad der Entwicklung ist mit den Gräbern von Tausenden Ihrer Landsleute bezeichnet.

In jeder Abtheilung der Entwicklung des Landes werden Sie die Fusstapfen des deutschen Charakters finden. In Wissenschaft, in Literatur und Kunst, in Ackerbau, Handel und Fabrikwesen, in den gelehrten Fächern und in jedem Fache, das zu unserer Civilisation beigetragen hat, hat der Bürger von deutscher Geburt seine Rolle gut gespielt. Conservativ, doch unter-

nehmend; vorsichtig, doch muthig; liberal, doch gesetzliebend, glich er das Ungestüm des Yankee aus. In der Geschichte unserer Kriege wird sein Name stets ehrenvoll erwähnt. Patriotismus und Loyalität sind tief in seiner Natur begründet.

Ihre Königl. Hoheit sind, zusammen mit den hervorragenden Herren, welche Sie begleiten, gekommen zur grössten deutsch-amerikanischen Stadt dieses Continents, und ich ersuche Sie, zu glauben, dass wir diese Ehre voll und ganz zu würdigen verstehen. Mehr als die Hälfte der 325,000 Einwohner der Stadt sind von deutscher Abstammung und Sie werden Beweise von deren Thätigkeit in jeder erdenklichen Branche finden.

Ihre Architekten haben viele unserer herrlichen öffentlichen Gebäude geplant, sowie Tausende unserer stattlichen Geschäfts-und Privathäuser, und ihre geschickten Händen haben sie vom Keller bis zum Giebel gebaut. Ihre Liberalität hat Privatschulen, Akademien und Colleges in grosser Anzahl etablirt und unterhalten, welche sich in vortheilhafter Weise mit den besten vom Staate etablirten Instituten messen können, und zur selben Zeit haben sie gerne ihren Tribut bezahlt, um die öffentlichen Schulen zu unterhalten, welche als die herrlichsten Diamanten in der Krone unserer Civilisation glänzen.

Hoher Herr: Wir wissen viel über Ihr Land, dessen Geschichte, Traditionen und Legenden. Sie lehrten diese Ihren Kindern und diese lehrten dieselben den unsrigen. Ihre Sprache wird in unseren öffentlichen Schulen gelehrt und wir hören sie von den Lippen der Eingeborenen. Ihre Lieder werden an unseren Herden gesungen und die Melodie von "Heil Dir im Sigeskranz" ist die unserer Nationalhymne "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Milwaukee ist eines der grossen Fabrikcentren. Letztes Jahr betrug der Werth der Fabrikate 200 Millionen Dollars und 80,000 Arbeiter sind hier beschäftigt. Alles trägt dazu bei, eine prosperirende, fortschrittliche und metropolitäre Stadt aus Milwaukee zu machen.

Ihr Besuch wird hier viele alte Erinnerungen wachrufen. Manche alte deutsche Mutter und mancher alte deutsche Mann werden des Nachts ihre Kissen mit Thränen befeuchten, wenn sie an die glücklichen Tage ihrer Jugend in dem alten Vaterlande zurückdenken. Sie waren die Ihrigen damals, sie sind die Unsrigen jetzt und ihre Kinder sind das Mark unserer besten Bürgerschaft.

Als der Repräsentant einer grossen Nation suchen wir Ihnen die Ehre, die Ihrem erhabenen Range gebührt, zu Theil werden zu lassen; als einem hervorragenden Herrn öffnen wir Ihnen unsere Heimstätten und unsere Herzen, und als einen Mann und königlichen Prinzen heissen wir Sie herzlich willkommen und bedauern nur, dass Ihr Aufenthalt in unserer schönen Stadt nicht von längerer Dauer sein kann.

Der Massenchor unter Herrn Hugo Kaun's Leitung trug nunmehr das Nationallied "America" vor. Prinz Heinrich selbst war der Erste, der, als dies Lied erscholl, sich von seinem Sitz erhob, und im Nu war die ganze grosse Versammlung auf den Füssen. Der Gesang war von packender Wirkung und bald stimmte Jedermann mit ein.

Der nächste Redner war Herr P. V. Deuster. Nachstehend Herrn Deuster's Rede im Wortlaut:

P. V. Deuster's Rede.

Ew. Königliche Hoheit heisse ich im Namen der deutschen Bevölkerung dieser Stadt willkommen. Willkommen aus vollem Herzen!

Wir Deutsche hier sind stolz darauf, einen so hervorragenden Vertreter des deutschen Volkes als unseren Gast zu sehen, stolz darauf, ihm unsere neue Heimath, die heissgeliebte, der wir uns vermählt haben, haben, vorzuführen. Ich hätte gar vieles Gute und Herrliche und Grosse von dieser neuen Heimath zu loben, heute aber ertöne mein Preis der alten deutschen.

Wie der belebende Hauch einer frischen Brise die nimmer ruhende Aeolsharfe laut erklingen macht, so regt der Besuch Ew. Kgl. Hoheit in den Herzen meiner Mitbürger die nie verstummenden, immer leise singenden und summenden Saiten der Heimathsliebe zu mächtigen Accorden an. Unser Herz ist voll von dieser süssen Musik und in seinem Innersten bewegt.

Denn wie in der Liebe einer Mutter zu ihrem Sohne eine unvergängliche Zärtlichkeit liegt, die alle anderen Gefühle des Herzens übertrifft, die weder durch Selbstsucht erkaltet, noch durch Gefahr erschreckt, noch durch Undankbarkeit erstickt werden kann, so liegt in der Liebe zur alten Heimath etwas, das die Kälte des Mannes durchwärmt, das eigennützige Herz erweicht und es zu den Tagen der Kindheit zurückbringt.

Wer, der jemals im späteren Leben in Krankheit und Verzweiflung geschwebt, der jemals auf einem von Sorgen harten Lager, einsam und verlassen im fremden Land, geklagt hat: wer hätte nicht an die liebende Mutter gedacht, die mit mildem Antlitz auf seine Kindheit herniedersah, die mit sanfter Hand sein Kissen glättete und ihm in seiner Hülflosigkeit so treu und hingebend zur Seite stand?

Mag auch in späteren Jahren der kalte Eigennutz des Erwerbslebens so manche zarte Blume im frierenden Herzen geknickt haben; mag die rauhe Hand der Wirklichkeit so manchem stolzen Ideal in dem verschlossenen Busen ein beweintes Grab geschaufelt haben; mag der finstere Unmuth der Enttäuschung so manchem Sonnenschein den Glanz geraubt haben; mag der ein-

same Winter des Alters das lustige Lachen des Jünglings zur wehmüthigen Entsagung des Greises erstarrt haben: über die Liebe zur alten Heimath wacht, wie ein Schutzgott mit flammendem Schwerte, das deutsche, das tiefe Gemüth! Hier vor aller Unbill geschützt, beständig trotz äusseren Wechsels, unbeirrt durch die Lockungen des Glücks und unversehrt durch den Stachel des Missgeschicks, heiter zur Zeit des Sonnenscheins und desto heller strahlend, wenn es rundumher im Herzen Nacht geworden, hier spinnt die Heimathsliebe — traumverloren, ihre zarten Tausendmeilen-Fäden, und die Erinnerung und die Hoffnung, ihre geschäftigen Diener, verknüpfen die Fäden und flechten schlafende Blumen, Vergissmeinnicht und Immergrün und Immortellen hinein.

Heute aber, an diesem Freudentage, bringen sie neues, jugendfrisches Grün herbei und ranken mit eifriger Hand duftende Guirlanden vom neuen Heimathland zum lieben alten, und die Freude in ihrem Herzen küsst heute alle die schlafenden Blumen zu neuem Leben auf; und die Blumen fangen an zu nicken und zu winken und zu singen und zu erzählen, und schmeicheln uns mit ihrem Duft die aufgeregten Sinne leise in das Land des schönsten Traumes hinein.

Und wir träumen.

Wir träumen uns wieder zurück in die so glücklich-unbewusste Zeit, wo unsere Wiege von den süssesten Schmeichellauten geschaukelt wurde; wir hören wieder das erste drollig-plumpe Stammeln unserer Kinderjahre; wir schauen wieder die weihverklärenden Kerzenlichter an dem grünen Baum; wir horchen, wie einst Faust, mit Kindes-Andacht dem frühen Ruf der Osterglocken wieder zu: wir lauschen wieder Grossmütterchens geflüsterten Sagen und geheimnissvollen Märchen; uns gruselt wieder auf dem nächt'gen Kirchhof, wo die stummen Gräber unserer Väter uns zur stillen Andacht mahnen; wir bewundern wieder, mit den Augen des erstaunten Knaben, die stolzen eisgekrönten Berge, die, glänzend im Sonnenschein, wie lagernde Riesen in Rüstungen von eitel Silber Grenzwacht gegen Süden halten; wir entzünden die müden, greisen Sinne wieder an dem Feuer-Ungestüm des Jünglingsalters; wir suchen in alten, vergilbten Blättern wieder nach den Bändern und den Blumen und den Locken der ersten keuschen — blonden oder braunen — Liebe; wir vernehmen wieder in der Ferne, die weinseligen Weisen des Rheins, des leichtsinnigsten aller Stromesgötter, der Scheffellieder summend, stillvergnügt und unbekümmert um die Händel dieser Welt, seine feucht-fröhliche Majestät zwischen epheuumrankten Burgen dahinrollt, in deren altehrwürdigen Mauern das Jahrtausend wohnt und neue Sagen für die Zukunft dichtet; des sorglosen Gesellen, der mit seinen lustigen Schwänken aus seinen sonnigen Geländen "die weisse und die rothe Thorheit" hervorlächelt, die im Herbst gekeltert und dann in Flaschen und Fässern zu uns gesandt wird, um unser erkaltetes Herz vor der Verdorrung zu bewahren; — und horch! die alten Lieder fangen wieder an zu singen und zu klingen, die deutschen Lieder und die Melodien, die eine ganze Welt mit Wohlklang überflossen haben, und die deutschen Dichtungen fangen wieder an zu leben und zu weben und zu streicheln mit tröstender Hand vom Erdenantlitz die Falten des Kummers leise hinweg. Wenn Ew. Kgl. Hoheit in die alte deutsche Heimath zurückgekehrt ist, so möge sie aus Ihrem Munde erfahren, dass wir hier sie nicht entbehren können und sie nicht vergessen haben!" —

Der Massenchor trug hierauf den wunderprächtigen Gesang "Das Deutsche Lied" vor. Der Applaus, der diesem Vortrag folgte, war fast frenetisch. Sodann wurde Gouverneur Robert M. La Follette vorgestellt. Gouverneur La Follette ist ein ganz ausgezeichneter Redner und seine Ansprachen sind stets wohldurchdacht. Ihm wurde, als er geendet, auch lebhaft applaudirt. Im Namen des Staates hielt

Gouverneur La Follette

folgende Rede:

"Ihre Königliche Hoheit!

Ihrer eigenen hochgeachteten Person und Ihnen, als dem Vertreter des hervorragenden Herrschers einer grossen und mächtigen Nation, entbiete ich den herzlichsten Wilkommensgruss auf Wisconsin's Boden im Namen unserer ganzen Bevölkerung.

Wir schmeicheln uns, dass gewichtige Gründe Sie zu einem Besuch Milwaukee's und Wisconsin's bewogen haben, giebt es doch Gemeinwesen, die grösser, reicher und älter sind, wie das unserige. Doch, was die heiligen Bande der nationalen Abstammung und die Hochschätzung des alten Vaterlandes anbetrifft, steht Wisconsin und Milwaukee hinter keinem Gemeinwesen im Staatenbund zurück.

Bei uns erblicken Sie nicht nur die glücklichen Gesichter zufriedener, prosperirender Bürger, sondern allerorten hier können Sie auch die Musik der deutschen Zunge und die begeisternden Töne deutscher Lieder vernehmen. Auf der Fahrt durch Wisconsin kommt man an Städten und Dörfern, Counties und Townships vorbei, die aus Prairien und Wäldern durch den Fleiss und die Geduld der wackeren, muthigen deutschen Pioniere geschaffen worden sind.

In jener Zeit, als uns zum Heile, die Auswanderung aus Deutschland eine grosse war, lockte unser junges Gemeinwesen, mit seinem fruchtbaren Boden, dem billigen Land, den Seen, Fluren und Wäldern, dem zusagenden

Klima und dem liberalen Geist, den Idealisten, der von einem deutschen Staat in der Union träumte, sowie den biederen praktischen Heimsucher mächtig an. Dem Fleiss, der Sparsamkeit, der Umsicht und der nie erschlaffenden Ausdauer dieser Einwanderer ist in grossem Masse die Entwickelung unseres Staates zu verdanken. Die Gabe, klar zu denken und ihr Gerechtigkeitssinn haben sich hier fühlbar gemacht und auf den mehr unsteten, commerciellen Yankee-Geist wohlthuend eingewirkt. Die Deutschen haben hier gelehrt, dass zum genussreichen Dasein auch Erholung und Musse gehört. Wir sind jetzt alle ein Volk geworden. Wir verfolgen dieselben Ziele und unsere Asche wird in gleicher Erde ruhen.

Keine Nation hat das Kunstleben der Welt in grösserem Masse bereichert, wie die deutsche. In dies neue Gemeinwesen brachte sie als Erbe das kunstsinnige Temperament, das dem etwas puritanischen Yankee-Character so noth that.

In dem gleichen Masse, wie dem Deutschen die Liebe zur Musik, zur Natur und Kindern innewohnt, ist ihm auch die Liebe zur Familie, die Achtung vor dem Gesetz und die Loyalität dem Lande, dessen Bürger er ist, eigen. Wäre der Patriotismus dem Deutschen nicht von Generation auf Generation überliefert worden, er hätte nicht so bald ein loyaler amerikanischer Bürger werden können. Die Deutschen in Wisconsin wären sonst nicht, wie sie es thaten, mit Blut und Gut für unsere heiligsten Güter in schwerer Stunde eingetreten. Die Anhänglichkeit des Deutsch-Amerikaners an das Land seiner Geburt, seinen Stolz in dessen grossartige Vergangenheit und majestätisches Jetzt, in den Reichthum dessen Sprache, der Traditionen, der Literatur und des Liederschatzes stärken nur jene Charaktereigenschaften, die ihn zum vortrefflichen Bürger des Adoptiv-Vaterlandes machen.

Es ist selbstverständlich und natürlich, dass dieser Zug bei dieser Gelegenheit besonders zu Tage treten sollte und jeder Bürger des Staates giebt sich diesem Gefühl voll und ganz hin.

Ihr Besuch wird zwei mächtige Nationen noch näher zusammenbringen. Sie sind durch Bande des Blutes mit einander verbunden. Sie sind Theilnehmer am Fortschritt der Künste, der Wissenschaft und Philosophie, und sie sind mächtig genug und fortgeschritten genug, um die Aufklärung, den Frieden der Welt aufrecht zu erhalten.

Wir bedauern die Kürze Ihres Aufenthaltes, der nur die formelle Ehrenbezeugung Ihnen persönlich gegenüber und gegenüber Ihres illustren Bruder und seines Volkes zulässt und es uns nicht ermöglicht, Ihnen die tiefer in den Herzen der Bürger Wisconsins schlummernden Gefühle in ihrer ganzen Tragweite darzulegen."

Ein wirklich gesanglicher Genuss wurde mit dem Vortrag des Flaggenliedes "Horch, Michel, horch!", der nunmehr seitens des Massenchors folgte, geboten. Die Melodie ist reizend und es wurde vortrefflich gesungen.

Im Namen der deutschen Krieger- und Veteranen-Vereine hielt sodann Herr Emil Court, Hauptmann des Milwaukee'r Landwehrmänner-Verein, eine Ansprache an den Prinzen, welche wie folgt lautete:

Hauptmann Court's Rede.

Königliche Hoheit!

Mir ist die hohe Ehre zu Theil geworden, Ihnen im Namen derjenigen Bürger unseres grossen Landes, die einst in ihrem alten deutschen Vaterlande für die Einheit, die Macht und die Grösse desselben, für Gesetz und Ordnung, in Krieg und Frieden ehrenvoll die Waffen getragen haben, und die Alle nach vollendeter Dienstpflicht mit Ehren entlassen wurden, einen herzlichen, soldatischen Willkomm-Gruss zu entbieten. Wir begrüssen in Ihnen den königlichen Prinzen aus dem Hohenzollern-Hause, den erfahrenen Seemann, den Admiral der deutschen Flotte, den hohen Abgesandten Ihres kaiserlichen Bruders, Kaiser Wilhelm II., der so oft schon, wie diesmal wieder, sein Wohlwollen und seine Freundschaft unserem Adoptiv-Vaterlande gegenüber bewiesen hat. Es kommt dieser unser Gruss aus freudigem, warmem Herzen, und findet derselbe tausendfältigen Widerhall in der Brust eines jeden alten Soldaten, und besonders noch bei unseren zum heutigen hohen Feste so zahlreich erschienenen Kameraden.

Wir haben uns hier als Veteranen der deutschen Armee in unserer Stadt und in unserem schönen Wisconsin in zwanzig Vereinen zu einem grossen Bunde 1200 Kameraden unter dem Namen "Deutscher Kriegerbund von Wisconsin" zusammengeschaart, um die uns ewig theuren Erinnerungen an unser altes Heimathsland, und besonders an die Zeit, als wir des "Königs Rock" trugen, lebendig zu erhalten, und auch hier in unserem Adoptiv-Vaterlande die alten deutschen Soldatentugenden, wie Pflichtgefühl, Kameradschaft, Treue und Achtung vor dem Gesetze in Ehren zu halten. Wir vergessen dabei nicht die Pflege unserer reichen und schönen Muttersprache, wie die Aufrechterhaltung alles dessen, was schön und edel im deutschen Charakter vorhanden ist. Hier in unserem Adoptivvaterlande gehören wir mit zu den sesshaften, conservativen Elementen der zahlreichen loyalen deutschen Bevölkerung des Landes. Wir

helfen kräftig mit, des Landes Wohlfahrt zu heben, wir sind ein starker Theil des erhaltenden, aufbauenden und patriotischen Elementes der amerikanischen Bevölkerung. Wir zählen uns mit zu den Erbauern und Erhaltern von Kirche, Schule und Haus. Wir betrachten uns als die Erben und vertreten heute noch dasselbe patriotische und zuverlässige Element, dem einst ein hoher und verdienstvoller Officier Friedrich des Grossen, General Baron von Steuben, angehörte. Wir betrachten uns als die Nachfolger des patriotischen Sinnes eines General Herkheimer, der mit seinen 800 deutschen Bauern den Feind im Mohawk-Thale, bei Oriskany, in die Flucht schlug, eines Pastor Muehlenberg, der den Priesterrock, als das Vaterland in Gefahr war, mit dem eines Heerführers vertauschte, wie auch vieler tapferer Soldaten der Neuzeit, wie eines General Siegel, General Rosenkranz, Carl Schurz und hundert anderer braver deutscher Unionskämpfer, die ihr Blut für die Union verspritzt haben, und denen dieselbe daher auch so Vieles zu verdanken hat. Als ehemalige Angehörige von Deutschlands ruhmgekröntem Heere und seiner tüchtigen Marine werden wir niemals die Wohlthaten, Schule und Erziehung, niemals die Lehren unserer Dienstzeit, der besten Schule des Lebens, die wir im alten Vaterlande genossen haben, vergessen. Unser höchster Wunsch ist es, dass das alte Verhältniss der gegenseitigen Achtung und Freundschaft der beiden fortschrittlichen und mächtigen Nationen, Germania's und Columbia's, die so viele Berührungspunkte mit einander gemein haben, dem so oft geäusserten Wunsche Ihres kaiserlichen Bruders, Kaiser Wilhelm II., entsprechend, und im Einklange mit der herzlichen Aufnahme, die Eure Königliche Hoheit überall auf amerikanischem Boden gefunden haben, zum Segen beider bestehen möge für immerdar. Mögen Eure Königliche Hoheit unserem schönen Milwaukee, dem Deutsch-Athen des Westens, ein freundliches Andenken bewahren, und ausser der Verehrung und Hochachtung der ganzen Bevölkerung der Stadt, noch ganz besonders diejenige der alten Soldaten entgegen nehmen, die einst die Ehre hatten, in Deutschland's Heer oder Marine ihre Pflicht dem Vaterlande gegenüber zu erfüllen."

Diese Rede machte auf den Prinzen sichtbar den grössten Eindruck. Er liess Herrn Court seinen Platz nicht wieder einnehmen, ohne ihm warm und ostentativ die Hand gedrückt zu haben.

Dies beschloss die Feier in der Ausstellungshalle. Während die hohen Gäste und die Committee-Mitglieder die Halle verliessen, um wieder ihre Kutschen zu besteigen, spielte die Musik "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Banquet at the Hotel Pfister.

The banquet hall of the Hotel Pfister was indeed profusely decorated. Men who have attended similar functions in the great centers of population in the East and in Europe, declare they never saw decorations so handsomely bestowed or tables so rich in their arrangement. The large dining room was embowered in Alabama smilax, and the corners were hidden away in embankments of palms and flowering shrubs.

The tables, aside from the candelabra, the sparkling goblets and the scintillating silverware, were decked with long lines of smilax which ran down the center from end to end, relieved here and there with clusters of American Beauty roses arranged to imitate the plants as they grow.

They reared aloft two and three feet and then spread out in line with the tables from eight to ten feet. These bushes were intertwined with maiden hair ferns, and were brightly illuminated with clusters of incandescent lights.

The one thing, however, among the decorations that attracted the most attention was a large flagship, wrought of white carnations, with red lines running along the sides. At the peak of the mainmast was the American and from the rear depended the flag of Germany.

At 7.30 o'clock the guests marched to the banquet room and took their places at the rear of the chairs to which they had been assigned at the different tables and waited for the Prince and his suite, the latter putting in an appearance soon after.

The entire party remained standing for half an hour, awaiting the arrival of Prince Henry, who was detained through his gallantry to the women who gave him a reception in the Turkish room. Some of the guests took their seats, but when the Prince, accompanied by Mayor Rose, entered the room, and the music struck up "America" there was a slight cheer in the neighborhood of the entrance, which spread as if by magic to all parts of the rooms, and gray-haired Germans and Americans, and the young men made the rooms ring with applause, which swept back and forth across the room several times.

The Rev. John Bading of St. John's Lutheran Church was then introduced by Mayor Rose and offered the invocation.

At the conclusion of the prayer, which was in German, the Prince seated himself at the table, the company followed his example and the banquet began.

It was unfortunate that the time was so short, and that the delay in starting the function was so serious. The courses were not all of them served, before the guests from abroad began to wear anxious expressions on their faces; then

KAISER WILHELM OFFICIATING SACRED SERVICE ON BOARD OF THE "HOHENZOLLERN."

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there were consultations as army officers, naval officers and diplomats passed from chair to chair and held whispered conversations. At one time Prince Henry rose from the table, and the impression prevailed that he was going to leave the room, and that the toasts and responses would have to be omitted. He took his seat again a moment later, and a mighty cheer arose from all parts of the room.

The waiters were still marching into the rooms with the smoking piands when Mayor Rose rapped for order. All conversation ceased, and Prince Henry proposed the sentiment: "The President of the United States." The banqueters arose and cheered lustily and long. Then Mayor Rose proposed the toast, "The Emperor of Germany," and another toast rang around the room. This was followed by the toast to the royal guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, and after the applause had subsided Prince Henry responded. He spoke in a clear voice, which could be distinctly heard in all parts of the room. His words came slowly and with great deliberation, his accent partaking more of the soft Anglo-Saxon than the deep-toned German intonation.

He seemed to be well pleased with the compliments that he had heard paid his countrymen who have become the adopted citizens of the United States. He paid his respects to the hospitality of the citizens of Milwaukee, and he closed with a graceful tribute to the pretty women he had seen during his short stay in the city. The latter part of his speech awoke the echoes with applause, and as it died away Vincent P. Dole of New York, who was among the invited guests, struck up the song, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Those with him about the table took it up, and in a moment it was carried all over the hall.

Prince Henry, introduced by Mayor Rose, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: I will occupy your attention for but a very few moments, as I am a trifle hoarse, having lost something in this country, namely, my voice, which I hope, however, to regain.

"It is a pleasure to me to thank you for the hearty welcome you have offered me in this lovely, handsome and sympathetic city of yours, the principal city of Wisconsin, and famous for its thrift and industry.

"I have heard it acknowledged by you, as well as by others, that the developement of Milwaukee is due largely to the German element among your citizens, a statement which fills my heart with pride and gladness, inasmuch as I look upon this German element as being one of the strongest ties between Germany and the United States. (Great and continued applause.)

"I doubt not that those of German descent will in the future as in the past be a credit to that country which they proudly call their home. (Applause.)

"The merits of the city of Milwaukee are known; its industrial products are recorded; not so, however, with one point which I could not help noticing in passing through the crowded streets of the city to-day—in brief, the charming, handsome, sweet and pretty faces belonging to the ever fair sex (great applause, cries of "Well, well, well," and "Bravo!") "which are abundant in this city. (Continued applause.)

"Allow me to drink to the health and prosperity of the lovely city of Milwaukee."

When the applause and the song that had been interjected into the program died away into silence, Mayor Rose arose and said:

"May it please your Royal Highness: In behalf of all the people of my city, I desire to return to you, sir, and the eminent gentlemen of your suite, our most heartfelt thanks for the distinguished honor that you have conferred upon our city by your visit to Milwaukee.

"I assure you that it is appreciated by every citizen, and in consideration of the fact that it was impossible in your brief stay to see more than a small part of our city, we have undertaken to prepare a souvenir to present to you, which you may consult at your leisure, and which contains photographs of our public buildings, many of our business houses, and some of our beautiful residences that constitute the homes of our people.

"And in the name of our people I beg you to accept this souvenir which has been prepared, and I trust that you will find time to consult it, study it, and that it may bring pleasurable recollections to you of your visit to the Cream City of the Lakes." (Applause and cries of "Good! Good!")

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address Prince Henry arose, those who accompanied him to the city followed his example, and the visitors left the hall amid the cheers of the assembled company.

Although the Prince and his suite left to catch their train a majority of the Milwaukee guests remained to finish the interrupted banquet.—

Between the festivity in the Exposition Building and the banquet at Pfister's there was first a run of the Fire Department of the city, and, after dark, a drive through the "Court of Honor." The Prince missed both. He felt chilled and left the balcony of the Plankinton Hotel, from where he was expected to review the run; but he got a glimpse of it at any rate from his window in the Hotel Pfister.

The drive through the "Court of Honor" was made by the Prince's suite and the local committee, the royal guest feeling too fatigued to take part in it.

Returns to the East.

Prince Henry at the Falls.—Short Stops at Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

His special train had covered the distance between Milwaukee and Chicago, crossed Indiana and was well on its way over Ohio before Prince Henry arose. He was worn out when he left Milwaukee, and did not respond to the demonstrations made by the people of Toledo and Sandusky. He did not get notice of the intentions of the citizens of Toledo to formally receive him, and his first knowledge of their plan was conveyed to him by their band playing "Die Wacht am Rhein." It was too late then to get up, and Toledo did not see him. At Cleveland there was a friendly demonstration, and Peter Karpp, formerly a bugler in the German army, climbed into the car for a reunion that was pleasant on both sides. Peter Karpp had been a sailor with Prince Henry back in 1877, and they were shipmates for more than two years. The Prince recognized Peter at once, and, taking him by the hand, led him into the car. They talked over the old days, and an admiring crowd looked on in approval.

At Erie, Pa., was a crowd that made the most dangerous jam of the entire journey. Women and children were wedged in against the train, and the effort to check the swirling crowd that pressed in from the rear was useless. Several women fainted, and anybody anywhere near the center of the crowd was submitted to dangerous pressure. Mrs. Harriet Gridley and Miss Gridley, widow and daughter of Captain C. V. Gridley, the man who fought on the Olympia at Manila Bay, were received on the train by Admiral Evans, who went to the Naval Academy with the dead captain, and were presented to the Prince. All through the morning as the train ran through a corner of Pennsylvania and out into the State of New York there were crowds at the stations anxious to see the Prince and tender assurances of friendship. Dunkirk had its band out and at Buffalo Mayor Knight welcomed the Prince and the local German singing societies sang. It was 2:45 o'clock when the special arrived at Buffalo, and fifteen minutes later it was steaming out to Niagara Falls.

It was arranged for Buffalo that the 74th Regiment Band should play, and in anticipation of this the band prepared to play any one or all of twenty-five pieces. The Prince was scheduled to stop only fifteen minutes, and, although about two thousand people had gathered in the trainshed to hear the Prince speak, the band played so incessantly and persistently that no opportunity was presented. If the Prince was annoyed he did not show it, and with royal favor stood on the rear platform where all could see him. He saluted continually, and the crowds cheered their thanks at the courtesy.

At Niagara Falls station the Prince was met by Mayor Butler and a large reception committee and formally bidden to the city.

When the Mayor was through, Dr. William Snyder spoke in behalf of the Germans of the city.

The Prince did not make a speech in response, but thanked both of them for their greeting.

The Prince was then driven to the Canadian side, accompanied by a mounted escort made up of local militia officers. Midway on the bridge that spans the Rapids the Prince was met by the men who spoke for the Canadian Government and people. Major F. S. Maude, military secretary for Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, presented the formal greeting of his chief, and the Hon. R. Harcourt, Minister of Education for Ontario, delivered the address passed by the legislature of Ontario. The latter was worded as follows:

"May it please Your Royal Highness, we, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Royal Highness for the purpose of presenting to you the congratulations of the Legislative Assembly on the occasion of your visit to this province.

"We hail with joy the presence on our soil of so distinguished a descendant of our late beloved Queen, and we assure Your Royal Highness that in no part of the British Empire are the cordial relations which exist between the various branches of the Teutonic races regarded with more satisfaction than they are in Canada.

"We have in this province many thousands of citizens who regard with praiseworthy affection the German Empire as their Fatherland, and we have pleasure in assuring Your Royal Highness that they exemplify in this comparatively new country those virtues of frugality, industry and respect for law and order which are characteristic of the race to which they belong.

"As Canadians, irrespective of nationality, Your Royal Highness will be pleased to know that we rejoice in the achievements of German

leadership in science and research; that we appreciate those elements of national character to which the German Empire owes in a large measure its material prosperity, and we are glad to believe that the influence of the empire in the councils of nations tends to the advancement of the highest civilization and the liberty of the human race.

"We regret that Your Royal Highness' official arrangements will not allow you to make an extended tour of this country. We trust, however, that another occasion may be found for becoming acquainted with the natural resources and political institutions of a country to which we will be glad to welcome your fellow subjects who for any reason might wish to make Canada their future home.

"Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario."

Karl Muller presented an address in behalf of the municipality of Berlin, Ont., and F. Bopp, German Consul at Montreal, Samuel Nordheimer, German Consul at Toronto, and W. Hespeler, German Consul at Winnipeg, were introduced. The Prince thanked the Canadians for their cordiality, and leaving his American military escort behind drove on to the Canadian side.

As his carriage turned up toward the falls, Mayor Butler, who, with Admiral Evans, was riding with him, said to him: "There at the gallery is the best view of the American Falls, but on account of snow you cannot get it."

"You may not be able to climb across there, but I am going to," said Prince Henry.

Suiting the action to his words, the Prince jumped out of the carriage and climbed through the snow drift to the gallery on the ledge over the Rapids, where he showed the way. Others followed, and soon there was a little group with him. Colonel Percy Sherwood, chief of the Dominion Police of Canada, was on hand with a force of his men, and they closely guarded the Prince during his stay on the Canadian ground. After seeing the American Falls the Prince drove on to Table Rock, where he again dismounted. The Horseshoe Falls were clear of ice, and the Prince had an excellent view of them. There was a large space of clear water below the falls, but midway to the first bridge the ice was still intact and firm.

The Prince was driven back to the town of Niagara Falls and there transfered to a special electric car for the trip down the gorge. He left the car at the whirlpool rapids, and with his suite walked down to the bank. Returning to Niagara he was taken to the power house of the Niagara Power Company, and with William B. Rankine, vice-president of the corporation as a guide, made a complete tour of the plant. He asked a number of questions about the amount of power generated, the means used, and the manner and distance of transmission. When he departed he thanked Mr. Rankine for showing him through the place.

As the party was leaving the power house Admiral Evans felt something tugging at his coat. He turned to find the hand of a youthful looking pickpocket in one of his pockets. As the Admiral sohok him off, he coolly said: "Young man, you'll find my purse in another pocket." The admiral did not delay long enough to give the thief into custody.

At 6 o'clock the Prince was back aboard his train, and fifteen minutes later departed for Boston, with Rochester and Syracuse scheduled for brief stops.

Great Reception in Rochester.

Fully twenty thousand people crowded the train-shed and station at the New York Central, and additional thousands lined the tracks for blocks east and west of the station or took up positions of vantage on roofs and in windows of tall buildings, when, at 8:25 o'clock, the arrival of Prince Henry's special train at the city line was announced by the firing of a bomb at the end of the train house. Immediately red fire on the tops of hundreds of buildings burst forth, searchlights pointed out the American and German flags suspended from kites in midair, and five minutes later, amid a grand pyrotechnic display, the train bearing the royal visitor drew slowly into the crowded train-shed. As the train pulled into the station the 54th Regiment Band played "Die Wacht am Rhein," and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, but the balance of the program was not carried out as had been planned. The 1st and 8th Separate companies and the 2d Naval Reserves had been stationed at both ends of the train-shed in order to hold the crowds in check, but as the last car of the Prince's train passed into the roped off area, the surging throng outside, with thunderous cheers, brushed the militiamen aside, and thirty seconds later had packed to suffocation every inch of space in the train house and station. Fully a dozen women fainted in the crush, and were taken out with great difficulty. One or two of the apparently lifeless women were pushed along over the heads of the multitudes to places where the jam was a little less severe and then down to places of safety, and medical assistance summoned. Fortunately none were seriously injured.

In the meantime the vast assemblage was cheering and shouting as if mad. After several fruitless efforts had been made to check the enthusiastic outburst the reception committee gave up that portion of the program which called for

singing by the German societies, music by the bands, etc., and boarding the Prince's car, were introduced to Prince Henry by Ambassador von Holleben.

Mayor Rodenbeck and Henry C. Brewster, president of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed the Prince.

Mr. Brewster, at the close of his address, presented to the Prince a handsomely embossed and inscribed album. For Princess Irene, the royal visitor's wife, a gold mounted kodak was presented to the Prince, who received it with a few appropriate remarks.

Syracuse Greets the Prince.

The Prince's special train arrived in Syracuse, the home of Ambassador A. D. White, at 10:55 P. M., and stopped in the middle of City Hall Square, where an immense throng of enthusiastic people greeted him with never-ceasing cheers. The students of the Syracuse University, with their torch-lights, college yells and music band materially helped to make the ovation for the royal visitor a most brilliant one. Ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, presented the address of welcome.

Mrs. Johanns Schaefer and Mrs. G. F. E. Weistering gave to the Prince two albums, one for her Majesty, the German Empress, the other for Princess Irene, Prince Henry's wife. Mayor Jay B. Kline presented the latter the big gold seal of the City of Syracuse in a solid silver casket elaborately engraved. Meanwhile the multitude was still cheering to their heart's content, and the Prince stepped forward on the rear platform of his car to acknowledge the honor. He repeatedly bowed to the throng of people, raised his cap, while a broad smile lit up his handsome face. Punctually at 11:07 the train started, the crowd cheered again and again until the special had pulled out of sight.

Cordiality Without Pomp.

The German press comment upon the reception of Prince Henry describes it as having been "cordial without pomp." This is a peculiarly happy description of the character of the proceedings. There has been no abandonment of that simplicity which maintains in a true republic. President Roosevelt's call for three cheers for the Kaiser was an expression of American cordiality and courtesy so different from the strained pomp of royal receptions as to emphasize the distinction. When the Czar visited France the republic vied with the monarchies in the ceremonial greeting accorded. President Loubet might as well have been Emperor so far as his attitude and the official reserve of the Government went. But here in America people and President joined in extending welcome. There was the frank expression of a people unchecked by militarism and unmoved by fears of the political effect.

The launching of the Meteor was happily performed without a hitch. The graceful American girl who christened the boat typified American womanhood as the throngs that lined the points of vantage, joyously and impartially cheering her and Prince and President, represented American citizenship. Prince Henry cannot fail to take with him the most pleasant recollections of the United States, and the American people, for their part appear to have taken a most kindly feeling for the democratic sailor Prince who has come to visit them.—(Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

CHRISTMAS ON BOARD OF THE "HOHENZOLLERN."

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The Royal Visitor in Boston.

Made a Harvard LL. D.—Enthusiastic but Dignified Greeting.

After a brief halt at Springfield, the Prince's special train arrived in Boston Thursday, March 6th, at 9:35 A. M. No other stops were made, the proposed reception at Worcester had been abandoned owing to the earliness of the hour.

When the special halted in South Station Mayor Collins and a delegation of city officials boarded the car Columbia, and were introduced to the Prince by Ambassador von Holleben. There was an exchange of greetings, and the Prince and his staff and the members of the American escort were shown to carriages.

Lines of cavalrymen formed around them and, accompanied by the naval militiamen, through streets held open by the police, they drove to the Hotel Somerset. The people were packed behind the police lines, and every building was a crowded gallery. Flags and streamers hung over the heads of the thousands who called or waved a cheery welcome to the Prince as he rode past with Mayor Collins, Admiral Evans and John Wilkie, chief of the United States Secret Service.

The Prince wore his naval uniform and acknowledged the greetings with his characteristic salute. At the Hotel Somerset the Prince, surrounded by his staff in full uniform, received Governor Crane, who came with an equally brilliant staff, and when the call ended the Prince started at once for the State House to return the courtesy. Naval reserves, formed in two lines that extended from the street to the portals, made way for the entrance of the Prince. After he had paid his respects to Governor Crane he entered the House of Representatives, where the legislature was in session, and was presented from the forum by President Soule of the Senate. Leaving the chamber, he re-entered his carriage, and was driven to the Public Library, where he returned the call of Mayor Collins.

Thirty-five veterans who fought with the grandfather of the Prince in the Franco-Prussian War, were presented at the library, and the Prince shook hands with them all, and asked as to their old regiments and the character of their service.

The ceremony at the library over, the Prince returned to the Somerset, and after a short wait there started for Cambridge. Mayor McNamee gave him the freedom of the city of Cambridge, and the school children sang for him at the City Hall.

Degree of LL. D. Conferred.

At the university he was taken to Memorial Hall, where he met the corporation of the college, and then to Sanders Theatre, where the degree was conferred. President Eliot, who appeared in the scholar's gown, addressed the Prince as follows:

"This occasion is unique. Twice in the history of the university has a special academic session been held to do honor to the President of the United States making a progress through the country, but never before has this democratic university been called together on purpose to do honor to a foreign Prince. Weighty reasons must have determined such unprecedented action on the part of this Society of Scholars.

"These are the reasons:

"Our students of history know the Teutonic sources, in the dim past, of many institutions and public customs which have been transmitted through England to this New-England.

"The Puritan origin of the university makes us hold in grateful remembrance the heroes of Protestantism—Luther, Melanchton, Erasmus, and their kindred spirits—and the German princes who upheld that precious cause through long years of confused alarms and cruel warfare. The Puritan government of Massachusetts followed anxiously the vicissitudes of the Thirty Years' War, and was in the habit of ordering public thanksgiving to God for "good news from Germany."

"In watching the social and ethnological phenomena of our own times we have seen that the largest contribution which a European people made in the nineteenth century to the population of the United States came from Germany, and that the German quota was not only the most numerous, but the best educated.

"As university men we feel the immense weight of obligation under which America rests to the technical schools and universities of the German Fatherland. From them thousands of eager American students have drawn instruction and inspiration and taken example. At this moment hundreds of American teachers who call some German university their foster mother are at work in schools, colleges and universities all the way from this icy seacoast to the hot Philippines.

"Our men of letters and science know well the unparalleled contributions Germany has made since the middle of the nineteenth century to pure knowledge, and also to science applied in the new arts and industries which within fifty years have so marvellously changed the relations of man to nature.

"Our whole people have the profoundest sympathy with the unification of Germany. We all believe in a great union of federated States, bound together by a common language, by unrestricted mutual trade, by common currency, mails, means of communication, courts of justice and institutions of credit and finance, and inspired by a passionate patriotism. Such is the venerable American Union; such the young German Empire.

"We gladly welcome here to-day a worthy representative of German greatness, worthy in station, profession and character. We see in him, however, something more than the representative of a superb nationality and an imperial ruler. Universities have long memories. Forty years ago the American Union was in deadly peril, and thousands of its young men were bleeding and dying for it. It is credibly reported that at a very critical moment the Queen of England said to her Prime Minister: "My Lord, you must understand that I shall sign no paper which means war with the United States." The grandson of that illustrious woman is sitting with us here.

"Now, therefore, in exercise of authority given me by the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers, and in the favoring presence of the friends here assembled, I create honorary Doctor of Laws Albert William Henry, Prince of Prussia and Vice Admiral, and in the name of this Society of Scholars I declare that he is entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to this degree, and that his name is to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members."

The Prince did not respond in speech to the address of the president, but simply bowed an acknowledgement. He was next escorted to the faculty room, where he met the faculty, and, with his staff, took luncheon with them. The entire party then repaired to the Harvard Union. This building was filled with students and other representatives of college life. The royal party entered the building by passing through a double line of students, and was ushered into the spacious hall, where, at one end, had been erected two platforms, from between which, overhead, looked down the bronze bust of John Harvard. The only decorations were American flags, draped over the windows at the rear of the platform that the Prince and his suite occupied.

The students stood up during the exercises and were massed in front of the two platforms. Members of the faculty were seated in front of them. Prince Henry, Admiral Evans and President Eliot occupied one platform. On the other platform were Major H. L. Higginson, the giver of the magnificent building; O. G. Frantz, the musical director; President Richard Derby of the junior class, who presided, and other graduates.

As the Prince took his seat, Director Frantz started the song "Fair Harvard." President Eliot joined in the singing and Prince Henry intently read the words, which were printed on the program.

President Derby then addressed the Prince, saying:

"Your Royal Highness: Undergraduate Harvard welcomes you here to the house of its union, and hopes you may take away with you from this meeting a strong impression of the interest and good will of her students, as we trust you have from our masters and superiors." He then presented Major Henry L. Higginson, who spoke in part as follows:

"Your Royal Highness: This is your house, for it is the Harvard Union, built by Harvard men for all Harvard men, and to-day, and for as long as you live, you are holding our diploma and wearing our name—a Harvard man. You are welcome to our house. We remember well that both as a Nation and as individuals we owe much to Germany for its splendid literature, for its lovely music, for its great achievements in science, and chiefly we owe you much for the noble example of the rich and many-sided manhood of the German race."

Major Higginson then turned to the great body of students and said: "Now, Harvard students, our greeting to Emperor William," and the Harvard yell was given with such force as to bring a happy smile to the face of President Eliot, while the closing words—a long-drawn-out "Emperor William," thrice repeated, gave the Prince much pleasure.

Prince Henry's Response.

President Derby then introduced R. C. Bolling, who spoke for the general student body. This completed the spoken welcome. R. M. Greene, a student poet, was introduced to read a poem, to which Prince Henry listened attentively, and at its close extended congratulations and thanks to the young man through President Eliot. Three long cheers were then given terminating in the words "Prince Henry."

Prince Henry's face showed keen enjoyment as he arose to respond. He read from manuscript in a clear voice. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: During my short stay in Cambridge I have found fully all that I expected, except one thing, of which I

have heard sometimes. Where is your Harvard indifference? (Cheers.)

"I can only state the fact that I have met just the contrary in your enthusiasm, strenuousness, and high idealism. To be sure, if that is the real sentiment here, I had already met the true Harvard spirit before I came to Cambridge, when I met in Washington that noble Harvard graduate, who has brought honor alike to Harvard and to his country. Let us not forget him in our gathering, and as I have been for two hours a Harvard man myself (cheers), I propose in true Harvard fashion for three times three hurrahs for Theodore Roosevelt."

These cheers were given with a will in response to the Prince's suggestion, the closing words being "Theodore Roosevelt," followed by clapping of hands.

Musical Director Frantz then led in the song "Hard Luck for Poor Old Eli," and then the glee club sang in German the "Wacht am Rhein," followed by "Fair Harvard" again.

At this point President Eliot handed to Prince Henry a cablegram, which he opened at once. His face lighted as he read its contents. He arose and said to President Eliot:

"If I may speak again Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have this minute received a message from the German Emperor. I don't know if among you there are enough to understand my language. (Laughter and cries of "Oh, yes.") I am not joking, gentlemen, because the wording of the telegram is such I should prefer to give it as it stands here. It is addressed to me." The Prince then read in German the cablegram:

"An Prinz Heinrich von Preussen, Harvard-Universität, Cambridge. Ich gratulire Dir zu der Dir heute verliehenen Doktorwürde honoris causa der Universität Harvard, der höchsten Ehre, die Amerika zu verleihen vermag. Mögen die Copien von Exemplaren deutscher Kunstfertigkeit und deutscher Civilisation, welche ich durch Dich übersandt habe, den Professoren sowohl wie den jungen Akademikern während ihres ganzen Lebens ein Sporn und ein inspirirendes Beispiel der Befolgung deutscher Ideale und des Strebens nach Allem, was erhaben und unvergänglich ist, sein. (gez.) Wilhelm."

TRANSLATION.

"Henry, Prince of Prussia, Harvard University, Cambridge: I congratulate you upon receiving to-day the honorary degree of Harvard University, the highest honor which America can bestow. May the copies of the examples of German art and German civilization which I transmit through you to the professors, as well as to the young academians, be an incentive throughout their lives and an inspiring example in the pursuit of German ideals and in the striving for all that exalts and is lasting. "William."

Major Higgison then proposed three cheers for Emperor William. They were given with a will and this closed the ceremony. The party then went to the Architectural Building, walking the distance of about 100 yards. The Prince was highly pleased when he looked at the drawings made by the students. For about half an hour the Prince then witnessed some athletic sports in the Henway Gymnasium, which immensely interested the royal visitor.

Meanwhile the time for the reception in Professor Hugo Muensterberg's house had come and the whole party was rapidly driven there. The Professor and his wife greeted the Prince as he enterd with President Eliot, and all were ushered into the library hall, where the official reception took place. It was intended that Mr. Carl Schurz should deliver the welcome address, but he was prevented by sickness, and Mr. Putnam spoke in his place.

Without further delay he addressed the Prince as follows:

"Your Royal Highness: It has become my privilege to extend to you our cordial and respectful greeting on behalf of the directors of the Germanic Museum Association."

Thus introducing the subject, Mr. Putnam spoke of the Germanic Museum Association as the conception of Professor Kuno Francke, a former German instructor at Harvard, which had been aided materially by Baron von Holleben, the present German Ambassador to this country. Continuing, he said:

"If Your Royal Highness' visit had come a few months later we should have had a very respectable exhibit ready to show you here; small, indeed, compared with the great collections of Nuremburg and Zurich, but significant as a beginning and a forecast of what is to follow. As it is, we can only show you a noble and interesting cause, an earnest and determined spirit and an expanding organization, which we feel sure will soon yield large results. For the immeasurable assistance you thus render our cause by your countenance and recognition we profoundly thank you, and again we tender to Your Royal Highness our warm and heartfelt greeting."

In response Prince Henry said:

"Allow me, in a few words, to thank you for the kindness which you have shown me here and to tell you that the United States has been closely watched from the other side during the last year. We are aware of the marvellous industry which has brought your country to its position, and we also are aware of the existence of the Germanic Museum Association, and especially has His Majesty, the German Emperor, my brother and sovereign, whom I have the honor to represent here, kept his eye upon it.

"He has ordered me to hand over to you these photographs of reproductions of monuments which are going to be reproduced in casts. The work, if I may say it, is just in its first stages. The casts are now being made, and it will be about four months before the German Emperor is able to send them and put them into your hands. May I not then offer these to you, President Eliot." (And he handed to President Eliot a large portfolio of photographs of German monuments and other pieces of German architecture).

The Prince caused a laugh when he spoke to President Eliot and placed the gift in his keeping, by his side remark to Mr. Putnam, "I think, perhaps, they would be in the safest hands with you." He immediately added, "No offence to you," addressing himself to Mr. Putnam.

President Eliot, in replying, said:

"We wish to acknowledge our sincere thanks for this splendid gift from your brother and sovereign. We feel that he is acting in this respect in full accord with the American methods of promoting education. I need not say that such an action as this practical endowment will be of the highest value, not only in teaching the history and development of the German people, but will also serve as an illustration of that nation's intelligence, power and progress. Will you have the kindness to carry to your brother the most hearty thanks of Harvard University for these valuable contributions to its collections?"

After refreshments, at 5:30 o'clock, the Prince returned to the Hotel Somerset.

The Banquet.

The heartiest part of Boston's formal welcome to Prince Henry was concentrated in the sumptuous banquet at the Hotel Somerset on Thursday evening. From his seat at the table at one end of the banquet room the Prince faced the representative men of the city and State. The speeches made were from men known for their oratory, and to their sentiments His Royal Highness made a formal response. The hall, in which over two hundred guests sat, was lavishly decorated, yellow being the predominating floral color.

At the royal guest's table, which was slightly raised from the floor, Mayor Patrick A. Collins had Prince Henry at his right hand. On the panelling behind and over them were crossed a United States flag and the royal standard.

The Prince descended from his apartments in the hotel after all the guests had taken their places. He was accompanied by the Mayor. At the time appointed Mayor Collins made his preliminary address, and called for a toast to the President of the United States, immediately following this by calling for a toast for Emperor William of Germany. Both were given with cheers.

The Mayor's remarks were as follows:

"Your Royal Highness: We do not proffer to you the freedom of the city, for that in this corner of the land has no meaning, but we give you a Boston welcome—the freedom of our hearts and lodgment there forever. We greet you as the scion of an illustrious house, as a representative of a mighty and friendly nation, and as a gentleman seeking to know us and the whole world better. Our intercourse may not—probably will not—lead to a parliament of man and federation of the world, but it will tend, with all the other active agencies, to a better understanding among all the peoples.

"Between your people and ours for more than a century there have been untroubled peace, mutually profitable commerce and a friendly rivalry. We are rivals to-day in the greater industries and for the trade of the world, but it is a splendid, manly rivalry, and each will bow to the other where excellence commands. Between us there never will be a dispute that cannot be settled by conference at a fireside, or even by the modern ambassador, the cable. Between us there is nothing but good will—there never shall be—and these bring that peace which passeth all understanding.

"From all quarters of the globe we have come to make this republic and build this city. No single country is our Motherland or Fatherland—For America there is no Motherland or Fatherland except the whole wide world. The blood of all the races of man commingle here in a composite stream. We are fused and formed into a new, harmonious national force—the American Republic.

"Boston is but a small mirror of the whole country to-night in reflecting its thoughts and in flashing its welcome. The people of this country are not merely Americans—to them all mankind is kin. But to freely paraphrase the welcome of an English poet to the princess who married your royal kinsman:

Norman and Dane are we,
Saxon and Celt are we,
Teuton and Frank are we,
Latin and Slav are we,
But all of us Prussian in our welcome to thee."

Prince Henry was then introduced and spoke briefly, being listened to with rapt attention.

"Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen: In giving expression to my thanks for the cordiality of the reception tendered to me, I beg to say that I shall endeavor to realize that I am the guest of a city, the predominant pride of whose inhabitants, I am informed, makes them look upon it as the Hub

JAPANESE ROOM OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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of the Universe. Seriously speaking, I should have considered my tour through this country incomplete without a visit to the principal city in the commonwealth which has played so important a part in the history of the United States, and whose influence is so great and far reaching. A State which gave to literature an Emerson, Hawthorne and Longfellow; to science such men as Agassiz and Towle, and to historical research the services of a Bancroft, a Motley and a Prescott, must certainly be reckoned with as an important factor in the progress and development of the whole land.

"It was in and about your State that was produced an era which witnessed the growth of a nation and a standard of universal patriotism very rarely equalled. In some respects, then, my visit is of particular interest to me. I seem to stand here at the cradle, as it were, of American civilization. Let it also be that the bonds of friendship which for so many years have united our two peoples may still further be strengthened by mutual rivalry in the fields of literature, art and science. Should this be the result of my visit to your friendly and hospitable shores, I will have gladly put up with having submitted to the interviews of over one thousand American newspaper men, as well as having, and I frankly admit it, been inconvenienced by the ever ready click of the numberless photographers. Believe me, I enjoyed my trip, and should it be my good fortune to return to the United States, I know it will be no more as an entire stranger."

The Prince was followed by Governor Crane, who extended the welcome in behalf of the Commonwealth. He said:

"Mr. Mayor: Your Royal Highness: It is a source of great gratification to the people of this commonwealth to receive this visit from you, representing as you do a nation that maintains such friendly relations to our country, and in their behalf and in their name I extend to you a most cordial welcome. I hope that your stay here will be most agreeable and interesting to you. I trust, also, that when you return to your native land you will always have pleasant recollections of your visit to the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Secretary John D. Long of the Navy Department was introduced as representing the Government in Washington. He said:

"I am glad that Prince Henry, in visiting our country for the first time, is showing a wisdom equal to our Yankee shrewdness by keeping the best things for the last, or nearly the last. Warm as has been his welcome everywhere else, I am sure it here has a flavor which he has found nowhere else. I must admit that if the Prince were to take up his abode with us, as we should all be delighted to have him, he would make his way to popular favor as a candidate for office as quickly as he has made it as an international guest.

"He has adapted himself so readily to our ways, he has been so democratic in his manner, he has had such a kind word for everybody, as for instance for the boys at the Naval Academy, where, with exquisite tact, he gave his hand, not to the victor, but to the vanquished in the wrestling bout, and he has been so appreciative of every courtesy and so intelligent in studying every phase of our institutions that if he were one of us I am sure he would run you, Sir, (to Mayor Collins) off the track for the Mayorality, or, with his naval training and aptitude, me for the Secretaryship of the Navy.

"Much as Massachusetts and Boston, her capital city, rejoice to meet Prince Henry, their cordial greeting while it is to him, is still more through him to the people of the mighty empire which he represents—the men, women and children who among them are kin to millions of honored and respected men, women, and children who are among us. It is Germany as well as its Prince that we welcome—Germany the land of Steuben and De Kalb, of Goethe, Heine, and Mendelssohn, the land of poetry and of philosophy, of science and of art, the land of great soldiers and statesmen, the land of music and song."

The Government of Massachusetts was represented by Collector of the Port George H. Lyman. He said, in part: "For the pivotal and reciprocal compliment which underlies the personal regard of our respective nationalities, and which gives a deeper mutual satisfaction in this visit, lies in the fact that three-tenths of our foreign population—which is about one-third of our entire population—is of German parentage, or 50 per cent. greater than any other nationality; that a large proportion of the 8,000,000 Germans within our borders are enrolled citizens of the United States; that they have enhanced our reputation, especially in skilled labor, in science, in music, and in the arts; that none are more industrious, prosperous, or loyal; that their citizenship is of the best; that they have become an integral part of ourselves, and that as a blood strain in our National make-up they have leavened the character of our body politic, and most distinctly for the good."

President Eliot was next presented as the representative of Harvard College. He said in part:

"It is an accepted fact that the character of each civilized nationality is well exhibited in its universities. Now, Harvard University has been largely governed for 250 years by a body of seven men called the corporation. Every member of that corporation, which received your Royal Highness this afternoon at Cambridge, is de-

sceended from a family stock which has been serviceable in Massachusetts for at least seven generations.

"The Democracy preserves and uses sound old families; it also utilizes strong blood from foreign sources. Thus, in the second Governing Board of Harvard University—the Overseers—a French Bonaparte, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, sits beside a Scotch farmer's son, Presbyterian by birth and education, now beeome the leader in every sense of the most famous Puritan church in Boston. The democracy also promotes human beings of remarkable natural gifts who appear as sudden outbursts of personal power, without prediction or announcement through family merit. It is the social mobility of a democracy which enables it to give immediate place to personal merit, whether inherited or not, and also silently to drop unserviceable descendants of earlier meritorious generations.

"We remember gratefully in this presence that a strong root of Massachusetts liberty and prosperity was the German Protestantism of four centuries ago, and that another and fresher root of well-being for every manufacturing people, like the people of Massachusetts, has been German applied science during the past fifty years. We hope as your Royal Highness goes homeward-bound across the restless Aatlantic—type of the rough 'sea of storm-engendering liberty'—you may cherish a cheerful remembrance of barren but rich, strenuous but peaceful, free but self-controlled Massachusetts."

J. Richard Carter spoke in behalf of the business men of Boston.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson was introduced as one of the old soldiers of the civil war. He said, in part:

"I speak as a mere man of letters, a position which no German at least will regard as of humble importance; and I wish to speak only of those great interests of literature and education on which our tie with Germany has been yet longer founded. I do this the more readily as your Royal Highness has not thus far had the ground of complaint which led the Duke of Wellington to give up the Chancellorship of Oxford University, that he had while there been 'much exposed to authors.'

"I observe that this trial at least has, until today, been largely spared to your Royal Highness while in America.

"The older men among us do not think of your Royal Highness merely as the representative of a nation, but as the son of your parents; and some of us can recall them as a man and woman of whom any son might well be proud, whether they were Princes or peasants.

"I rejoice to believe that we have something at least of their joint characteristics as represented in their son, because, as Goethe somewhere says, it is the highest tribute a man can render his ancestors to reproduce their best qualities, and so help to give them an earthly immortality."

The last response was from Richard Olney, Ex-Secretary of State, who said in part:

"We hear much in these days, in the press, and even in official quarters, of America's capture of the world's markets. But no thoughtful American is under any delusion in the matter. We have, indeed, surprised our competitors by invading what they have been regarding as their exclusive commercial preserves, and by a show of strength and resources for which they have not been prepared.

"But the surprise is over; what we have done simply amounts to a challenge to all other nationalities, and we are entering now upon a contest for industrial supremacy, the most intense and ardous the world has ever seen. Fortunate will it be if this contest does not, like so many others, degenerate into 'grim-visaged' war with all its unutterable brutalities and horrors!

"The errand here of your Royal Highness, with the hearty welcome tendered and the favorable impression produced, should do much to preclude so dire a result. Under its influence the the two countries are recognizing each other as generous and worthy rivals—are joining in a sort of hand-shake as a courteous but significant preliminary to the combat before them—and are thus in a way pledging themselves that, whatever the stress of the contest, it shall not transgress the rightful rules of the game nor overstep the limits which Christianized and civilized peoples ough to observe under whatever provocation.

"If the pledge shall in truth be kept and the corresponding consequence follow, the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia will deserve to go on record as one of the most memorable episodes in the history of international intercourse."

The banquet came to an end with three hearty cheers for the Prince. The Prince and his suite then retired to their apartments, reappearing a few minutes later on their departure for the residence of J. Montgomery Sears, on Arlington Street, where a reception was tendered the Prince by the Thursday Eevening Club. At this reception, which was entirely informal, Prince Henry had the opportunity of meeting the representative literary people of Boston.

The reception lasted for about an hour, and then the Prince and his suite left for their train, which had been side-tracked in the Boston and Albany yard, near Trinity Place Station. At 2 o'clock in the morning the special left for Albany.

DECORATIONS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

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From Boston to New York.

Prince Henry in Albany.—At the Military Academy in West Point.

It was 12:25 o'clock when Prince Henry boarded his train at Boston Friday morning, and 2:5 when the train started for Albany. Though he had been very tired after leaving the reception in Boston so late, there was no sign of fatigue in his appearance on reaching New York's capital. The special reached the Union Station at 8:30. The surrounding grounds had been cleared, and the police formed a cordon around the car Columbia. Mayor Gaus and Geo. Saird, Chairman of the Reception Committee, were in waiting and were introduced to the Prince at once, Col. Bingham and Admiral Evans taking them to the car and Ambassador von Holleben presenting them.

Gov. Odell was late in arriving, through a misunderstanding as to the time, and the Prince and his party waited. The Governor arrived about ten minutes later and in behalf of the State bade the visitors welcome. Prince Henry was then escorted to a carriage, around which were the smartly uniformed riders of troop B. When all the party had entered carriages a start was made for the City Hall, and cheering crowds lined the sidewalks all the way.

Stationed at various points along the route were three companies of the Second Regiment and four companies of the Tenth Battalion of the State Guard. Hundreds of men had been at work clearing away the snow from the streets through which the procession passed, and the buildings had been tastefully decorated with the American and German colors, which were also draped over the front of the City Hall and the Mayor's office.

Admission both to the City Hall and Capitol was by card, yet the crush was terrific at each place, and many of those entitled to admission were forced back by the guards. When the party entered the City Hall they were escorted to the Mayor's office and Mr. Gaus extended formal welcome to the city. He said:

"Your Royal Highness: I have the honor to welcome you to the historic and hospitable capital city of the Empire State," he said. . . . "As a souvenir of your visit among us I have prepared an illuminated parchment granting you the freedom of the city inclosed in a silver case." . . .

The Prince thanked the Mayor for the gift and said that he would prize it greatly. The party then looked at the original charter granted by Gov. Dongan 216 years ago. A short time was devoted to introductions, after which Prince Henry and his retinue proceeded to the Capitol, which they reached at 9:30.

They were met at the eastern entrance by Adjt. Gen. Nelson A. Henry and escorted to the Executive Chamber, where Gov. Odell and his staff were waiting. The reception was thoroughly informal. The Prince entered with Gen. Henry, and stepping forward grasped the hand of Gov. Odell, by whom he was introduced to Mrs. B. B. Odell, Mrs. Nelson A. Henry, Mrs. Hall of Larchmont, Hiram H. Odell, the Governor's brother, and the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane.

The Governor's staff and the Senatorial Committee were presented next. There were no set speeches, but the visitor chatted with the Governor for a few minutes, expressing great admiration for the beauty of the Capitol, particularly the Executive Chamber, which he said was one of the most magnificent in the world.

The Sword of Washington.

The sword a gift from Frederick the Great to George Washington had been placed on a table in the Executive Chamber. It was brought from the State Library for the Prince to examine.

When the will of Gen. Washington was read after his death it was found that he had willed his five swords to his five nephews, with the proviso "that they should not be drawn from their scabbards unless in the defense of the country." This sword has been strictly kept in scabbard, in compliance with the provisions of the will. When it was handed to Prince Henry, however, he drew the blade from the scabbard. Of course, he did not know of the provisions of the will, but he had, nevertheless, innocently, violated them. No one told him of his mistake.

The Prince and his staff were escorted from the Executive Chamber to the Senate Chamber. There the galleries were thronged in anticipation of the visit of his Royal Highness, who entered with Senator Horace White of Syracuse, nephew of Ambassador White, the American representative in the German Empire.

Arriving in front of the Senate desk Prince Henry and his escort remained standing while Lieut. Gov. Woodruff descended from his ros-

trum and greeted the visitor cordially. He then escorted the Prince to his desk and formally welcomed him with these words:

"It is a high official privilege and a very great personal pleasure to present the Senate of the foremost Commonwealth of the American Republic to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, whose diplomacy and cordial good fellowship have accomplished a peaceful conquest of the United States equal to any of the historic victories won by the sword of the House of Hohenzollern in the lands beyond the seas."

The Senators rose and clapped their hands for half a minute, and when the applause had ceased Prince Henry said:

"I wish to thank you most heartily for the kind reception met with here. It is one of the many acts of kindness which I have received during my stay in the United States, at the hands of your countrymen, and which I am not likely to forget."

The Assembly Committee were then presented to the Prince and escorted him from the Senate Chamber.

He remained but three minutes and a half in the Assembly Chamber. Speaker Nixon said:

"Your Royal Highness: It is my privilege and pleasure, on the part of the Assembly of the Empire State, to extend to you a most cordial and kindly greeting. Your visit affords us an especial pleasure, and it indicates to us in a most generous manner the feeling of good-will and friendship existing upon the part of your nation toward ours. That this same feeling of friendship exists upon our part you can have no better evidence than is indicated to you daily by the grand ovations you are receiving from the American people."

The Prince replied:

"I can only repeat to you, gentlemen, what I have said fifteen minutes ago, and it is absolutely true what you say of the ovations which I have received during my stay in the United States. I am perfectly aware of the fact that your Nation means well with ours, and all I can do is to report to his Majesty, the Emperor, the kind manner in which I have been received, not only here, but during my stay in the United States. I am deeply grateful for it, and am not likely to forget it."

After leaving the Assembly Chamber, the Prince passed down the great western staircase. On reaching the first landing he stopped and looked intently up and down. Then he said that the stairway was one of the grandest he had ever seen. He left the Capitol by the east entrance, and his carriage was driven slowly to the station, while the crowds on the streets cheered a hearty farewell. The train left over the West Shore Railroad at 10:30.

In West Point.

The Prince reached West Point at 2:10 o'clock and was met at the station by Col. Mills and the other officers of the Military Academy. With a guard of cavalry they escorted him to the parade ground

As his carriage ascended the hill from the station, the Knox battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The cadets paraded on the field, and the Prince marched down the long line of six companies to inspect them. They then marched in review before him, passing the reviewing stand in double time.

A large crowd surrounded the parade grounds. After the second time around the cadets were drawn up in close formation, and the Prince addressed them. He congratulated them on their splendid appearance and expressed pleasure at the chance of seeing them. After that he visited Memorial Hall, the riding hall and gymnasium. At the latter place the cadets gave an exhibition.

What the Prince said to the cadets was:

"I wish to congratulate you on your splendid appearance. I am happy at the chance of seeing such a splendid lot of young men. I must also congratulate your Nation on having the service of such a splendid lot of young men. I am given to understand that you are about to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the academy, and I trust that the occasion will be a happy one. I rejoice at the chance of visiting this beautiful place. Again I thank you."

The special train of the royal party left for New York at 4 P. M.

MAYOR LOW'S RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

1. Mayor Low; 2. Carl Schurz, 2nd Vice-President; 3. Gustav H. Schwab, Vice-Chairman Executive Committee; 4. Abram Hewitt, 1st Vice-President; 5. Morris K. Jesup, Chairman Executive Committee; 6. George Wilson, Secretary.

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Back in New York.

With German Students.—Guest of the University Club.

Punctually at 5:50 Friday afternoon Prince Henry's special train pulled into the train-shed of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken. Fully 2,000 people burst into enthusiastic cheering when the Prince stepped from his car. Mayor Frank of Weehawken and Mayor Otis of West New York escorted him to the 42nd St. ferryboat which immediately left for the New York side, while the special train was hauled into the Pennsylvania Depot in Jersey City. The proposed presentation of a golden lyre by the United Singers of Hudson County did not take place but was postponed for Monday, the day of the Prince's departure for home.

In the Waldorf-Astoria.

On account of a case of scarlet fever, which, during the Prince's tour to the West, had been discovered on board the Hohenzollern, it was deemed best that the Prince and his suite should not take quarters again on board the yacht, and stupendous apartments had, therefore, been secured at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Escorted by mounted policemen, the Prince's carriage arrived 20 minutes after 6 o'clock at the big hotel, which he entered through the 23d St. door. His suite followed immediately, except Admiral Count von Baudissin, who, with the other officers of the Hohenzollern, had gone on board of the yacht.

The Prince went directly to his room and busied himself with his mail, which had grown to immense dimensions during his Western trip.

At 8 o'clock His Royal Highness and Admiral Evans mounted a carriage, and, escorted by mounted police, drove to the

University Club.

Half an hour later than the invitation stipulated, at 8:30 P. M., the Prince arrived at the clubhouse, where he and his party were received by President Henry C. Howland. For a few minutes the royal guest chatted with Mr. Howland and others, among them General Nelson A. Miles, when the whole party proceeded to the banquet room. The spacious hall was profusely decorated with palms, ferns and flowers, especially American Beauty roses and azales.

President Howland presided; at his right sat the Prince, at his left Ambassador Dr. von Holleben. There were 94 guests all told. No speeches were made; only three toasts, proposed by the president, were drunk; to "The President of th United States," "The German Emperor," and "Prince Henry of Prussia." After the banquet, the Prince, escorted by President Howland, inspected the clubhouse, known as one of the finest in the country. He repeatedly expressed his admiration, and was specially gratified when, from the roof, he had, for the first time, a chance to get a birds'-eye view of the metropolis. After the inspection, President Howland introduced the members of the Club to His Royal Highness at an informal reception in the main hall of the building. The Prince then left the clubhouse, while many of his suite remained a little longer, pleasantly conversing with the members of the Club.

Bei den Akademikern.

In der Arion Halle ging's Freitag Abend "flott" zu, waren es doch lauter "flotte Bursche", ehemalige deutsche Studenten, welche zusammenkamen, um ein Verbrüderungsfest zu feiern und gleichzeitig den Bruder des deutschen Kaisers zu begrüssen. Es waren deutsche und amerikanische Akademiker, die anwesend waren, alle aber hatten an deutschen Universitäten studirt, und alle waren Burschenschaftler gewesen.

Herr Dr. Carl Beck führte den Vorsitz und eröffnete den Reigen der Trinksprüche mit einer kurzen aber schneidigen Begrüssungsansprache, in welcher Redner auf den Zweck des Zusammenseins alter Studenten beider Länder hinwies. Nach dem ersten Salamander stieg das erste officielle "Gaudeamus igitur."

Dr. A. Ripperger aus Würzburg, der Leiter des "Medizinischen Journals", ergriff sodann das Wort über das Thema "Das alte Vaterland", das er in stimmungsvollster Weise behandelte. Ein weiterer Salamander und das Lied "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles" folgten, worauf Prof. Dr. P. Hollock von der Columbia Universität den Toast auf das neue Heimathland "Amerika" beantwortete. Die zündenden Worte des Redners wurden wiederholt durch herzlichen Applaus unterbrochen.

Ein weiterer kräftiger Salamander folgte und ihm schloss sich das "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" an.

Dr. Caesar von Ramdohr war dazu auserschen, den Toast auf die "Deutschen Universitäten" zu beantworten. Reicher Beifall wurde auch diesem Redner, der in gedrängter Weise die Zuhörer zu fesseln wusste. Das schöne Lied "Alt-Heidelberg du feine" stieg, und Dr. Carnault, von der Yale-Universität, erhob sich zur Beantwortung des Toastes "Die amerikanischen Universitäten." "Dear Old Yale" wurde angestimmt und als letzter officieller Redner sprach Geo. Haven Putnam über "Deutsches und amerikanisches Studentenwesen".

Jetzt wurde eine kurze "Erholungspause" gemacht, in welcher man sich an einem famosen Lunch delektirte. Dann ging man zur Fidelitas über, die natürlich in feucht-fröhlicher Weise bis zum frühen Morgen dauerte.

Unter den zahlreichen Ehrengästen befanden sich Richter McLean, Kapitän Albers vom Dampfer "Deutschland", Dr. Mittendorf vom Deutschen Liederkranz, Präsident Keppler vom Deutschen Verein, Professor Sieburg, Anton Schott, Prof. Learned von Philadelphia, Dr. Jos. H. Senner, Franz von Briesen, der Präsident des Arion, Edw. Benneche und Andere. Herr Anton Schott liess sich nach Schluss des officiellen Theils zu einem Liedervortrage bewegen. Er sang mit der alten Verve "Deutschland, Du herrliche Siegesbraut" und musste sich zu der Zugabe "Wohlauf noch getrunken" bequemen. Rauschender Beifall folgte den beiden Liederperlen.

Die Stimmung, welche von Minute zu Minute gestiegen und alle Anwesenden mit sich fortgerissen hatte, erhielt gegen 10 Uhr einen gar schlimmen Dämpfer, als der Vorsitzende, Herr Dr. Carl Beck, einen Brief von Dr. Reich, dem Leibarzt des Prinzen, zur Verlesung brachte, dahin lautend, dass er sich leider veranlasst gesehen, dem von den Strapazen der ausgedehnten Reise ermüdeten Prinzen den Besuch des Commerses abzurathen. Enttäuschung in allen Mienen! "Schade, dass er nicht kommt!" ging's von Mund zu Mund, von Tafel zu Tafel.

Um so grösser war natürlich nach dieser Enttäuschung der Jubel, als der Prinz 15 Minuten nach 11 Uhr trotzdem mit grossem Gefolge erschien. Präsident Dr. Carl Beck begrüsste den königlichen Gast an der Thür und geleitete ihn in den Saal, während die alten Musensöhne von ihren Sitzen sprangen und in ein Hoch nach dem anderen ausbrachen. Das war wirklich eine freudige Ueberraschung, wie sie selbst der deutsche Kaiser nicht hätte besser inscniren können! Und immer höhere Wogen schlug der Jubel, mächtig durchbrauste er die weiten Räume der Halle, als Dr. Beck den Fürstensohn durch den Saal geleitete und ihn dann mit einigen gewählten Worten im Kreise früherer Studenten willkommen hiess.

Prinz Heinrich richtete sodann an die Versammelten die folgenden Worte:

"Meine Herren!

Sie tragen, wie ich sehe, in Ihrem Knopfloch schwarz-weiss-roth und roth-weiss-blau. Ich hoffe, dass die deutschen Ideale und die deutsche Sitte ein bleibendes Bindeglied zwischen der alten und der neuen Heimath bilden."

Als der Applaus, welcher diesen Worten gefolgt, verhallt, erhob sich der Prinz von Neuem und ersuchte Dr. Beck, einen Salamander auf den Kommers früherer deutscher Studenten zu kommandiren. Und wieder sprangen sie wie

elektrisirt von ihren Sitzen, die alten Musensöhne der Heimath. Scharf und gemessen hallten die Worte des Präsidenten durch den Saal: "Ad exercitium Salamandri." Ein donnerndes "Sumus" folgte. Wie sich dann die Humpen leerten! Wie sie donnernd auf den Tisch niederkamen, als sollten sie in Scherben gehen!

Und dann setzte sich der Prinz nieder, zündete die Cigarette an, labte sich an dem Gerstensafte und unterhielt sich mit Dr. Beck und anderen Herren. Der bekannte deutsche Specialist Dr. Knopf wurde dem hohen Gaste vorgestellt, und diser unterhielt sich mit ihm mehrere Minuten. Dann war es der Sänger und frühere Artillerie-Hauptmann Anton Schott, der, weil er den Prinzen von früher kannte, keiner Vorstellung bedurfte. Mit ihm unterhielt sich Prinz Heinrich eine geraume Weile; ebenso mit Professor Hallock vom Columbia College.

Der hohe Gast schien an dem fröhlichen Kommers grossen Gefallen zu finden, denn aus den Minuten, die er sich dort aufzuhalten gedachte, wurden Viertelstunden. Als er sich dann zum Aufbruch anschickte, ersuchte er darum, dass die Kapelle das Lied spiele "Morgen muss ich fort von hier", welchem Wunsche natürlich entsprochen wurde.

Es war zehn Minuten vor Mitternacht, als der Prinz die Stätte des fröhlichen Beisammenseins verliess und zwar unter den Klängen der deutschen Nationalhymne und unter lauten Hochrufen der Anwesenden.

Draussen vor der Arion Halle standen wieder die Menschen Kopf an Kopf gedrängt, und als der Prinz in die Kutsche stieg, ertönte ein Hochruf nach dem andern, bis das Waldorf-Astoria wieder erreicht war.

The Prince is Somewhat Tired.

Sends Proxy to Grant's Tomb.—Luncheon at the Mills Home, and Banquet of the German Society of New York City.

Prince Henry, wearied by his ceaseless whirl of public and private entertainment, resorted Saturday to the expedient of discharging some of his social obligations by proxy instead of in person. In this way he obeyed his Imperial brother's injunction to place a memorial wreath in the tomb of General Grant. In this way he also paid a courtesy call at Columbia University.

He, however, attended a luncheon and musicale at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, No. 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, in the early afternoon, accompanied by several members of his staff, and was greeted by prominent society persons.

In the evening prominent German-Americans entertained the royal visitor at dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Lieutenant Commander von Egidy, one of the Prince's Aids, left the hotel shortly after ten o'clock and entered a carriage that was in waiting to take him to the tomb of General Grant. In the front seat attendants placed the great wreath of laurels prepared as the Emperor's tribute to America's silent soldier. The device, which was nearly three feet in diameter, was composed wholly of laurels tied with white ribbons and a knot of black crepe, on which was embroidered in gold bullion the German Imperial crest and the initial H.

At Grant's Tomb.

On arriving at the head of Riverside Drive the ceremony of placing the wreath upon the sarcophagus of the great leader was brief and unostentatious. A detail of twelve policemen from the West 125th Street station was on duty around the tomb, but there were not many sightseers present except a few groups of school children.

Colonel A. F. Middleton and his assistant, G. D. Burnside, the custodian of the tomb, received Commander von Egidy at the crypt, and exchanged salutes with the Prince's aid, who said simply: "I have brought a wreath from Prince Henry to place on the coffin of General Grant."

Commander von Egidy, with the custodians, entered the crypt and a footman followed them, carrying the wreath. When they had descended to the bottom of the crypt stairway Prince Henry's aid handed the token to Mr. Burnside, who climbed over the stone parapet, and, ascending a small stepladder, reached the polished granite sarcophagus, on the head of which he placed the Emperor's tribute, while Commander von Egidy stood cap in hand.

There the wreath reposes beside the bunch of American Beauty roses, which is renewed every Sunday at the direction of the General's widow. Close by are also a wreath sent by Mrs. Kidd, from Paris, and a pair of palms placed by General Torrence, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After discharging his duty Commander von Egidy carefully inspected the beautiful lines of the tomb and expressed the opinion that it compared favorably with that of Napoleon. He looked with interest at the trees planted by Li Hung Chang and the commemorative tablet left by the famous mandarin. Walking over to the roadway, the Prince's aid admired the superb view up and down the Hudson. Then he re-entered his carriage and returned to the hotel.

Not long after the Prince's aid had left the Waldorf-Astoria, on his royal master's mission, Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, called and paid his morning respects to Prince Henry. His Royal Highness had hoped to be able to make a visit to the Columbia University, but this function also he decided to delegate to others. At his request the Ambassador, Vice Admiral von Tirpitz and Vice Admiral von Seckendorff undertook to represent him. Following them in a second carriage were Captain von Muller and Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, naval attache of the German Embassy.

Consul General Buenz joined the party, which stopped for him at his residence, in West Fifty-ninth Street. President Nicholas Murray Butler, in cap and gown, received the visitors at Columbia, and W. R. Carpenter, professor of German, assisted in conducting them through the library and reading rooms. —

Prince Henry was so delighted Friday night at the University Club with a glee club's rendition of some of the old plantation melodies, that it was arranged to renew the treat. Just before noon, on Saturday, while he remained in his stately apartment, nearly eighty members of the Hampton Institute's troupe of colored and Indian singers arrived and were ushered in. Arrangements for this musical treat had been made by Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin.

At the request of His Royal Highness the troop sang in its inimitable way "John Brown's Body," and as a concluding selection they rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," after having sung "Die Wacht am Rhein" and some of the most popular of the old Southern melodies, such as "The Suwanee River" and "Old Kentucky Home."

Prince Henry shook hands with Major R. R. Morton and thanked him for the pleasure of listening to the concert. "I am particularly fond of the type of music you render so well," he said, "and I hope you will continue to sing the old plantation songs and lullabys with all their traditional unction and sweetness."—

Just before the Prince and his party started for the luncheon at the home of Mrs. Ogden Mills, Admiral Evans said that the Prince's morning rest did not mean that he was indisposed. "He is in excellent health," said he, "and is now quite rested. As for myself, I am feeling as fit as a fiddle."

Such crowds as watched the movements of the Prince had now become so comparatively small and unobtrusive that the cavalry escort had been dispensed with entirely. When the Prince and his retinue started, at ten minutes to one o'clock, for the Mills residence, they were attended by only a small escort of twelve mounted policemen.

The return trip to the Waldorf-Astoria was made at a rapid pace, the carriage containing Chief Wilkie, of the United States secret service, always keeping close behind that in which were Prince Henry, Admiral Evans and the Prince's aid. The remainder of the afternoon the Prince devoted chiefly to his correspondence.

In Ogden Mills Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave the first private entertainment for Prince Henry at their house, No. 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, Saturday noon. It was a luncheon, at which sixty persons were present.

The Mills residence is one of the most spacious in New York, and only recently has been enlarged. The floral decorations, by Hodgson, were on an elaborate scale. The vestibule was lined with tall tree ferns and hanging baskets of orchids in full blossom. Through this imposing line of tropical verdure the guests were shown to the dressing rooms, at either side of the hall.

Afterward they went to the drawing room to greet their host and hostess. There Schubert's Orchestra was stationed under a bower of handsome palms. In the drawing room hundreds of American Beauty roses were placed in tall silver vases. Orchids also entered into the scheme of decoration.

The principal feature of the floral decoration was in the dining room. Here was placed a huge table built very much like the Roman capital "E." In the middle of the table and on the long unbroken side the Prince sat at the right of his hostess, and at his right was Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

On the table were placed superb golden vases filled with mauve orchids, lilies of the valley and Farleyensis ferns.

Around the walls of the room were trained up to the frieze American Beauty rose vines. At

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each cover was a cluster of flowers tied with the German colors.

Guests at the table included the German Ambassador Dr. von Holleben, Vice Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Plessen, Admiral von Eisendecher, Baron von Seckendorff, Rear Admiral von Baudissin, Captain von Mueller, Count Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, of the German Embassy; Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Lieutenant Commander von Egidy and Count Max G. von Seckendorff, Ass. Secretary of State Hill, Major General Corbin, Rear Admiral Evans, Col. Bingham, Commander W. Sheffield Cowles, Colonel John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the Misses Mills, Miss Morton, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Iselin, Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Thayer, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Gerry, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Senator Wolcott, J. Pierpont Morgan, Heber R. Bishop, Egerton L. Winthrop, Sr.; G. Creighton Webb and Stephen H. Olin.

After the luncheon there was a fine musicale in the drawing room. For this a few extra people were asked in. The artists were Mme. Emma Calve, Signor de Marchi and M. Charles Gilbert, of the Metropolitan Opera, and Franz Witczek, violinist. Isidor Luckstone was at the piano.

The brief musicale was informal and there was no regular program. Among those invited for the music were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, P. Cooper Hewitt, Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Augustus C. Gurnee, T. Sanford Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, the Misses Olin, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Oliver G. Jennings, the Messrs. Bishop, Alfonso de Navarro, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton.

Beim Bankett der Deutschen Gesellschaft.

Eine brillante Festlichkeit.

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft von New York hatte es sich nehmen lassen, den Prinzen Heinrich, Bruder und Vertreter des deutschen Kaisers, auch in ihrer Mitte zu begrüssen. Das geschah anlässlich der 118. Jahresfeier der Gründung des Vereins, für welche die Festleiter ein grosses Bankett im Waldorf-Astoria arrangirt und den Prinzen zu sich entboten hatten. Bereitwilligst war die Einladung angenommen worden und augenscheinlich bereitete die Feier dem Prinzen hohe Freude.

Er wurde zunächst in den kleinen Bankett-Saal des Waldorf-Astoria geführt, den er um halb sieben Uhr, umgeben von seinem in voller Uniform strahlenden Gefolge betrat; er selbst trug die Uniform eines Admirals der deutschen Marine.

Präsident Gustav Schwab von der Deutschen Gesellschaft begrüsste mit den aus den Herren Hubert Cillis, William Klenke, Adolph Rathbarth, Ralph Trautmann, E. M. Binghard, Julius A. May, R. Van der Emde und Edward Benneche bestehenden Subcommittee den Prinzen, worauf diesem die 47 Mitglieder ds Empfang-Committees vorgestellt wurden, mit denen er sich längere Zeit unterhielt, dabei Herrn Carl Schurz, dessen Bemerkungen ihn besonders zu ergötzen schienen, ganz besonders auszeichnend. Von der Präsidentschaftsdelegation waren mit dem Prinzen erschienen Admiral Evans, General Corbin und Col. Theo. Bingham.

Der grosse Bankett-Saal war zur Feier der Gelegenheit in prächtiger Weise geschmückt worden und die Fahnen-Draperie bestand aus deutschen und amerikanischen Flaggen, sowie Bannern, welche die Namen der verschiedenen Staaten der Union trugen. Die Ehrentafel, an welcher der Prinz Platz nahm, war mit amerikanischen Beauty-Rosen und anderen Kindern Flora's geschmückt, während die La France Rosen auf den anderen Tischen prädominirten.

Es befanden sich gegen tausend Gäste in dem Bankett-Saale, als der Prinz eintraf, geführt von Herrn Schwab und dem Empfangs-Ausschusse. Bei seinem Erscheinen erhoben sich alle Anwesenden von ihren Sitzen und brachen in lauten, andauernden Applaus aus. Der Einzug erfolgte unter dem mit jubelndem Applaus und Tücher-

schwenken intonirten Nationallied "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz".

Es entwickelte sich bald in dem grossen Saale wieder ein ungemein interessantes Leben, zu dem der schöne Damenkreis, der beide Logenreihen bis zur Fassungskraft füllte, nicht wenig beitrug.

So war es nahezu 10 Uhr Abends geworden, als Kaffee und Liqueure servirt wurden und der Dampf der Cigarren sich zur Decke emporkräuselte. Aus der Astor-Gallerie, die ebenfalls von Gästen gefüllt war, und zwar von Denen, die im Bankett-Saal nicht mehr hatten untergebracht werden können, strömte nun Alles herbei, um dem Redeaktus beizuwohnen.

Präsident Gustav H. Schwab erhob sich und brachte zuerst das Wohl des Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten aus, das stehend getrunken wurde. Hierauf brachte er das Wohl des deutschen Kaisers aus, das gleichfalls stehend getrunken wurde. Und dann, gegen den Prinzen gewendet, begann er mit folgender Rede.

Rede von Gustav Schwab.

"Königliche Hoheit und meine Herren Mitglieder der Deutschen Gesellschaft der Stadt New York!

Wir Amerikaner deutscher Abkunft und deutscher Geburt freuen uns, an unserem heutigen Jahresfeste Seine Königliche Hoheit den Prinzen Heinrich von Preussen als Gast unserer Gesellschaft begrüssen zu können.

Im Namen unserer Gesellschaft, zu deren beitragenden Mitgliedern wir Seine Majestät den Deutschen Kaiser zählen dürfen, danke ich Eurer Königlichen Hoheit herzlich für die Ehre, die Sie uns durch Ihre Gegenwart bei unserem Feste erwiesen haben." Hierauf gab Herr Schwab eine kurzgedrängte Uebersicht der Geschichte der Deutschen Gesellschaft seit deren Gründung, um dann wie folgt fortzufahren: "Der Besuch Eurer Königlichen Hoheit in unserem Lande naht sich seinem Ende. Eure Königliche Hoheit haben unter allen Schichten der Bevölkerung, mit der Sie in Berührung gekommen, durch Ihre freundliche Sympathie, Ihr wohlwollendes Entgegenkommen einen unvergesslichen Eindruck hinterlassen. Wir wagen die Hoffnung auszusprechen, dass auch Eure Königliche Hoheit eine angenehme Erinnerung an Ihren Aufenthalt unter uns Amerikanern bewahren werden, und in diesem Geiste bitte ich Sie, von der Deutschen Gesellschaft der Stadt New York dieses Gedenkblatt annehmen zu wollen. Möge es dazu beitragen, die Erinnerungen an die wenigen in den Vereinigten Staaten verlebten Tage wach zu halten. Die Deutsche Gesellschaft der Stadt New York wünscht Eurer Königlichen Hoheit ein langes und glückliches Leben und eine frohe Rückkehr in den Kreis der Ihrigen. Meine Herren, Seine Königliche Hoheit Prinz Heinrich von Preussen lebe hoch!"

Kaum hatte der Beifall sich gelegt, so erklang von dem zweiten Balkon herab, wo die Sänger des "Liederkranz" sich, der Ehrentafel gegenüber aufgestellt hatten, das von Herrn Dr. Paul Klengel komponirte und dirigirte Lied herab: "Heinrich von Preussen, sei mir gegrüsst", das zündend einschlug.

Nun erhob sich der Prinz, von dem Jubel der Menge begrüsst, der sich erst nach einiger Zeit legte, nachdem er immer von Neuem zum Durchbruch gekommen. Mit klarer, im ganzen Saal deutlich vernehmbarer Stimme sprach der Prinz, und bei einigen Stellen, die dem Publikum aus dem Herzen gesprochen waren, durchtoste spontaner Beifall, wie er lauter den ganzen Abend nicht erscholl, durch den Saal. Der Wortlaut der Rede war folgender:

"Meine verehrten Herren und Herr Schwab! Von dieser selben Stelle aus vor wenigen Tagen durfte ich meiner Mission in Ihrem Lande gedenken. Der heutige Abend bildet wiederum ein neues Glied in der grossen Kette der Festlichkeiten und Freundlichkeiten, welche ich aller Orten dankbar entgegennehmen durfte.

"Wenn Stimmungen eines Volkes, eines Publikums richtigen Ausdruck geben können, und die Gefühle, die ein Volk hegt, ausdrücken, und ich habe keine Ursache, an diesen Gefühlen zu zweifeln, dass sie echt sind: so möchte ich glauben, dass der Wunsch Seiner Majestät des Kaisers, meines allergnädigsten Herrn, in Erfüllung gegangen ist, dem die Mission seines Vertreters zwischen zwei Nationen zu Grunde gelegen hat. (Tosender Beifall.)

"Die Bestrebungen Ihres Vereins, meine Herren, sind uns wohlbekannt; Sie wissen, dass die deutsche Regierung, wenn auch nur in bescheidenem Masse, Sie finanziell unterstützt, dass sie sich aber wohl bewusst ist, dass Ihre Gesellschaft, welche jetzt den Gedenktag Ihres 118. Jahres feiert, ein neues Bindeglied gewesen ist und eine Brücke bedeutet zwischen der neuen und der alten Heimath. (Lebhafter Beifall.)

"Mit dem aufrichtigen Wunsche für das Blühen und Gedeihen Ihrer Gesellschaft verbinde ich gleichzeitig meinen tief empfundnen Dank für die geradezu herrlich grossartige Aufnahme, die ich gefunden habe."

Nachdem Prinz Heinrich unter dem herzlichsten Beifall aller Anwesenden Platz genommen, stellte Herr Schwab als nächsten Redner Mayor Seth Low vor, der mit Jubel empfangen, zugleich eine der launigsten und gehaltvollsten Reden hielt. Er beantwortete den Toast auf die "Stadt New York" in englischer Sprache. Er sprach von der amerikanischen Metropole als

dem grossen Thorweg der neuen Welt und sagte, dass New York schon vor dem Befreiungskriege und der Gründung der Union eine kosmopolitische Stadt gewesen, deren Mission darin bestehe, dem alten Europa Amerika und umgekehrt den Amerikanern Europa zu interpretiren. Er sprach auch von der Leistung des Prinzen, in so kurzer Zeit Ehrenbürger so vieler amerikanischer Städte geworden zu sein und erweckte brausenden Beifall, indem er dem Prinzen zurief: Welcome Home!

Nachdem Mayor Low geendet, erhob sich Herr Carl Schurz zur Beantwortung des nächsten Toastes, gleichfalls durch wiederholten, lebhaften Beifall unterbrochen.

Rede von Carl Schurz.

Die alte Freundschaft zwischen Deutschland und Amerika! — Es ist in der That eine alte Freundschaft, die neu zu bekräftigen Eure Kgl. Hoheit zu uns herübergekommen sind. Ich will Sie nicht mit einer langen geschichtlichen Abhandlung ermüden, obgleich dem dieser Tage schon oft Gesagten noch viel Gutes und Schönes beizufügen wäre über die rege Sympathie, mit der seiner Zeit Friedrich der Grosse und mit ihm das ganz denkende Deutschland den amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitskrieg und den Eintritt der amerikanischen Republik in die Familie der Nationen begrüsste — mit einem Wort, über die geschichtliche Thatsache, dass die Geburt der deutsch-amerikanischen Freundschaft gleichzeitig war mit der Geburt der Vereinigten Staaten, und daher nicht wohl älter sein könnte. Ich will mich lieber auf die Periode unserer Geschichte beschränken, die ich selbst erlebt habe. In wenigen Monaten wird es fünfzig Jahre seit ich hier mein Heim aufschlug und ein Amerikaner wurde. Ich darf also, beiläufig gesagt, behaupten, ein älterer Amerikaner zu sein, als die grosse Mehrheit meiner jetzt lebenden Mitbürger. Aber meine liebe Muttersprache habe ich darum doch nicht vergessen. In dieses hier erlebte halbe Jahrhundert fällt jene Zeit unseres furchtbaren Bürgerkrieges, der unser Land mit Bruderblut überströmte und die Existenz der Vereinigten Staaten auf's Ernstlichste in Frage stellte. Ich habe daher jene Tage selbst gesehen, als nach der Wahl des unsterblichen Lincoln, vor dessen Standbild unser fürstlicher Gast jüngst seinen Kranz der Verehrung niedergelegt, die eine Hälfte des Landes in Waffen gegen die National-Regierung aufstand; als mit gleichem Heldenmuth und wechselndem Glück der Süden und der Norden einander bekämpften; als auf allen Handelswegen der Meere die Kauffahrer der Union in den Grund gebohrt oder in Brand gsetzt wurden von den Kreuzerschiffen der Insurgenten; als nach misslungenen Feldzügen und verlorenen Schlachten es fraglich schien, ob die Union noch ein Jahr überleben könnte; als leitende Staatsmänner und die herrschenden Gesellschaftsklassen einiger Länder die bleibende Spaltung der Republik mit entmuthigender Sicherheit voraussagten; als unsere Regierung sich an das Ausland wenden musste, um einen grossen Theil der nöthigsten Mittel für die Fortsetzung des Kampfes zu borgen; als unter den Schlägen des Unglücks und der laut ausgesprochenen Ungunst der herrschenden Meinung in anderen Ländern unser Kredit so tief gesunken war, dass es fast ein desperates Wagniss schien, uns Geld zu leihen, und dass wir nur von einer Hilfswilligkeit, die in Wohlwollen und Vertrauen ihre Inspiration fand, Beistand erwarten konnten.

Und wo fanden wir damals ausser bei den Eingeborenen unseres Landes diese Hilfswilligkeit? Im grössten Masse fanden wir sie in deutscher Sympathie. Ich spreche hier nicht nur davon, dass die deutschgeborenen Bürger dieses Landes einen erstaunlich hohen Prozentsatz ihrer Zahl in die Bundes-Armee stellten — ja vielleicht einen höheren Prozentsatz, als irgend eine andere Klasse unserer Bevölkerung; auch meine ich nicht nur, dass die leitende deutsche Regierung, die preussische, eine der Union aufrichtig wohlwollende Neutralität beobachtete; sondern ich will besonders auch die wichtige und charakteristische Thatsache betonen, dass vor allen Völkern der Welt es das deutsche Volk war — das deutsche Volk, damals bei Weitem nicht so reich, wie es heute ist — das deutsche Volk, das in seinen Säckel griff und vertrauensvoll seine Ersparnisse herlieh, und so ungezählte Millionen in die Kasse der hartbedrängten Union fliessen liess. Das war deutsche Freundschaft, — Freundschaft echter Sorte, — Freundschaft in der Noth.

Seit nun unsere Union siegreich aus jenem furchtbaren Kampfe hervorgegangen ist, und seit es der ganzen Menschheit klar wurde, dass diese in allen Elementen der Kraft stets wachsende Grossmacht der neuen Welt auf festen Füssen steht, und dass jede andere Nation Ursache hat, das Wohlwollen dieser Grossmacht zu wünschen und ihre Feindschaft zu scheuen — seitdem hat es unserer Republik an Freunden nicht gefehlt. Ich bin weit entfernt davon, die Aufrichtigkeit irgend einer der Liebeserklärungen, deren wir uns jetzt erfreuen, in Zweifel zu ziehen oder ihren Werth zu unterschätzen. Sie sind alle willkommen. Aber als alter und loyaler Amerikaner, der die grosse entscheidende Krisis unserer nationalen Existenz, die Zeit der grimmigen Noth erlebt hat, kann ich umso weniger vergessen, dass in den dunklen Tagen des Unglücks, der wirklichen Gefahr und des schweren Zweifels an unserer Zukunft, als die fremden Freunde sich seltener zeigten, es die alte deutsche

Freundschaft war, die uns treu zur Seite stand, — nicht aus Feindseligkeit gegen unsere südlichen Brüder, sondern nur mit dem warmen, werkthätigen Wunsch und der vertrauensvollen Hoffnung, dass die grosse amerikanische Republik einheitlich und unversehrt erhalten bleibe, unserem Süden, wie unserem Norden, den Besiegten, wie den Siegern in unserem Kampfe zum gleichen Segen und der ganzen Welt zum Heil als ein Sporn des Fortschritts.

Und dieses freundschaftliche Gefühl ist keineswegs einseitig gewesen. Ich glaube, ich übertreibe nicht im Geringsten, wenn ich sage, dass in keinem Lande der Welt, in keinem einzigen, die Herstellung der nationalen Einheit Deutschlands mit so warmer und so allgemeiner Sympathie begrüsst wurde, wie in den Vereinigten Staaten. Dies gilt nicht nur von den amerikanischen Bürgern deutscher Abkunft, sondern wie Jeder weiss, der sich jener Zeit erinnert, von allen Klassen unseres Volkes.

Das ist die alte Freundschaft zwischen Deutschland und Amerika. Und was könnte sie stören? Freilich giebt es Dinge, die wir amerikanische Republikaner anders ansehen, als unsere monarchistischen Freunde drüben. Aber die hat es immer gegeben, und sie haben unserer internationalen Freundschaft nicht im Wege gestanden. Freilich giebt es auch wirthschaftliche Interessen und Bestrebungen hüben und drüben, die nicht immer in voller Harmonie neben einander laufen. Aber solche Missverhältnisse existiren mehr oder weniger zwischen fast allen Ländern. Und was für Schwierigkeiten könnten da entstehen, die nicht die Klugheit der Staatsmänner, inspirirt von der freundlichen Gesinnung der Völker, im Stande sein würde, friedlich zu überbrücken? Wir leben doch im Lichte des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts, in dem alle civilisirten Nationen verstehen sollten, wirthschaftliche Fragen mit anderen Mitteln zu schlichten, als mit Kanonen. — Um so mehr werden alte Freunde, wie wir es sind, das verstehen.

Und was ist nicht bereits aus den muthwilligen Press-Hetzereien hüben und drüben geworden, die der deutschen Regierung allerlei listige Absichten eines ländergierigen Eindringens in die amerikanische Sphäre zuschrieben, und uns eine rauflustige Begierde, unsere neue Kriegsflotte mit der deutschen zu messen, — als ob ein solcher Kampf nur ein studentisches Fussballspiel wäre? Hat nicht jeder vernünftige Mensch diese Hetzereien längst als impotente Giftmischerei oder als knabenhaftes Geschwätz erkannt? Ja, auch die wohlgepflegte Legende von der drohenden amerika-feindlichen Koalition der europäischen Kontinentalmächte zur Zeit unseres spanischen Krieges unter der Führung, oder wenigstens der Mitwirkung Deutschlands, von der uns nur eine geheimnissvolle Vorsehung gerettet habe, ist vor Kurzem eines ziemlich ruhmlosen Todes gestorben.

In der That, ein ernster Friedensbruch zwischen den alten Freunden Deutschland und Amerika würde nur dann denkbar sein, wenn trotz der Abwesenheit irgend eines stichhaltigen Grundes für ein Zerwürfniss eine oder die andere der beiden Mächte einen Krieg wollte, nur um des Krieges willen. Und ist etwas so Ungeheuerliches, so Barbarisches wirklich denkbar?

Nein, — ein Freundschafts- und Friedensbruch zwischen diesen alten Freunden würde nicht nur eine Thorheit, sondern ein Verbrechen sein; und mein Vertrauen in die Intelligenz, sowie den sittlichen Geist der beiden Nationen lässt mich mit voller Zuversicht sagen, — ein solches Verbrechen ist eine Unmöglichkeit.

Betrachten wir dieses Schauspiel. Der deutsche Kaiser schickt seinen Bruder zu uns über's Meer, zu keinem anderen Zwecke, als um der grossen amerikanischen Republik ein neues sprechendes Zeugniss der alten deutschen Freundschaft zu bringen; und diese frohe Botschaft, so einfach, so edel, so herzgewinnend verkörpert in unserem fürstlichen Gast, wird nicht nur von unserer Regierung, sondern von dem ganzen amerikanischen Volke mit einer Wärme der Entgegnung begrüsst, deren enthusiastischer Ausdruck, — ich möchte sagen elementarer Ausbruch — alle Welt überzeugen muss, dass sie aus aufrichtigem Herzen kommt. Es ist ein Anblick, der natürlich besonders uns Amerikaner deutschen Blutes so recht in der Tiefe des Gemüthes rührt. Aber uns gewiss nicht allein. Es ist ein Anblick, der in seiner grossen und schönen Bedeutung jeden guten Deutschen drüben und jeden patriotischen Amerikaner hier in der Seele freuen und erheben muss, — ja, jeden Menschen irgend welcher Nationalität und irgend welchen politischen Glaubens, dem es ehrlich zu thun ist um die Wohlfahrt der Völker und um den Fortschritt der Civilisation.

Nachdem Sie, Königliche Hoheit, von unserer Municipalität die Freiheit der Stadt New York empfangen, haben Sie bei dem Mayors-Bankett die Gäste an der Tafel als "Mitbürger" angeredet. Gestatten Sie uns nun, Sie zu bitten, der Sendbote Ihrer amerikanischen Mitbürger zu sein, und nach Ihrer Heimkehr unserem alten Vaterlande zu erzählen, wie hoch hierzulande der weise und freundliche Sinn geschätzt wird, mit dem das kaiserliche Oberhaupt der deutschen Nation zu diesem Friedens- und Freundschaftsfeste die Initiative ergriffen hat; wie warm die dargebotene und, wie Sie selbst sagten, "ungepanzerte" Hand von dem ganzen amerikanischen Volke erfasst worden ist, und wie dieses Fest ein glänzender und vielverheissender Markstein in der Geschichte beider Völker bleibend

HON. CHAS. A. SCHIEREN.

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zu stehen verspricht. Die Völker der Erde brauchen einander nur sympathisch zu nahen, um einander besser zu verstehen, höher zu achten und mit wohlwollender Friedensliebe zu begegnen. Und wer eine solche sympathische Annäherung bewerkstelligt, der ist ein Wohlthäter der Menschheit. — So möge denn die alte erprobte Freundschaft zwischen Deutschland und Amerika — eine Freundschaft ohne Eifersucht und ohne Hinterhalt — eine Freundschaft, die anderen nicht im Wege steht — eine Freundschaft, die je fester sie bleibt, um so mehr bestimmt sein wird, eine der grossen Garantien des Weltfriedens zu werden — so möge die alte Freundschaft immerdar verjüngt grünen und blühen! Zum Heile und zur Freude unserer Kinder und Kindeskinder bis zu den fernsten Geschlechtern, für immer soll sie leben!"

Professor Butler's Rede.

In Beantwortung des Toastes "Deutsches Denken und Amerikanische Civilisation" sagte Präsident Butler von der Columbia Universität u. A.: "Vor 92 Jahren war es, dass in Berlin der Philosoph Fichte vor enthusiastischen Zuhörern seine denkwürdigen "Reden an die deutsche Nation" hielt, die den Patriotismus des preussischen Volkes entflammten. Es war eine Botschaft, die nach meinem Dafürhalten das Fundamental-Princip des Besten und Edelsten im deutschen Volks- und Geistesleben verkörpert, die sittliche Forderung, dass jedes Individuum eine ethische Person wird und sein bestes Können opferwillig in den Dienst des Staates stellt. In Fichte's Fussstapfen trat für die englische Nation Carlyle, und denselben Idealismus finden wir bei unserem Emerson. Ausser Fichte sind zu nennen Kant und Hegel und andere deutsche Denker, deren Lehren in den Vereinigten Staaten einen lebhaften Widerhall gefunden haben und die amerikanische Philosophie beherrschen. Bemerkenswerth ist es, dass die ethische Person nothgedrungen auch praktisch ist. Was Fichte predigte, haben Stein, Hardenberg und Scharnhorst in die That umgesetzt.

Den wissenschaftlichen Geist, das Streben nach Wahrheit haben wir durch die deutschen Universitäten uns angeeignet. Unsere Gelehrten und Denker haben über in halbes Jahrhundert zu Füssen der grossen deutschen Geister gesessen; ich nenne nur Niebuhr, Leopold von Ranke, Gneist und Helmholtz, und unser Forschungssystem auf allen geistigen Gebieten ist auf die deutschen Universitäten zurückzuführen, denen wir durch die Nachahmung den schuldigen Tribut der Originalität zuerkennen. Der Deutsche hat uns Manches gelehrt, wissenschaftliche Gründlichkeit, tiefes Denken und Beharrlichkeit. Der Deutsche hat es die Welt gelehrt, dass Erfolg von der Bemeisterung eines Problems abhangt und nicht vom blossen Draufgehen und Gedankensprühen. Der Deutsche war es, der zuerst die Wissenschaft der Industrie dienstbar machte und es für unerlässlich hielt, dass man sich für bestimmte Aufgaben und Berufe sorgfältig vorbereite. Der Fortschritt der Welt ruht heutzutage auf diesen zwei Grundpfeilern, und Amerika tritt in dieser Beziehung Deutschland allmählig ebenbürtig zur Seite. Preussen und Deutschland stehen heute in der vordersten Reihe der Weltmächte von civilisatorischem Berufe, und die Vereinigten Staaten haben sich alle diese Lehren angeeignet und ihren eigenen Bedürfnissen und Problemen angepasst. Mögen diese erfreulichen Zeichen friedlichen und freundschaftlichen Wettbewerbs im Geistesleben, im öffentlichen Leben, im Handel, in der Industrie, Kunst und Wissenschaft immerfort dauern und den Völkern der Erde zum Segen gereichen!"

Rede des Herrn F. W. Holls.

Ueber "Der Deutsche in Amerika" sprach Herr Holls in längerer, äusserst beifällig aufgenommener Rede, in welcher er sich unter Anderem des Folgenden ausliess: "Die Liebe und Treue, mit welcher der Deutsche die Fahne der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika hochhält, ist über allen Zweifel erhaben, aber sein wahres Verhältniss zum deutschen Volke wird besonders jenseits des Oceans noch immer vielfach missverstanden, und es ist um so höher zu schätzen, dass ein so wichtiges Ereigniss, wie dieser Besuch, die beste Gelegenheit bietet, um so manche irrige Ansicht zu berichtigen und uns bei unseren Stammesgenossen in ein wahrheitsgetreues Licht zu setzen. Wir erklären es vor aller Welt, der Deutsche in Amerika ist vor allem Anderen mit Leib und Seele und aus vollem Herzen Amerikaner, und dies gilt selbstverständlich nicht nur von uns, die wir hier geboren sind, sondern auch von unseren Vätern und den herübergekommenen Brüdern, welche die Vorzüge unseres Landes, trotz aller nicht zu leugnenden Fehler und Nachtheile, verstehen und anerkennen. Unsere Vaterlandsliebe ist um so natürlicher, da wir uns hier keineswegs als Fremde fühlen. Ganz im Gegentheil. Wir sind hier Germanen in einem durch deutsche Kultur vergeistigten Lande, wo deutsche Kultur, Literatur, Wissenschaft und auch die schönen Künste, besonders Musik und Drama gewürdigt werden, wie in keinem anderen ausserdeutschen Lande. Und deshalb — nicht nur weil die Wiege unserer Vorfahren zufällig zwischen den Vogesen und den slavischen Wäldern stand — deshalb ist der Deutsche in Amerika ein treuer, aufrichtiger Freund des deutschen Volkes und des deutschen Reiches!"

Rede des Herrn Rudolph Keppler.

Herr Rudolph Keppler sprach kurz aber herzlich über "Das alte und das neue Vaterland" und sagte u. A.: "Der Anlass zu der heutigen festlichen Vereinigung der Deutschen Gesellschaft der Stadt New York ist ein hochwillkommenes Ereigniss, welches als vielverheissend für das kaum begonnene 20. Jahrhundert bezeichnet werden darf und welches wir mit Freuden begrüssen. Wir erkennen in dem Besuche Sr. Königl. Hoheit des Prinzen Heinrich einen weiteren Beweis und eine aufrichtige Bestätigung der bestehenden Friedseligkeit und Freundschaft zwischen dem deutschen und dem amerikanischen Volke und seinen Regierungen, und wir amerikanische Bürger von deutscher Geburt und von deutscher Abkunft freuen uns ganz speciell über die ritterlich königliche Art dieses liebenswürdigen kaiserlichen Grusses an das Volk der Vereinigten Staaten, und wir erwidern den Gruss von ganzem Herzen!

Auch sehen wir darin einen trefflichen Beleg für die erfreuliche Thatsache, dass die Schranken, die dem engeren brüderlichen Verkehr der Nationen oftmals hindernd im Wege standen, nun fast gänzlich verschwunden sind, denn wir kümmern uns nicht mehr um das Schema und um die Form der Regierungen, sondern um den Geist, der sie beseelt, und um die hohen Ziele, die sie anstreben!"

Zwischen den einzelnen Reden waren Liedervorträge von den Aktiven des "Liederkranz" eingestreut, die unter anderm unter der Leitung ihres Dirigenten Dr. Klengel "Meine Muttersprache", "Ständchen", "Durch den Wald" und die bekannte Komposition "Old Black Joe" von Dr. Klengel sehr stimmungsvoll zu Gehör brachten und viel verdienten Beifall ernteten.

Nachdem Herr Keppler sein Rede beendet hatte, forderte Präsident Schwab die Anwesenden auf, ein letztes Hoch auf den Ehrengast auszubringen, und drei donnernde Hochs brausten als letzter Abschiedsgruss durch den Saal. Zugleich erhob sich der Prinz, richtete noch einige Worte des Dankes an Herrn Schwab und verliess dann, gefolgt von seinen Leuten, den Saal durch denselben Privateingang, durch den er beim Beginn des wohlgelungenen Festes eingetreten war.

Wenige Schritte brachten ihn nach seinen Gemächern, und von den vielerlei Mühen des Tages ermüdet, suchte der Prinz nach kurzer Zeit sein Schlafzimmer auf. Es war inzwischen Mitternacht geworden. Auch die anderen Gäste verliessen das Hotel. Die Deutsche Gesellschaft aber darf mit Genugthuung und Stolz auf ihr 118. Jahresfest zurückblicken.

Richard Weinacht.

Among the well-known New Yorkers our old and faithful friend Mr. Richard Weinacht is no doubt one of those who can rightfully claim they do not know of any enemies. Mr. Weinacht is not only a perfect gentleman but also a thorough business man, who in spite of even pressing work finds also time for sosiability. As former president of the Arion Singing Society he is widely and most favorably known, as a carnevalist he has not many peers, and when occasion requires he is ever ready with his helping hand. He now conducts excursions—to Europe, across our continent to the "Sunny South"—and as "Travelling Marshall" he simply is a marvellous success—"you can't beat him." No wonder the people are anxious to secure his never erring guidance when they intent a pleasure trip to wherever it may be.

RICHARD WEINACHT.

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How the Prince Passed Sunday.

A Morning Serenade.—Luncheon with the Presidential Delegates, and Dinner at Vanderbilts.

Prince Henry passed the last Sunday of his sojourn in New York very pleasantly. In the morning he was greeted by that crack singing society, Brooklyner Arion, then he lunched with the President's delegates, ate dinner with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and paid a visit to the New York Yacht Club. There was nothing official or formal in all these functions, and the Prince apparently enjoyed them all to his heart's content.

Arion's Gala-Tag.

Als aus dem bereits arrangirten Besuch der Brooklyner Delphinritter an Bord der "Hohenzollern" nichts wurde, weil der Prinz im Waldorf-Astoria abgestiegen, herrschte Samstag Abend in der Arion Halle eine ziemlich gerückte Stimmung. Herr Dr. W. John Schildge aber hatte die Hoffnung nicht aufgegeben, sondern trug am Abend beim Bankett der Deutschen Gesellschaft dem Hofmarschall Vice-Admiral von Seckendorff sein Anliegen vor, und erhielt sofort die Zusage, dass der Prinz um halb 12 Uhr den Verein empfangen werde. In der Arion-Halle hatten ungefähr 30 Arioniten mit Schmerzen auf ein Lebenszeichen des Doktors gewartet, als aber endlich nach Mitternacht die telephonische Nachricht von der Zusage des Prinzen eintraf, da herrschte heller Jubel, und sofort wurden die nicht anwesenden Aktiven im telegraphischen Wege von der günstigen Wendung der Dinge in Kenntniss gesetzt.

Schon um 9 Uhr Sonntag Vormittag fanden sich die ersten Sänger in der Halle ein, immer mehrere kamen und punkt 10 Uhr trat man mit 120 Sängern in Spezial-Trolleycars die Fahrt nach New York an. Aus der projectirten Kutschenfahrt war nichts geworden, weil es zu spät gewesen war, die Fuhrwerksbesitzer rechtzeitig zu verständigen. Mit den aktiven und den Vorstandsmitgliedern des Vereins begaben sich auch die "Kaiser-Delegaten" S. K. Sänger und Otto Wissner, welche damals mit Arthur Claassen die Deutschlandfahrt angetreten hatten, sowie der Dichter des Kaiserpreisliedes, Adolph Hachtmann, als Ehrengäste nach New York.

Nach der Ankunft im Waldorf-Astoria wurden die Herren sofort nach der prächtigen Astor-Gallerie geleitet, an deren oberen Ende sie in einem Halbkreise Aufstellung nahmen. Mehrere Minuten vergingen, sie dünkten den Wartenden eine Ewigkeit. Endlich öffnete sich am anderen Ende des Saales die spiegelbelegte Thür. Zuerst tauchte die hohe Gestalt des Vice-Admirals von Seckendorff auf, und dann erschien, pünktlich auf die Minute, der Prinz mit seinem Gefolge. Raschen Schrittes ging des Kaisers Bruder, der einen geschlossenen Gehrock trug — auch die anderen Herren waren in Civil — nach der Mitte des Saales und nahm auf einem Divan Platz, nachdem er den Arioniten ein freundliches "Guten Morgen, meine Herren!" zugerufen hatte, das natürlich in gleicher Weise erwiedert wurde. Zur Rechten des Prinzen sass Admiral v. Seckendorff, zu seiner Linken Rear Admiral Evans. Ausserdem waren noch Vice-Admiral von Tirpitz, Botschafter von Holleben, Generalkonsul Buenz, mehrere Herren des Gefolges, sowie ungefähr sechs bis acht Damen anwesend.

Unter lautloser Stille erhob Dirigent Claassen den Taktstock, und die ersten Töne des herrlichen Kaiserpreisliedes "Das deutsche Lied" flutheten durch den Raum, der eine gradezu unübertreffliche Akustik hat. Anfangs konnte man dem Gesange anmerken, dass die Sänger sich in einem Zustande begreiflicher Erregung und Nervosität befanden, aber nur während der ersten paar Takte war dieses leise Tremoliren wahrnehmbar, je weiter sich das Lied entwickelte, desto fester und sicherer wurden die Stimmen, bis sich endlich bei der grandiosen Steigerung im zweiten Theile des Werkes jene Fülle und tadellose Klangschönheit zeigten, die eine typische Eigenschaft des Arion-Chores sind.

Der Prinz hatte mit gespannter Aufmerksamkeit gelauscht. Als der letzte Ton im zartesten Pianissimo erstorben war, erhob er sich und ging auf Herrn Claassen zu, den er mit den Worten: "Diese herrliche Komposition wurde wunderbar vorgetragen", die Hand reichte. Er hatte schon während des Vortrages eifrig die Partitur verfolgt, die ihm vorher übergeben worden war. Nachdem er sich über den Kaiserpreis erkundigt, fuhr er fort: "Ich möchte die Partitur gerne behalten. Der Gesang war prachtvoll und wenn ich nicht zu viel verlange, so möchte ich noch das "Altniederländische Ständchen" hören, das wurde in Bonn von dem Bonner Männer-Gesangverein gesungen, dessen Ehrenpräsident ich bin. Es ist dies ein entzückendes Liedchen, wirklich ein entzückendes

33566

Lied, und ich wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie es singen liessen." Herr Claassen hatte dem Prinzen eine Liste von sieben Liedern vorgelegt. Der hohe Herr überflog das Papier und meinte, das möchte ich hören, und das möchte ich hören, bis schliesslich sämmtliche sieben Lieder zu Gehör gebracht waren.

Nach dem Vortrage des "Haidenröslein" frug der Prinz Herrn Claassen, ob er nicht einen Choral singen lassen könne, worauf der Maestro verneinend antworten musste, mit dem Beisatz aber: "Wir können aber Ew. königlichen Hoheit ein Lied singen, das ebenso schön ist, wie ein Choral, und zwar "Der Tag des Herrn"." Natürlich sang der Arion noch die ewig junge Vertonung der schönen Dichtung Uhland's, und damit kam das Konzert, aus Mangel an Stoff, möchte man sagen, zum Abschluss und Prinz Heinrich erhob sich zu folgender Ansprache:

Prinz Heinrich's Dank.

"Meine Herren Sänger! Ich möchte Sie nicht länger aufhalten und quälen. Ich bin Ihnen äusserst dankbar für den Genuss, den Sie mir bereitet haben. Möge es Ihnen gelingen, den Preis, den Sie einmal erworben, in Ihrem Besitze zu halten. Ich hatte gestern Abend Gelegenheit, Sänger und Sängerinnen verschiedener Nationalität, ja sogar anderer Hautfarbe zu hören, und wenn auch die Leistungen grossartig waren, so versichere ich Sie, dass gerade das deutsche Lied mir besondere Freude bereitet. Die Musik und die Gesangskunst sind den Menschen eingeboren, sie sind ein höheres Geschenk Gottes, welches veredelnd auf den Menschen wirkt und Herz und Geist in innigen Zusammenhang bringt. Fahren Sie fort, deutschen Gesang in Ihrem Vereine weiter zu pflegen, in Ihrem eigenen Interesse, wie für das allgemeine Wohl. Ich muss Ihnen wiederholt auf's Herzlichste danken."

Auf die Worte des Prinzen erwiderte Dr. Schildge als Wortführer des "Arion" folgendermassen:

"Königliche Hoheit gestatten mir, unseren herzlichsten Dank auszusprechen dafür, dass uns Gelegenheit geboten wurde, vor Ew. Königl. Hoheit das Lied singen zu dürfen, durch welches wir den Preis errangen, den Se. Majestät, der deutsche Kaiser, anlässlich des goldenen Jubiläums des Nordöstlichen Sängerbundes gestiftet hat. In unserer Mitte haben wir viele Sänger, deren Wiege in diesem Lande gestanden, die das schöne Deutschland nie gesehen haben, die weitaus grössere Anzahl unserer Sänger aber hat vor 25, 30 und mehr Jahren ihr Vaterland verlassen, um sich hier ein Heim zu gründen. Trotzdem werden im "Arion" deutsche Sitte und Gebräuche gepflegt, und das deutsche Lied hochgehalten. Mit Stolz haben wir uns den Wahrspruch erkoren und auf unsere Fahne geschrieben:

Arion's Gruss mit hellem Klang
Gilt deutscher Sitte, deutschem Sang.

Gestatten uns Ew. Königliche Hoheit, nochmals unserem herzlichsten Dank Ausdruck zu verleihen. Mögen die besten Wünsche des "Arion", des ganzen Deutschthums, ja ganz Amerika's Sie auf Ihren ferneren Wegen geleiten!"

Die Ansprache Dr. Schildge's hatte den Prinzen offenbar sehr erfreut. Er drückte dem Redner dankend die Hand und zog sich dann mit einer Verbeugung zurück, indess ihm drei donnernde Hochs nachschallten. Damit war um 15 Minuten nach 12 Uhr das denkwürdige Konzert, oder die Audienz, oder wie immer man die Vorstellung des "Arion" nennen will, zu Ende.

Schon vor Beginn des Konzertes hatte man dem Prinzen ein von Herrn Hillebrand mit Meisterschaft gezeichnetes Souvenir in prachtvollem goldenem Rahmen überreichen lassen. Das Gedenkblatt enthält den Text des von Adolph Hachtmann gedichteten und von Peter Fassbender komponirten Kaiserpreisliedes in geschmackvoller Ausfuhrung, mit dem farbigen Wappen des deutschen Reiches und New Yorks, sowie der Abbildung des Kaiserpreises.

Im Laufe des Nachmittags ging folgende Kabeldepesche an den deutschen Kaiser ab:

"Sr. Majestät dem Deutschen Kaiser, Berlin. Nachdem der Arion von Brooklyn soeben die hohe Ehre hatte, Sr. Königl. Hoheit Prinz Heinrich von Preussen das Kaiserpreislied zu Gehör zu bringen, durch dessen Vortrag wir bei dem im Jahre 1900 stattgehabten goldenen Jubiläum des Nordöstlichen Sängerbundes den von Ew. Majestät gestifteten herrlichen Preis errangen, wünschen wir, die Sänger des Arion, Ew. Majestät, dem Schützer des deutschen Liedes auch im fernen Lande, unsere Ehrfurcht zu bezeugen und unseren herzlichsten Dank nochmals zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

M. G. V. Arion, Brooklyn, New York."

THE PRESIDENT'S DELEGATES FOR THE RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Major-General Henry C. Corbin. Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans.

Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill.

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With the President's Delegates.

It was nearly an hour past noon when the Prince and his retinue, attended now by only a small escort of eight mounted police and a sergeant, left the hotel for the luncheon at the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. The discontinuance of the escort of a troop of cavalry, which attended the Prince about the city immediately after his arrival, it is now known was at his own express request. Prince Henry disparaged it from the first as smacking too much of unnecessary pageantry, especially on occasions that were private rather than formal in character.

The Prince wore a frock coat and silk hat, with none of the trappings either of royalty or naval rank. The tops of his carriage were closed and his progress up Fifth Avenue attracted little attention from the Sunday promenaders who thronged that thoroughfare.

The luncheon was in the nature of a farewell tendered the Prince by the President's delegates. The selection of the University Club house as the scene of the event was made by Rear Admiral Evans, who is a member of the Club. The hosts were Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State; Major General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the United States; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, honorary aide de camp to His Royal Highness; Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, military aid to the President, and Commander W. S. Cowles, naval aid to the President.

In the council room of the club covers were laid on an ecliptical shaped table for twenty-eight in all. In addition to the Prince and his suite, the other guests included the higher officers of the Hohenzollern, the German Ambassador, Consul General Buenz, General W. C. Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War; Judge Henry E. Howland, president of the University Club; Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, of the New York Yacht Club; George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who conducted the Prince's tour, and Chief Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, who has accompanied the Prince on his travels.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill presided. On his right was Prince Henry and next the Prince was Judge Howland. On his left sat Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and Admiral Evans. The table was prettily decked with American Beauty and Liberty roses. One of the decorative features of the occasion was a stuffed and superbly mounted American wild turkey in the full splendor of his feathered plumage.

Judge Howland told the Prince that the wild turkey ought really to be our national bird.

"We domesticate them over in Germany," said the Prince laughingly.

"Well, they can't be domesticated here," was the Judge's retort. "The American breed of wild turkey is about the gamest bird that flies."

It was understood that there should be no speechmaking. "I want to give notice now," said Rear Admiral Evans, "that I have an eight-inch gun loaded and primed under the table for any man who tries to make a speech." The only toast offered was one to Prince Henry and when he rose to respond Admiral Evans said he was an exception and the gun was not sighted in his direction.

Prince Henry spoke feelingly of the sincere ties of friendship that bind him to each of the President's delegates who have attended him during his tour and who have done so much to make his experience pleasant and so much to endear to him the true types of American character. With some emotion in his tones he then thanked all for their kindness and courtesy and expressed the hope that the severance of their official relations with Tuesday's departure would by no means sever the ties of personal friendship and esteem so pleasantly knit between them in America.

"Somewhere, and at some time, gentlemen," he said, "permit me to hope that I may meet each and all of you and clasp your hands again."

After the luncheon Prince Henry expressed a desire to be shown through the clubhouse from its cellars to its roof garden, and Judge Howland and Mr. David L. Haight, chairman of the house committee, became the pilots for the party.

Down in the basement the royal visitor was delighted with the engines, dynamos, pumps and freezing machines. "This reminds me of between decks on a man-of-war," he said.

In the engine room occurred a delightfully impromptu incident. Paul Nagel, the club's chief engineer, is a German-American, and very proud of his machinery. He is also a little proud of his record in the German army, but now he was the proudest German-American in New York, because Prince Henry of Prussia and Adjutant General of the Kaiser's army von Plessen

had grasped his hand and complimented him on the neatness of his engine room.

As the Prince entered Nagels domain his alert eye noted that the engineer, standing stiff as one of his own polished pistons, came to "attention" with military precision and saluted respectfully, with eyes front and rigid head.

"Our engineer was once a soldier of Germany," said Mr. Haight.

Quick as a flash came Prince Henry's answer: "I should have known that, sir, by his bearing, even had you not told me."

Instinctively answering the engineer's salute Prince Henry had touched his cap. But now he stepped forward and unaffectedly extended his right hand, with a word of compliment on the neatness of the machinery. The salute was his tribute to German militarism.

The hand clasp was his concession to American citizenship.

"When were you in the service?" the Prince next asked the engineer, who had now unbent to meet the Prince's overtures with democratic hospitality.

"From 1881 to 1884, Your Royal Highnss."

"In what regiment?"

"Emperor William's regiment, No. 101, grenadiers, stationed at Dresden. The answer came with soldierly terseness, and again the grenadier's right hand went to his forehead in salute. With a few more pleasant words the Prince said: "You should know His Majesty's adjutant general, sir; permit me to present His Excellency, Adjutant General von Plessen."

General von Plessen then came forward, and he, too, grasped Nagels hand and chatted with him a moment about the German military service and the excellent reputation of the famous grenadier regiment to which he had belonged.

Elevators next whisked the party up to the breezy roof garden. Some of the Prince's associates, mindful, as ever, of his health, cautioned him again and suggested the indiscretion of lingering long on the roof garden so soon after entering the steam room of the Turkish baths.

"Oh," laughed the Prince, "this is like going up on the bridge after a visit to the engine room of the ship. It will do me no harm. And what a fine bird's-eye view one gets here of New York. This is a real treat."

Judge Howland pointed out the river and the line of the Palisades, the top of the Waldorf-Astoria and other points of interest, and the Prince seemed interested in it all. Indeed, he was at first disposed to resent the fact that the looming structure of the new Astor Hotel, on the next corner above, cut off the range of his view toward the northeast. But in a moment he said, reflectively, gazing intently at the towering steel skeleton, only partly clothed as yet with its outer garb of stone, "After all, I am rather glad of this opportunity of studying at close range your American method of rearing these so-called skyscrapers. What great buildings they are, and from here I can see them all around me!"

"Yes, Your Royal Highness," replied Judge Howland, "there was a time when the sky-line of New York City was outlined by the spires of old Trinity and other temples of the living God. Now the spires are sunk and the skyline is marked by the towering commercial monuments to Mammon." The Prince smiled appreciatively at the Judge's quip, but made no reply.

After fifteen minutes on the roof garden the Prince prepared for his departure with the final compliment that the University Club house was the finest and most perfectly appointed establishment of the kind that he had ever seen.

So well had the Prince been entertained that when he and his suite took their leave it was nearly four o'clock, and the Sunday throng in Fifth avenue, attracted by the sight of the squad of mounted policemen, had grown to the proportions of five or six hundred and was almost weary of waiting for a glimpse of the royal visitor. When he finally entered his carriage and one of his detective guardians hopped briskly up beside the driver there was a brave show of waving handkerchiefs, flaunted by fair hands, and a good round salvo of masculine cheers saluted him as the escort swung southward into Fifth Avenue and back to the Waldorf.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Dinner.

Prince Henry dined Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the house of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, No. 608 Fifth Avenue, which they leased for the winter from Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister. This was more formal than the luncheon of the day previous, given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, but only as a dinner is always attended by greater formality than the earlier meal. There were fifty-six persons at dinner, and as the dining room was not sufficiently large to seat all, a second table was placed in the conservatory, just off the dining room, separated only by long windows. There was no difference in the elegance of the two tables, the appointments of both being in most approved taste. There was, of course, a notable display of gold and silver plate.

The floral decorations of the house, arranged by Small, were in most refined taste, not at all obtrusive, and such as might be expected at one of the regular dinner parties of the household during the season.

In the drawing room, where the dinner guests assembled in advance of the Prince's arrival, roses of many varieties, orchids, acacias, lilies of the valley and other flowers were placed about in

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PRINCE HENRY RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Commander William Cowles.

Lieut.-Capt. Von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché of German Embassy.

Col. Theo. A. Bingham.

Count Quadt-Wykradt Isny, First Secretary of German Embassy.

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vases. This room is of Louis XV. design, in white and gold, with superb rugs and skins placed about the floor. The guests arrived shortly before seven o'clock and were in readiness to greet the distinguished guest, who was met by the host and hostess at the entrance to the house and escorted to the drawing room.

At ten minutes past seven Mrs. Vanderbilt and the Prince led the way to the dining room, where they were joined by the foreigners and American officials who have been of the Prince's party during his travels.

There were thirty-six people seated in this room. The main color of this table was red, the flower used being the camellia. These flowers were placed in tankards of gold and silver, and garlands of the same were gracefully arranged over the cloth.

The Prince sat at the right of his hostess, and at his right was Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

The Countess Grey, who sat at the left of the host, was directly opposite the Prince.

The dinner concluded at half-past eight o'clock. After escorting the women to the drawing room the Prince returned to the dining room for coffee and a smoke, and later passed some time in the drawing room previous to leaving for the New York Yacht Club.

The remainder of the guests were seated in the conservatory, where the floral scheme was of yellow and white. The electric lights were covered with yellow silk, and vases and silver cups filled with jonquils and Farleyensis fern were placed about in symmetrical designs on the table. Garlands of this flower were arranged about the table. Even the finger bowls were filled with flowers, gardenias and jasmine.

The dinner was served by Sherry, whose men wore handsome liveries.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt's other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, the Countess Grey, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Helen Barney, Miss Bishop, the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben; Vice Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Plessen, Admiral von Eisendecher, Freiherr von Seckendorff, Captain von Mueller, Captain von Grumme, Count Quadt, Captain von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Capt. Schmidt von Schwind, Freiherr von Kapherr, Rear Admiral Evans, Major General Corbin, Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Sr.; Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. Robert L. Gerry and Mr. Frank Lyon Polk.

As can well be imagined, there was a collection of handsome women who did full justice to the occasion as regarded costumes and jewels. Nearly all the married women wore superb head ornaments of jewels, and stomachers as well. As there were so many men in the Prince's suite it was necessary for some of the women to accept the dinner without their husbands. The service of the dinner was almost rapid, and afterward there was a brief opportunity for conversation previous to the departure of Prince Henry for the reception at the New York Yacht Club. All those who had not previously met the Prince were presented.

At the New York Yacht Club.

Prince Henry and staff, together with some of the officers of the Hohenzollern, arrived at the New York Yacht Club house, West Forty-fourth Street, about half-past nine o'clock.

Committees of one received each visitor at the door, Joseph Peabody, of Boston, the oldest member of the club, being assigned to the Prince. Mr. Peabody was elected a member on July 14, 1846, and stands No. 1 on the list.

After topcoats were removed the visitors were escorted to the model room, which was liberally decorated with flags. There they were met by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard and his associate officers. The Commodore on behalf of the members welcomed the Prince and his staff to the club, and assured them that the yachtsmen of America had watched with interest the progress of the sport of yachting in Germany.

The Prince responded briefly, thanking the club for its pleasant reception, and cordially invited the members to go to Germany with or without their boats and they would be given "the best of times." Supper was served in the grill and billiard rooms, and many of those present partook of it.

The Prince was particularly chatty and pleasant, not only during the informal repast, but throughout the evening.

After supper the model room was again visited, when the Prince, in company with the Commodore and others, inspected the many hundreds of models there, and, while being greatly impressed with those of the America's Cup defenders, examined with deep interest those of the many famous schooners hanging on the walls.

When shown that of the schooner Corona, the flagship of the squadron, he said:

"I told the Emperor to stop racing those cats (cutters) and get a schooner, and now he has one."

In Philadelphia.

Prince Henry Visits Independence Hall.

Prince Henry crossed the Hudson River Monday morning to Jersey City from Twenty-third st., on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's double decked ferryboat Philadelphia, which was reserved for him and his party. The boat carried the German colors. The upper ferry slip and approaches at Jersey City were protected from trespassers by ropes, and ropes were also placed across the end of the train shed, to mark the line for the spectators. A hundred policemen guarded the ropes and a platoon acted as escort to the Prince and his party. He left the ferryboat at 8:11 o'clock, and, preceded by Chief Murphy, walked to the special train.

A large crowd of men and women had gathered at the ropes. The men raised their hats and the women waved their handkerchiefs. The Prince saluted in return. The train, which consisted of the parlor cars Columbia, Utopia, Arline and Florence, drew out of the station at 8:19 o'clock. In the party were Admiral Robley D. Evans, Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, Commander Cowles, Colonel Bingham, Baron von Holleben, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Plessen, Admiral von Eisendecher, Freiherr von Grumme, Graf Quadt, Captain von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Captain Schmidt von Schwind, Freiherr von Kappher, Passenger Agent Boyd and Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, with a number of his aids.

The run to Philadelphia was made in two hours; at 10:20 the special arrived in the Quaker City. Broad Street Station contained probably the largest crowd in its history, and the first appearance of the Prince as he alighted from the private car Columbia was the signal for an ovation which was continued as long as the distinguished guest remained in sight.

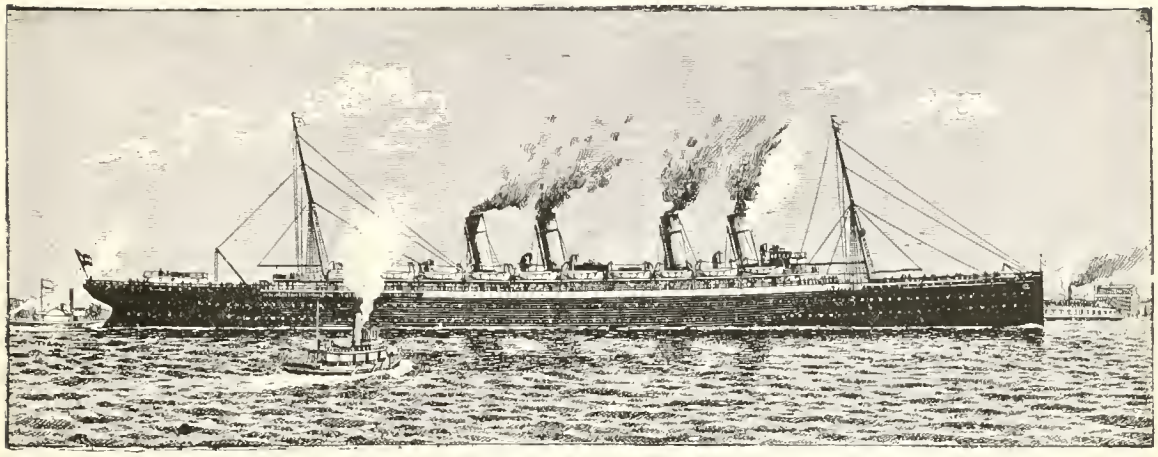
The Prince was met at the railroad station by the citizen's reception committee, headed by Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge. After shaking hands with the Mayor the Prince was introduced to the other members of the committee. Then, with Mayor Ashbridge on his left, and Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service on his right, he walked through the roped off passageway to the street, where carriages were waiting. Admiral Evans, the Prince's suite and the reception committee followed.

The 1st and 2d troops, Philadelphia City Cavalry, in command of Captain John C. Groome, acted as official escort, and two battallions of mounted policemen led and brought up the rear of the procession. The City Hall is directly opposite the Broad st. station, and the building was circled to give the Prince a better opportunity of viewing the architectural beauties of the huge structure.

Five minutes after his arrival Prince Henry stood in the Mayor's reception room, which had been simply and tastefully decorated with flowers and the American and German colors. Mayor Ashbridge extended the freedom of the city to the royal visitor, and presented to the Prince a handsome album containing his address of welcom beautifully engrossed.

The address was a sfollows: "In welcoming you to our city we wish to express to your Royal Highness the gratification of our people at your visit to Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was written and proclaimed, where the Constitution of the United States was promulgated, and where Independence Hall still stands, a mute witness to the courage and patriotism of the men who laid the foundation of the republic. Philadelphia is well named the City of Homes, and distinguished in the arts and manufactures, and especially for the genius and skill displayed in its industries. Were you to stay longer there is much here worth study. Our magnificently equipped system of public and private schools, our great colleges, our institutions of art and philantropy, our numerous and varied manufacturing industries, would, we believe, command your admiration and respect.

Your visit to this great nation, brief as it is, has been sufficient to suggest its limitless possibilities and great resources, but nowhere, we are sure, have you seen a more typical city than Philadelphia. We beg leave to assure you that the cordial relations which exist between the Imperial German Empire and the United States are fully appreciated by all our people. It gives me great pleasure to extend to you the freedom of our city, as exemplified in the resolution of Select and Common Councils and the address of welcome contained in this casket. May your visit to Philadelphia remain always with you as one of your most pleasant memories."

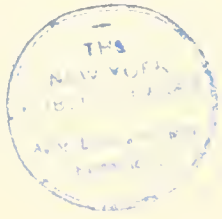


S. S. "KRONPRINZ" OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Arrived February 23, 1902.

S. S. "DEUTSCHLAND" OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Left March 11, 1902.



Prince Henry made a brief response. He said:

"This is but another of the many acts of kindness that have been extended to me in this country. I assure you that I deeply appreciate it. I thank you for the freedom of the city which you have given to me, and for this handsome souvenir, which I shall preserve. Again I thank you."

Previous to Prince Henry's departure from the City Hall he received an engrossed address of welcome by a committee representing the Central League of the Pennsylvania State League of Veterans and Soldiers of the German Army. Translated the address reads as follows:

"Most Noble Prince: With joyful and grateful hearts we, the representatives of the Central League of the Pennsylvania State League of Veterans and Soldiers of the German Army, bid you welcome to the city of Philadelphia.

This league is the union of fourteen societies numbering eight hundred members, many of whom fought in the war for the unity of Germany, and all of whom have done their duty faithfully in the military service of their Fatherland. With joyful hearts, as American citizens of German birth, we bid you welcome.

We feel ourselves called upon to express frankly our gratification that His Majesty, the German Emperor and King of Prussia, has sent your Royal Highness, and we see therein a proof of the leading position which His Majesty, the reached on land and sea.

We, German veterans and German soldiers, beg your Royal Highness to accept our respectful greeting and good wishes. We are German soldiers living in a foreign country and having assumed new duties, but we do not forget, and never will forget, to maintain the spirit of good fellowship with our German Veterans' Union, to maintain German customs as well as our dear German mother tongue.

With the furtherance of these objects in view we are just about to erect in this city of brotherly love a monument to German soldiers, the first in America resembling those in Germany. His Majesty, the Emperor and King, has most graciously presented to the Central League a cannon for the monuement which is to be erected in this, our adopted Fatherland, to the honor of our German Fatherland, as a reminder of the glorious deeds of arms of German soldiers on foreign battlefields, and as an evidence of the united strength of Germany. It will be a proof of the unity of all of German blood, including those who are in foreign countries. We most respectfully beg your Royal Highness to be the bearer of our heartiest and most dutiful thanks to your imperial brother for the precious gift of the cannon. May your Royal Highness's mission in this country contribute in the highest degree to the growth of good fellowship between two peoples who are bound together by the millionfold bond of blood and common interests, and may they go together in war and peace to the prosperity of their own people and to the welfare of mankind. May God grant it!"

The streets through which the Prince passed from the Municipal Building to Independence Hall were thronged with cheering people, and the right hand of the royal guest was kept constantly in motion acknowledging the welcome. On the wide plaza in front of the historic old structure stands a statue of George Washington. A roar of applause greeted the action of his Royal Highness when he, on alighting, gracefully uncovered before the statue.

Accompanied by Admiral Evans and Mayor Ashbridge, the Prince entered the building and proceeded to the assembly room. He was informed that it was in this room the Declaration of Independence was signed, and he displayed much interest in the colonial and revolutionary relics exhibited in the adjoining room. The Prince received an ilustrated album containing a history of Independence Hall.

In the corridor of the building ten veterans of the Franco-Prussian War stood ready to greet the Prince. He shook hands with each, and made inquiry of them as to their regiments and the battles in which they had participated. While these incidents were in progress three hundred and fifty picked singers from the various German singing societies stood on the plaza and rendered Beethoven's "Die Ehre Gottes," accompanied by instrumental music. Prince Henry remained in Independence Hall about seven minutes, and then started for the plant of William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company.

The four mile drive from Independence Hall to Cramp's shipyard, in the northeastern section of the city, was one continuous ovation for the Prince and his party. The sidewalks along the entire route were filled with a holiday crowd, and all windows of factories and residences were lined with spectators. The shipyard was reached at 11:25 o'clock. Prince Henry and his party were received by Charles H. Cramp, the head of the company, who introduced the royal visitor to the directors of the company.

Prince Henry was then thoroughly at home in the yard, and, instead of taking only the forty-five minutes allowed by the programme to inspect the plant, he consummed an hour and forty minutes in going through the place. In taking his leave of Mr. Cramp, who escorted him through the yard, the Prince said, "I could stay here all night."

The Prince was first taken in to the department where marine engines are built, and from there he was escorted to the battleship Maine, which was launched last summer. He did not go on board, but gave her a critical inspection from the dock. Mr. Cramp then took the Prince to the Russian battleship Retvizan, which will leave for Russia as son as the ice in Northern Europe breaks up. The great seafighter looked well, all painted in white, with her sides lined with hundreds of Russian sailors. Prince Henry and his suite were received at the gangway by Captain E. M. Stchensnovitch, the comander of the Retvizan, and his staff, who were in full uniform. After the cordial greetings were over the sailors, who were still standing at attention, gave the Prince a Russian cheer, wishing him health and a profitable journey, to which he replied in Russian, "Good morning, fellows."

This pleased the Russian officers and men immensely. Captain Stchensnovitch and his royal guest made a thorough inspection of the ship. Every part of the magnificent vessel was looked over, and at the conclusion of the tour the Prince congratulated the captain on his god fortune in commanding such a fine fighting machine, and said he felt sure she would prove a credit to the Czar's navy. As the German Admiral walked down the gangway the entire ship's company, led by Baron Fersen, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, gave three cheers for "Prince Henry of Prussia."

The Prince, by this time, was growing enthusiastic over what he was seeing. He made a rapid inspection of the big armored cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania, which are still on the stocks; the Kroonland and Finland, the largest merchant vessels ever built in this country, and the Turkish cruiser, which has not yet been named.

Having seen all the ships in the yard, his Royal Highness was then taken through the various departments in which the material for vessels is made, and of all these the machine shop interested him most. Here he saw many tools in use that are of purely American invention, and asked many questions about them.

At 1:05 the royal visitor left the shipyard and, driving rapidly between two solid masses of people, the party reached the Union League Club at 1:30 p. m.

On his driving to and from the Cramps, Prince Henry talked entertainingly with Mayor Ashbridge regarding his tour trough the country. He told the Mayor that he had had an exceedingly instructive trip. He said he felt a little fatigued at times, but he soon recovered from this. The Prince told the Mayor that he regretted very much that he did not have an opportunity to inspect the industries of the United States, which he knew to be very great. The Mayor said that during the entire eight-mile drive through the city the Prince constantly saluted in response to the cheers of the populace, and his royal highness said, that he wished that it were proper to salute with the left hand, as his right arm was so tired that it pained him every time he raised it.

At the Union League Club Prince Henry was the honored guest at a private luncheon attended by one hundred prominent citizens. The banquet room was beautifully decorated. The chief feature of the floral decorations was a new pink carnation named Prince Henry. On the wall directly facing Prince Henry as he sat at the table was a life size oil painting of Emperor William tastefully draped with German colors.

The guests at he luncheon were presented individually to Prince Henry, and later the members of the Union League who had gathered to honor the Prince were presented collectively. The Prince made a brief address, as follows:

"I wish to thank you for the kind reception I met in the Union League. Gentlemen, this is probably the last opportunity I will have during my visit to the United States to speak in public, and I am not sorry that this should be so. What I am going to communicate to you here I am saying before the world. There has been absolutely no secret object in view connected with my mission to your county. Should any of you read or hear anything to the contrary I authorize yon herewith to flatly contradict it. I was told before leaving my home to open my eyes as well as my ears, as wide as possible, to speak as little as I could. In this latter instance I am afraid that my mission is a failure. I saw many more things than many of you may be aware of. I equally heard a great many things, among others many kind words of individuals, as well as the shouts of welcome of thousands of your countrymen.

What I express in your presence I express in the presence of your nation—my heartfelt thanks for the cordial reception and good feeling I met with during my stay in your country. It will be my duty to inform His Majesty the Emperor of this fact.

I am homeward bound to-morrow. It would be wrong of me to say I am sorry to go home, but at the same time I feel sorry to leave a country in which I have met with so much kindness and hospitality. Let me add, gentlemen, let us try to be friends."

After the luncheon his royal highness was driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where he boarded his train at 3:20 o'clock.

Our Fellow Citizens of German Descent.

Their Influence Felt in National Life.

The managing editor of the well-known "Brooklyn Citizens," Mr. Alex. Jeffrey, a life-long journalist and very careful observer, pays these high compliments to the German-born Americans and those of German descent.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1, 1902.

My Dear Mr. Tietz!

Your request that I should write a few lines expressive of my experience and appreciation of the qualities displayed by the Germans who have settled in America, and their descendants, I regard as a special honor, which, however difficult it may be for me to do justice to the subject, I should be ungrateful to ignore. The qualities of the German-American have undoubtedly impressed themselves upon the national character, helping to give it a steadiness of purpose, a habit of thinking before acting, or, as the English put it, "looking before you leap," which was not characteristic of Americans of the cities within a time covered by the experience of many now alive.

One of the results of this—and a great gain it is in the national life—has been found in the general opinion of the day that there is time enough in life for everything; and, by the action of mind upon body, it has had an effect that is seen in the greater degree of healthfulness, in the community as a whole, the decrease of the various forms of dyspepsia once so prevalent, and the greater number of persons who live to be old, and grow old gracefully.

But, the Germans have just those qualities throughout that make for good citizenship. Notable among others are sobriety, amiability—which is as near as I can come to your word "Gemuethlichkeit"—a law-abiding disposition, industry, a thrift which makes them independent in later life, a sociability which brings them together often, and in a way that "drives dull care away" for the time, however hard the tasks of life.

Education is general among them, and all know how to do something of service to the community. Of course, there are inventors among them, artists, scientists, chemists, philosophers and even politicians, all eminent in these and other lines that occupy the thought of cultivated brains; but I single out none of these now and speak only of those sons and daughters of Vaterland who have come here to stay, as a body which has added greatly to the national life moving easily with the "procession" in times of peace, and while ever cherishing the remembrances of "der alten Heimath" being as ready as any other citizen to defend the integrity of their new home in this Republic in "the times that try men's souls."

Yours Fraternally

Alex. Jeffrey.

Farewell-Dinner.

The Prince Entertains on Board the "Deutschland."

When Prince Henry's special brought His Royal Highness back from Philadelphia Monday at half past five o'clock, the royal visitor had completed his trip, as laid out by the committee in charge; one more evening in New York and the following forenoon he had left previous to his departure with the palatial Hamburg-American liner "Deutschland." When he left his train he immediately went on board the big ship, where in the evening for the third time since his arrival in this country he acted as host. He gave a dinner for the President's delegates who accompanied him on his trip through the country. In addition to the delegates, Assistant Secretary David J. Hill, Rear Admiral Evans, Major General Corbin, Colonel Bingham and Commander Cowles, a few others who entertained the Prince were special guests, These were Mayor Low, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Ogden Mills. Ambassador von Holleben, his suite, Emil L. Boas, of the Hamburg-American Company; Commodore Albers and a number of others wer also present.

The dinner was given in the main dining saloon of the Deutschland. This was decorated for the occasion, the principal flower used being the American Beauty rose. Smilax and genesta wer hung from the pillars. Prince Henry sat in the centre. On his right was Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, and on his left sat Mayor Low. General Corbin and Admiral Evans sat facing the Prince. Music was furnished by the band of the Hohenzollern. The programme included a number of plantation melodies, of which the Prince has grown to be fond.

The guests arrived on the Deutschland at 7 o'clock, and five minutes later word was sent to them that the Prince was ready to meet them in the dining saloon. They all took their places, and one of the adjutants of the Prince's staff informed him that all was in readiness for his entrance to the saloon. All the guests remained standing, and on the approach of the Prince were somewhat surprised to see him, after looking at them, halt at the foot of the stairway leading into the saloon. Prince Henry and the guests remained in this position for several minutes. The delay was due to the absence of Rear Admiral Evans, who had been detained in his stateroom. Royal etiquette requires the host to remain standing until his guests are all at their places.

At the dinner Rear Admiral Evans presented a large photograph of himself in his full dress uniform to the Prince. The Prince presented the Admiral with a large portrait of himself in return.

Three toast were drunk. Prince Henry proposed first the health of the German Emperor and then that of the President of the United States. Assistant Secretary Hill proposed that of Prince Henry. There were no speeches at the close of the dinner. At 8:45 the guests went away. Mayor Low accompanied Prince Henry, his suite and the President's delegates to the Irving Place Theatre. They left the pier at 9 o'clock on the navy yard tug John Bowers.

The Address of Welcome presented by the German societies of Greater New York is a rare piece of art; the booklet itself as well as the beautiful case in which it rests. The latter, made by the well-known firm The Mauser Mfg. Co. of New York, is a lasting testimonial of the efficency of said firm, their exquisite fine taste, artistic workmanship and general reliability.

CHRISTIAN GERHARDT,
Präsident des Hessen-Darmstädter Volksfest-Vereins.

CH. SCHLOTT,
Präsident des Hessischen Volksfest-Vereins von New York.

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Deutsche Fest-Vorstellung.

Seinen letzten Abend in Amerika verbrachte Prinz Heinrich im Irving Place Theater, wo er der von Direktor H. Conried arrangirten Gala-Vorstellung beiwohnte. Dieselbe war anfangs auf den Abend des 22. Februar angesetzt, musste jedoch ausfallen, da der Prinz in Folge der Wetterunbilden bekanntlich erst am 23. Februar in New York anlangte. Es war damals eine bittere Enttäuschung, als der hohe Besucher ausblieb, um so mehr Genugthuung strahlte deswegen von den Gesichtern aller Anwesenden, als Montag Abend endlich das sehnlichst erwartete Ereigniss eintrat — der Bruder des deutschen Kaisers im deutschen Musentempel New Yorks.

Sichtlich überrascht, blieb der Prinz, als Direktor Conried die zur ersten Prosceniumsloge führende Portiere zurückschlug, beim Anblick des Hauses eine kurze Weile stehen — vom Parkett bis zur Gallerie ohne Lücken ein Auditorium in festlichem Gewande, die Elite Deutsch-New York's, ihm zujubelnd, Tücher und Fächer schwenkend, die prächtigen Blatt- und Blumengewinde, die sich an den Säulen, an den Logenbrüstungen bis an den Plafonds hinaufrankten, unterbrochen von blauen und weissen Lämpchen, deren Licht geheimnissvoll aus dem dunkelgrünen Laub hervorleuchteten, rings an den Wänden, von Lorbeer und Immergrün bekränzt, die von den deutschen Farben umschlungen, die Bilder der Hohenzollern: Kaiser Wilhelm I., Kaiser Friedrich und Kaiser Wilhelm II., sowie sein eigenes herrlich anzuschauendes Bildniss. Langsam schritt der Prinz, nach allen Seiten sich verbeugend und huldvoll lächelnd, bis zu seinem Sitz in der Mitte der Loge und nahm, während das Orchester "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" mit Verve ertönen liess und immer und immer wieder kräftige Hochs und Hurrahs laut wurden, dann endlich Platz.

Zur Linken des Prinzen, der in der Abendtoilette der Marine erschienen war, sass der deutsche Botschafter Excellenz von Holleben, zur Rechten Mayor Low, im Hintergrunde der prinzlichen, sowie in der daneben gelegenen Loge placirten sich General von Plessen, General von Eisendecher, Rear-Admiral Evans, Admiral von Tirpitz, Baron von Seckendorff, Admiral Graf Baudissin, Dr. Hill, Commander Cowles, Col. Theo. Bingham, Graf Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, Kapitän von Müller, Commander Grumme, General-Konsul Dr. Bünz, Lieutnant Commander Schmidt von Schwind, Lieutnant Commander von Egidy, von Trotha und Dr. Reich.

Die erste Prosceniumsloge zur Rechten der Bühne — dem Prinzen gegenüber — war für Mayor Low, seine Gemahlin und die beiden Fräulein Curtis, Nichten des Mayors, sowie für Frau Direktor Conried reserviert worden. Nach dem ersten Akt entschuldigte sich Sr. Ehren der Mayor beim Prinzen und begab sich zu seinen Damen. Sobald der olle Giesecke nebst Tochter und Schwester im Gewitterregen auf dem Koffer Platz genommen hatten und der Vorhang unter allgemeiner Heiterkeit gefallen war, erhob sich der Prinz, um von Direktor Conried, dessen Orden geschmückte Brust von Stolz erfüllt sein musste, auf die Bühne geführt, und den mitwirkenden Künstlern und Künstlerinnen vorgestellt zu werden — eine Ehre, um welche dieselben sicherlich von Manchem und Mancher im Parterre beneidet wurden. — Mit intensivem Interesse verfolgte der Prinz die Vorstellung, er applaudirte auch an den durchschlagendsten Stellen und machte ganz den Eindruck, als ob er sich königlich unterhalte — und das war ja schliesslich für ihn die Hauptsache. Dass die Gothamiten sich prächtig amüsirten, braucht kaum erwähnt zu werden, für sie wird es eine ewig denkwürdige Vorstellung bleiben.

Nach Schluss der Vorstellung — "Das weisse Rössl" wurde gegeben — in welcher sämmtliche Mitwirkende ganz prächtig spielten, sprach Frl. Hedwig Lange einen von Herrn Udo Brachvogel gedichteten schwungvollen Epilog, welcher beim Publikum brausenden Anklang fand und es immer wieder zu erneuten Hurrahrufen für den Prinzen anspornte, bis der hohe Herr schliesslich, sich nach allen Seiten verbeugend, das Theater verliess.

Farewell.

Prince Henry Leaves New York.—His Last Forenoon in Our Country.

Prince Henry when he left the Irving Place Theatre Monday evening went direct on board of the palatial Hamburg liner "Deutschland". He never left the steamer again and the farewell visits to City Hall, Navy Yard and Governor's Island which were scheduled for Tuesday morning, were omitted; but a delegation of his suite went to Lewis Nixon's "Crescent" dock yard in Elizabeth, N. J. The Emperor had wished for a report about this works and the party went there for a short but thorough inspection. The government boat "Vigilant" bore them there. Soon after their departure the Prince witnessed from the deck of the "Deutschland" a "Life Saving Drill" on board the nearby steamer "Pretoria"; a "Fire Drill" followed, and his Royal Highness watched both with intense interests and expressed himself highly pleased with it.

Then the last callers put in their appearance, among them Mayor Low, Chas. A. Cramp, a delegation of old German students who brought a stupendous Souvenir of their Kommers of the Friday previous. The gentlemen were Dr. Carl Beck, Dr. von Ramdohr, Professor Cannalt (Yale), Mr. Graybill, Mr. Weber and Dr. Schweitzer. The Prince received them cordially and expressed his warmest thanks for their approbiate gift.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association sent a delegation headed by President M. A. Fitzgerald. With them they bore a bronze memorial tablet which Mr. Fitzgerald presented to the Prince with a brief speech. The tablet is an artistic piece of work showing the three Martyr Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—in basrelief. The Prince received the souvenir gift with thanks, saying:

"I thank the letter carriers of New York for their kind feeling toward me and when I return to Germany I shall be happy to send you a large signed photograph for your association."

Just before the ship sailed a heroic party of German-American ladies broke through official red tape and succeeded in presenting Prince Henry with a handsome embroidered sofa pillow, Vice-Admiral von Seckendorff having acted as sponsor for them. In accepting their gift, His Royal Highness said:

"I thank you sincerely for this present. The Princess Henry will be delighted and will appreciate it ever so much more because it is simple and artistic. I wish each lady present to leave her address, so that the Princess Henry may thank you personally."

Embroidered on the pillow were the arms of the houses of Hohenzollern for the Prince and of Hesse for the Princess, while the shield of the United States appeared embroidered in its proper colors.

His Royal Highness had found time to despatch several of his own photographs signed with his autograph to New York friends. One of these was a present to the New York Yacht Club. Chief Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, who had been close by the Prince almost unceasingly for seventeen days, was made proud by the gift of a beautiful cigarette case bearing the Prince's monogram wrought in diamonds.

One of the last to leave Prince Henry just before the ship sailed was Captain Titus, who, with his vigilant band of city detectives, had kept watch and ward outside Prince Henry's sleeping room during the long hours of the night. Captain Titus said that His Royal Highness had thanked him warmly for the valuable service rendered by the New York Police Department at the request of Ambassador von Holleben.

About 11 a. m. the President's delegates arrived on bord, a little later came Ambassador Dr. von Holleben, and by noon time the Prince sat down to his farewell luncheon. With him were only 28 gentlemen, among them Ass't Secretary of State D. J. Hill, General Corbin, Admiral Evans, Col. Bingham, Geo. W. Boyd of the Penn. R. R. Co., Ambassador von Holleben and the suite of His Royal Highness. The luncheon was entirely an informal one, spiced with pleasant chat of the incidents of the last fortnight and expressions of good will for the future. Finally the Prince rose from his seat and picking an American Beauty rose from the many with which the table was garnished, pulled its stem through the buttonhole of his coat lapel and said: "This, gentlemen, is the badge of that which I have been admiring during my entire trip through the United States—American Beauty."

Following the Prince's example, each of the guests selected a rose and fastened it in his coat. Then Rear Admiral Evans, rising and facing His Royal Highness, said:

"I have only this to say to Prince Henry and my brothers of the German navy:— We are glad you came, we are very sorry you are going and we hope you will come again!" Then, extending his hand across the flower decked table, he added with fervor: "It gives me great pleasure, as the representative of the American navy, to seize the hand of friendship which you have kindly extended across the North Atlantic!"

In an instant Prince Henry was on his feet to grasp the proffered hand of his friend and there was a pretty little tableau of "hands across the Sea" enacted by Germany's Imperial Admiral and America's bluff Rear Admiral.

Meanwhile the time for departure came nearer and nearer. The President's delegates, after each had spoken a few farewell words, left the "Deutschland" and went on board of the Government boat "John Rogers," to escort the big liner on his way down the bay.

Before the few callers mentioned were received, the mail was brought aboard and some mysterious looking packages, said to contain presents from President Roosevelt and Mayor Low. But they were not opened and curiosity had to go unsatisfied. When the Prince found a little breathing time he sent the following despatch to President Roosevelt:

Hoboken, N. J., March 11, 1902.

The President of the United States.

On this day of my departure I beg to thank you personally, as well as the Nation whose guest I have been, for all the kindness, consideration and good feeling I have met with during my visit to your interesting country. I hope that my visit may have increased the feelings of friendship between the country I represent and the United States. Bidding you farewell, let me wish you every possible success, and pray remember me to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, who so charmingly and with so much pluck accomplished her task when launching His Majesty's yacht Meteor. Once more, most hearty thanks. May we meet again.

Heinrich, Prince von Preussen.

President Roosevelt replied:

White House, Washington, March 11, 1902.

Henry, Prince of Prussia, steamer Deutschland, Hamburg Dock, Hoboken, N. J.

Not only have I enjoyed your visit personally, but on behalf of my countrymen I wish to express to you the pleasure it has been to see you and the real good I think your visit has done in promoting a feeling of friendship between Germany and the United States. It is my earnest wish that this feeling may strengthen steadily. Mrs. Roosevelt sends her warm regards, and so would Miss Roosevelt if she were not absent. Pray present my heartiest greeting to His Majesty, the German Emperor. Again I thank you for your visit and wish you all good luck wherever you may be.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Through Mayor Low when he left the Prince the latter send the following verbal despatch to the citizens of Greater New York:

"I thank the citizens of New York for all their kindness to me, which I appreciate deeply. If I should return to America I shall feel when I reach New York that I am once more at home."

Finally the stately ship, the record-breaker of the Hamburg-American line, gayly decorated from helm to stern, backed out gracefully from her berth, while Prince Henry, upon the bridge, stood lifting his yacht cap in a last greeting. Round about him rose the blare of music mingled with cheers and the shrieking and bellowing of steam whistles.

Lined up on the after deck of the Prinzessin Victoria Louise, which lay in the adjoining berth, stood 150 members of the United Singing Socities of Hudson county. They sang "Es steht eine Lind'" and "Grüsse an die Heimath" and when the "Deutschland" left her berth "Die Wacht am Rhein."

On the pier from which the big ship had first parted company were aligned in double ranks four hundred grizzled veterans of Germany, their breast brilliant with service medals that told of Sedan and the siege of Paris. They were members of the New York Kriegerbund, or German War Veterans' Union. Many are gray haired now and of aldermanic proportions that would bar them from the Kaiser's army, but they looked soldierly for all that and very proud as they came to attention and saluted when the ship glided out.

For nearly an hour they had stood there in line to pay this tribute to a Prince of the Father-

land for whose unity they had fought. Vice-Admiral von Tirpitz and Adjutant General von Plessen, both arrayed now in modest yachting costumes and without insignia of rank, had come down from the "Deutschland" and passed along the lines, shaking hands with the veterans and showing especial marks of favor to many of them who wore on their coats the Order of the Iron Cross of Germany. The General and the Admiral had returned aboard the liner over the purple draped landing stage. The Kriegerbund's brass band had played the German national anthem and "Die Wacht am Rhein," and then "The Star Spangled Banner." Now, as the gulf between the pier and the slowly moving ship widened, they played "Home, Sweet Home," and some of the women who stood on the pier waving handkerchiefs caught up the refrain and sang.

As the "Deutschland" swung out into the stream, Prince Henry, dressed in yachting costume, stood on the bridge, alternately acknowledging the compliment of the Hudson county singers' chorus and turning to the opposite side to bow his adieus to the four thousand who thronged the Hamburg-American pier. The strong outgoing tide caught the great craft and swung her stern down stream. It was seventeen minutes to four o'clock, thirteen minutes later than scheduled sailing time, when her lines had been cast off. For ten minutes longer she manoeuvred beore she had her nose toward the Hook and began to strike her pace.

During the interval thousands who thronged the shores on both sides of the river, and even dotted the roofs of convenient buildings, admired the gala display made by the liner, with the bright colors of the International Code flags decking her from stem to stern, the Stars and Stripes streaming from her foretruck, the line pennant displayed at her main and the German merchant colors at the stern. The "Deutschland's" sister ships, the "Pretoria" and the "Prinzessin Victoria Luise," were making no less brave a show, and the Hoboken ferryboats were plying to and fro flaunting every yard of bunting their lockers boasted.

Salutes from the Forts.

Getting her head at last, like a race horse fractious at the post, the "Deutschland" swept proudly down past the Battery, which was black with another throng of waving, cheering sightseers. Through the narrows she glided, and the boom of the Governor's Island salute had hardly died away when the guns of the Long Island and Staten Island forts opened their hoarse throats. Further down the bay the liner soon overtook the lighthouse tender Rodgers, on which Rear Admiral Evans, Adjutant General Corbin and the other Presidential delegates had embarked soon after the farewell luncheon.

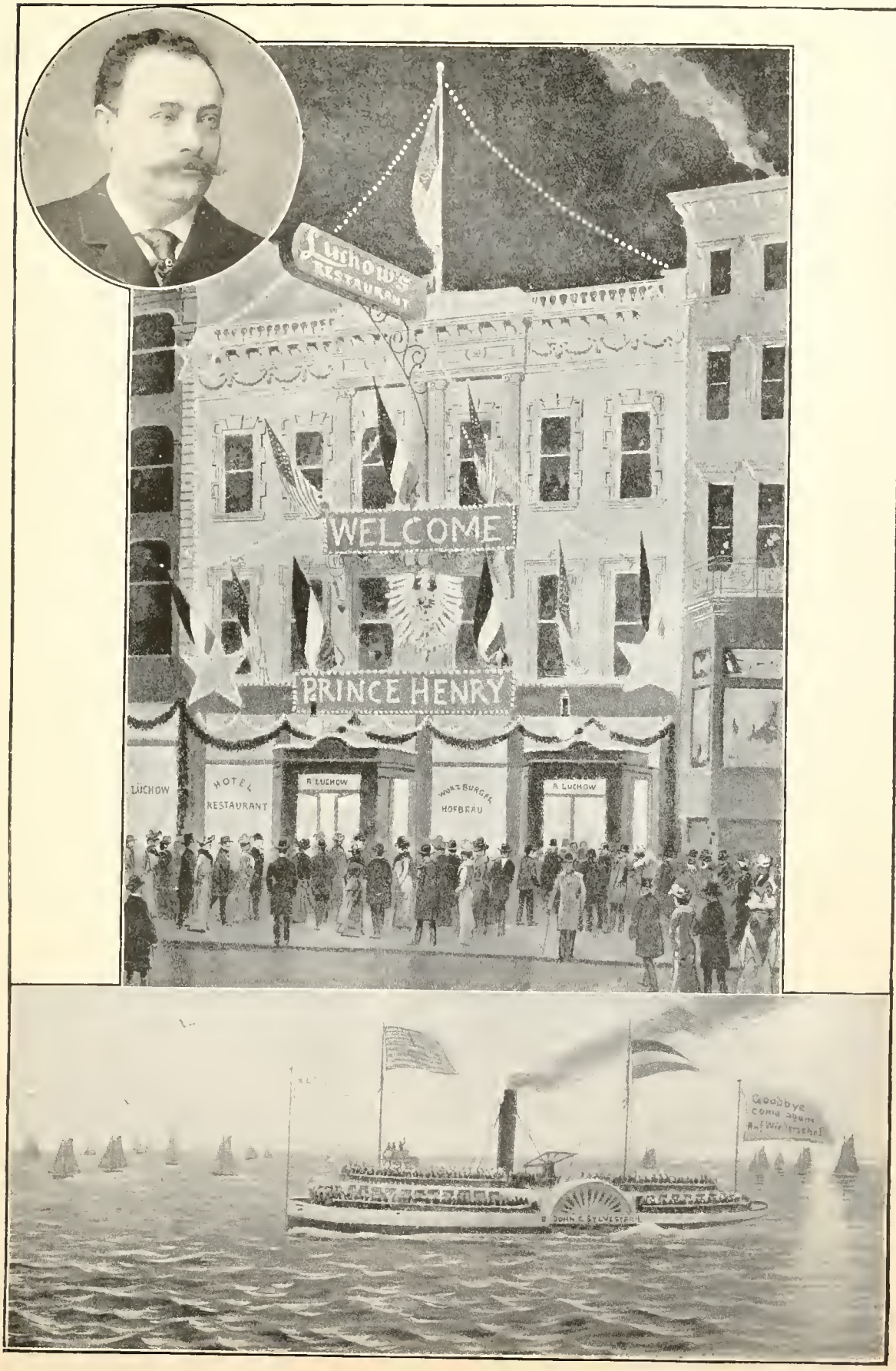
Running up as close as she dared, the Rodgers exchanged steam whistle salutes with her gigantic neighbor, and the Americans on the deck of the one waved their caps to the Germans on the bridge of the other. Then turning about not far below Quarantine, the little "Rodgers" abandoned the chase, and the "Deutschland" forged on toward the Hook.

Then the United States cruiser "Cincinnati," lying at anchor, was passed, and she too, paid her tribute in booming guns, while a German naval flag was broken out at her signal mast, and the "Deutschland" lowered her colors in recognition of the compliment.

When the "Deutschland made the turn at the Horseshoe she came almost to a stop. Then the guns of the Sandy Hook battery spoke the last American salute, and again the German colors were dipped in recognition of the courtesy. From the postal flagstaff at the Hook were displayed the letters "T. D. L.," which mean "A pleasant voyage," and again the Prince, from the "Deutschland's" signal halliards, answered back "Thank you!"

A German Farewell.
August Lüchow's Patriotism.

Mr. August Luchow, the genial, gave his many friends a welcome chance to bid Prince Henry a last farewell. He chartered the Iron Steamboat Company's fine craft "Sylvester," decorated her profusely, stocked her with everything necessary for a pleasant trip and started precisely at 2.30 p. m. with 700 enthusiasts on board from the 13th St. pier. "Auf Wiedersehen" read the inscription of a big flag flown from the stern of the "Sylvester" and "Auf Wiedersehen" shouted 700 sturdy Germans when the Prince made his final bow to them. The 12th Regiment's band played patriotic airs while the craft went down the bay and lay in waiting near the horseshoe until the "Deutschland" came in sight. Then everybody went on deck, the band played and the men cheered. Prince Henry was standing in plain view on the "Deutschland's" bridge. Luchow's band played "America," followed by "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles" and the Stars and Stripes were dipped three times. The "Deutschland" returned the compliment, and the German Naval band on board played the Star Spangled Banner. Enthusiastic cheering followed on the "Sylvester," and the Prince lifted his yachting-cap in recognition of it. Then three signal flags were hoisted by the liner, "X. O. R." —"Thank you" they said, and the cheering broke forth again and again until the last salute from



A. LUECHOW'S GREETING AND FAREWELL.

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Foundations

Sandy Hook was fired. Then the "Sylvester," who had followed the liner, changed her cours and turned back to the city, while the last three cheers for Prince Henry of Prussia thundered across the waves. At 7 p. m. the "Sylvester" landed again at the 13th St. pier, and its passengers found no end of praising Mr. Lüchow's patriotic enterprise which had given them unbounded pleasure.

Five miles below Sandy Hook, gleaming in the sunshine and only partly obscured in the light haze, loomed up the snow white sides of the imperial yacht "Hohenzollern." She had sailed from West Thirty-fourth street an hour before the liner left Hoboken, and beyond the Hook she lingered to add the voice of her German guns to the chorus of American acclaim. The "Hohenzollern" had the last word. The "Deutschland" had now stripped off her holiday regalia and had settled down to her racing pace. Soon she was far off in the haze, homeward bound.

Prince Henry had little time for rest until he found it on the sea. Despite his late night at the Irving Place Theatre, he was up early aboard the "Deutschland" and smoked a cigarette or two while he took a constitutional on the hurricane deck. The only indication of fatigue he betrayed was an occasional yawn that came unbidden and was unrestrained.

The press banquet to the Prince of Prussia in New York seems to have been the most sociable function in which the visitor has yet taken part. His own easy adaption to the scene stands in rather favorable contrast to the somewhat stilted attitude of other participants. It is evident that the young sailor will never miss a trick. Standing in the presence of newspaper men, he managed his compliments to the profession as easily as he probably could handle a gun on the deck of his flagship. He told the scribes who sat with him that his brother, the Kaiser, had said to him: "You will meet many members of the press, and I wish you therefore to keep in mind that in the United States they rank almost with my generals in command."

If any one can beat that he is invited to try. As is well known, the Kaiser never loses an opportunity to tell his people that their empire rests upon his army and its generals; that they stand guard over the German tribes and protect their federation from all foes who offer. When he gives the newspaper men of the United States rank equal to his generals it is saying that this country rests upon the press in the same sense as his rests upon the army. Men and brethren, let us sit up and notice things. We are by no means the masters of compliment and the purveyors of politeness that we thought we were. The Kaiser shows himself an artist in that line, and his brother is a fine representative of his skill. Of course newspaper men knew their position before this was said, but they were too modest to tell it, and were not aware that it had got out. To be fair about it, the newspaper genius of the United States has been greatly enriched, stimulated and developed in all its best features by the countrymen of the Prince. Oswald Otendorfer, Carl Schurz, Hesing and Emil Pretorius have given to American journalism some of its best impulses and highest traditions. This is said not with any purpose of swapping compliments with Prince Henry, but is the utterance of a fact. Journalism in this country owes its best features to the freedom of our institutions, and it may not be ungracious or amiss to say that freer journalism in the empire of the Kaiser might finally shift the maintenance of the empire from a costly and dependent army to the keeping of an independent press.—(San Francisco Call.)

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

A Unique Journalistic Success.

The New Yorker Staatszeitung, the leading German daily newspaper of America came as a christmas gift to the Germans in the United States: its first number, its initial number, being published on the 24th day of December 1834. It was a small set of representative German-Americans who conceived the idea of giving their fellow citizens of German birth their own medium to oppose the Whig party, resp. to obtain better government. The paper originally was a four page weekly, and its first home were humble quarters on Nassau St. between Fulton and Ann Sts. Its editor was its reporter, compositor, foreman, printer, in fact the whole working force except one young man, the unavoidable "printers devil."

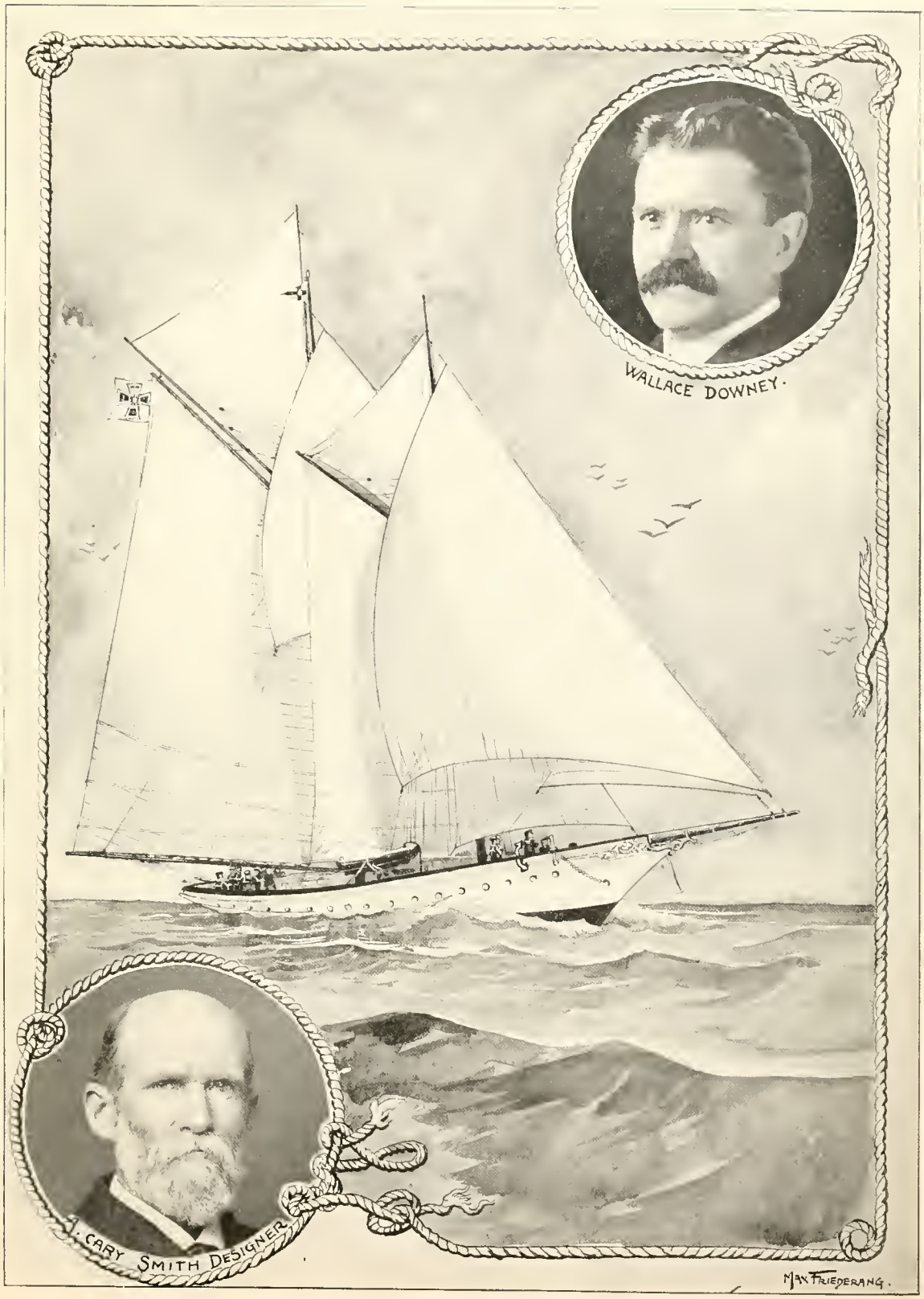
In spite of the big panic of 1837, the Seminole war, the strained relations between England and the United States, the Staatszeitung grew steadily and in 1839 moved into No. 7 Frankfort St., rear, and the editor, Mr. Gustav Adolph Neumann, became whole proprietor by buying all the shares of the corporation. In 1841 the paper moved again into more spacious quarters at No. 13 Chrystie St., and in 1843 the Staatszeitung became a tri-weekly publication which necessiated the purchase of the first cylinder press (operated by hand), capable of printing a sheet 24x36 inches at the rate of 600 per hour. In 1844 Mr. Neumann retired, having sold his entire plant to Mr. Jacob Uhl. Assisted by his young and energetic wife Mr. Uhl succeeded in expanding the paper in such a measure that it had to be issued daily, and when the German revolution of 1848 brought the Germans by the Thousands into the States, the Staatszeitung became a solidly founded establishment which forced its way to the front with rapidity. In 1850 Mr. Uhl again had to look for more spacious quarters which were found n No. 214 William Street. New presses of the most modern construction of that time were bought and the business fairly flourished. When Mr. Uhl died in 1852, his widow Mrs. Anna Uhl, assumed the entire control of the business and indeed managed it so well that in 1857 she was compelled to erect a structure suitable to demands of the daily growing Staatszeitung. This structure was built at No. 17 Chatham St.

Here the first number of the "greater" Staatszeitung was published on April 7th, printed on a new rotary type-revolving press with a capacity of 4000 copies per hour. In 1859 Mrs. Uhl was married to Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer. From this time the Staatszeitung's success has been uninterrupted, the paper becoming a notable political factor and a power in the land, fearlessly upholding and ably defending all that pertains to the best interests of the city and country. Under the editorial management of Mr. Ottendorfer the paper's influence has increased year by year with its growing prosperity. Early in Eighteen Hundred and Sixty another still larger press was installed with a capacity of 8,000 per hour. The events of Eighteen Hundred and Sixty added tremendously to the success of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.—The building it now occupies was erected by Mr. Ottendorfer in Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-three.

In the following years the plant was rapidly improved. The rotary presses gave way to two stereotype perfecting presses, each of 12,000 capacity per hour.

Two years later two more of these presses were put up, also a folding machine, and in 1884 the capacity of the plant was increased to 48,000 copies per hour. Still the demand grew greater, and the facilities had to be enlarged. In 1892 the capacity was up to 72,000 per hour, and 92 Mergenthaler typesetting machines were placed in the composing room. In 1899 three quadruple repeating and folding presses were put up and the capacity increased to 144,000 copies per hour.

That indeed is a wonderful growth, almost unique in the history of news-papers, especially of one published in a foreign language, and this immense success is due to the untiring effort of that noble man Oswald Ottendorfer who died some years ago and his noble and genial wife, Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer.—Since Mr. Ottendorfer's death Mr. Herman Ridder is the moving spirit in the gigantic establishment, and it was him who conceived the brilliant idea of introducing his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia to the editors, resp. proprietors of all dailies in the United States at the banquet on the evening of February 26 at the Waldorf-Astoria, of which the reader will find a full report and also press comments at some other pages of this book.



THE NEW IMPERIAL YACHT "METEOR."

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The Imperial Yacht "Meteor."

A Beautiful and Seaworthy Craft.

Great power in snug compass is shown in the sail plan of the German Imperial yacht "Meteor." This plan looks like a very compact one, but the lower sides alone will contain 10,000 square feet of canvas while according to the designer, A. Cary Smith, the yacht will spread no less than 22,049 square feet when on a broad reach.

The amount can be better imagined when it is recalled that the total sail area of the great single-sticker Shamrock II., with which Sir Thomas Lipton last fall endeavored to "lift" the America's Cup, was but 14,000 feet, while that of the Columbia was 1,000 feet less.

From the point of the Meteor's great club topsail to the water will be 150 feet, and from the tip of her Oregon pine bowsprit to the end of her main boom will be 190 feet.

Sweeping through the water with such a towering spread of canvass the great new pleasure ship would make the Fleetwing, Dauntless, Sapho, and the other schooner yachts that spread the fame of American builders through the seas a generation or so ago look almost like fishing smacks.

Principal hull dimensions of the "Meteor" are as follows: Length on water line, 120 feet; length over all, 161 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth, 18 feet 6 inches; draught, 15 feet; freeboard at lowest point, 4 feet; freeboard at bow, 10 feet; freeboard at stern, 6 feet; height of bulwarks, 2 feet 4 inches; displacement, 315 tons; loaded ballast, 120 tons.

Following are the dimensions of the principal spars which will carry these great sails: Masts, Oregon pine, 105 feet long; mainmast extending 89 feet 3 inches from the deck; foremast, 85 feet 3 inches; maintopmast, spruce, 59 feet 4 inches; foretopmast, spruce, 58 feet 4 inches; main boom, 85 feet; main gaff, 49 feet; fore boom and gaff, 36 feet; bowsprit, 45 feet 10 inches; spinnaker boom, 68 feet 6 inches.

The interior of the yacht was designed largely by the Kaiser himself. One of his commands was that the finish throughout should be plain but substantial. The deck-house, situated aft, is of steel cased with teak. It serves as the main companion leading below and will be used in stormy weather.

The stairs from the deck-house lead to a vestibule where a chart case, chronometer and nautical instruments are stored. Aft, opening from the vestibule, is the ladies' cabin, fitted with two berths, sofas, a writing desk and a large marble washstand and mirror.

The Emperor's suite takes up almost half of the space on the starboard side of the yacht aft. The sleeping apartment will have a folding-bed.

Opening from the sleeping apartment is a private dressing-room, and adjoining is a beautifully constructed plunge bath set level with the deck. The owner's room has a large skylight. Indeed, it is one of the features of the pleasure craft that every room has ventilation, not only by dead lights through the sides in the usual manner, but also by means of skylights. Supplementary ventilation along the side of each apartment is also provided for.

The main salon extends the whole width of the yacht and is 18 feet long. There is an open fireplace at the forward end and a piano at the after end. The extension table in the centre will accomodate twenty-four persons.

Simplicity will be the predominating element in the decorations. The woodwork throughout the owner's quarters will be mahogany enamel, painted ivory color and touched up with gold. The upholstery will be in light olive. The ladies' cabin will be finished in gold and green and the guests' chambers in white enamel.

The owner's galley, forward of the saloon, is entirely separate from the galley for the officers and crew. Four good rooms are set aside for the officers.—

When fully rigged the yacht made her trial trip but met with a little mishap, which necessiated some small repairs. They were completed in one day, and then she left for England, with an English crew and accompanied by the steamer "Scotia." She proved a fast traveller and for a few days left the "Scotia" far behind. When the latter finally came up again she took the "Meteor" in tow, but twice the heavy winds and waves caused the hawsers to snap, and April 11th and 12th the yacht experienced a severe trial of her seaworthness. She bravely stood storm and uproarious sea and finally reached England with but very little damage done to her.

When completely furnished and equipped she sails for German waters to play an important part in the Kiel regatta, where she will make her debut to win first honors for her Imperial owner and her American designer and builder.

Surprise.

The Imperial Yacht "Hohenzollern" Arrives Two Days Ahead of Scheduled Time.

When Prince Henry's arrival in New York was scheduled for Washington's birthday, Admiral von Baudissin no doubt thought it just "the thing" for the Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern to arrive in our harbor on Lincoln's birthday. It was in the early afternoon on Wednesday, Febr. 12th, when a narrow vessel, with white sides and the ram of a battleship, slipped quietly up the North River. The people on the ferryboats stared with all their eyes at the strange craft with the salmon pink underbody and the white bodied flag of the German navy flying at the stern. Instantly they hazarded the guess that it was the German Emperor's yacht, the Hohenzollern, which had been sent to this country for the use of the Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, during his visit in the United States.

The guess was a correct one. There was no mistaking the vessel after seeing one of the numerous pictures of her that have been printed. Like Admiral Dewey, Admiral Count von Baudissin had reached here a day or two before he was looked for. It was expected that the city would be informed of the approach of the Hohenzollern from Bermuda, where it was expected she would put in. Wednesday morning dispatches from that island were published saying that she was overdue there.

In the middle of the forenoon the white hull of the Hohenzollern was descried from the Highlands by the marine observer there, and at 11:57 a. m. she reached the Sandy Hook lightship. Half an hour later Sandy Hook was passed, and two minutes after 1 p.m. she was at quarantine.

There a new pilot, with Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, who had received the news of her approach, boarded her, and before 1:30 o'clock the slim hulled vessel was slipping up the North River in leisurely fashion. Being classed as a yacht, she did not salute as she passed Castle Wiliams. Her appearance in the North River was the signal for salutes from river craft of all sorts.

At five minutes after 2 o'clock she dropped anchor about three hundred feet off the end of the new pier of the North German Lloyd Line, at Hoboken, to await completion of the preparations of docking her. Every one, surprised at the unexpected arrival of the vessel, scurried around to do the appropriate thing. The German steamships lying at he adjoining piers were soon decked from stem to stern with bright flags. The policeboat Patrol scurried up, and three tugs were soon on the scene to help in docking the Hohenzollern. A crowd of newspaper men and photographers clustered on the end of the pier and snapped and took notes.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock there was a straining on the anchor chains of the Hohenzollern and the hawsers of the tugs which had been attached to the bow and stern, and the operation of docking the yacht began. A sailor dropped down from the bow on a rope ladder and attached the tackle to the centre of the shank of the anchor as it was drawn from the water, and soon it was in its place. Dropping down stream a few hundred feet, she was slowly brought alongside the pier and a gangway was put aboard.

Immediately after James B. Reynolds, Mayor Low's secretary, and a sub-committee of the committee appointed by the Mayor went aboard. The sub-committee was made up of Gustav H. Schwab, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired; Captain Jacob S. Miller, Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N.; William H. Baldwin, jr., Emil L. Boas and George C. Boldt. Mr. Reynolds was present as Mayor Low's special representative.

Mr. Schwab introduced Mr. Reynolds and the members of the committee to Admiral Count von Baudissin, who received them in a spacious apartment in the stern of the ship, generally used as a lounging room by the officers. The formalities of the visit were few. Mr. Reynolds told the admiral that he came to present the respects of the Mayor of New York, and to say that the Mayor would be pleased to be of any service in his power.

The admiral expressed his gratitude, and said that he would visit Mayor Low in the morning.

For the committee Captain Mahan said he represented the citizens' committee named to receive Prince Henry, and he was gratified in extending the welcome of the committee to so distinguished an officer as Count von Baudissin. The admiral replied that he was delighted to be here, and that he had had a pleasant voyage. He shook hands with all his visitors and they went away. Major General Brooke, commander of

COUNT VON BAUDISSIN, Rear-Admiral.

THE IMPERIAL YACHT "HOHENZOLLERN" UNDER SAILS.

the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Barker sent aids to present their respects to Admiral von Baudissin.

Admiral Baudissin after his official callers had left, received the newspaper men and had quite a chat with them. The Hohenzollern left Kiel January 18, reached Gibraltar on the 23d and Porto Grand January 27. There she coaled, and steamed on January 29 for St. Thomas, where she arrived February 5d. After taking new supplies she left on February 8th. Instead of touching the Bermudas the yacht sailed directly for New York and arrived two days sooner as expected, thereby escaping an official reception which was apparently not desired.

The Hohenzollern is a handsome vessel. She was pleasing to the eye, even as she appeared with her white sides weather stained, and her internal draperies and decorations swathed in linen coverings. She has a crew of 305 "bluejackets." The officers, stewards, etc., bring the total to 400. The commissioned officers are Admiral Count von Baudissin, Commander Count von Holleben, Commander Hipper, navigation officer; Lieutenant Commanders von der Osten and von Mancey, Lieutenants Rebensburg, Seidensticker, von Haxthausen, Steinmeyer and Nicolai, the latter two engineers, and Surgeon Uthermann.

The description of the yacht furnished by the admiral says that she was launched at the Vulcan Works, at Stettin, on June 27, 1892. The plans were drawn in the Construction Bureau of the imperial navy under the personal supervision of Emperor William. She has a tonnage of about 4,400, a length of 378 feet, width about 42 feet, and draws about 18 feet of water. She has triple expansion engines, and four double boilers, yielding about nine thousand horse-power. She was designed for twenty-two knots an hour, but has never made more than a ilttle over twenty.

The yacht is fitted with electric lights and all her signals, alarms and interior mechanical appliances are operated by electricity. The commanding officer's quarters are on the main deck, underneath the bridge. The other officers are in the same section, but on the deck below. The six rooms of the Emperor and Empress are midships, on the main deck. This suite had been prepared for the reception of the Prince. Just off these rooms are the quarters for the Kaiser's suite.

The yacht ranks as a cruiser in the German navy, but her armament is light. According to the description she has two 5-centimetre guns and two rapid fire guns, with electrical hoists for the ammunition. Two smaller pieces for signaling purposes make up her complement.

During the time the yacht anchored in our harbor her officers and crew were lavishly entertained by the New Yorkers. There were commerses, banquets and numerous other entertainments given to them, the most prominent of which undoubtedly was the commers arranged by the German War Veterans of New York.

Anxious to See the Imperial Yacht.

In the absence of Prince Henry the Yacht "Hohenzollern" was thrown open or inspection by the general public. Thousands availed themselves of this opportunity. On board the yacht the German sailors and officers seemed to enjoy it, but at the German Consulate where the public had to apply for tickets with which to get on board the yacht the day was not passed quite so pleasantly.

In a notice issued by the German Consul he had said that tickets which would permit one to go on board the yacht would be issued at the consulate and would be good for any day while she remained open for inspection. The result of that notice was that in less than no time about 4000 tickets had been given out and it was then decided not to issue any more tickets for at least a few days.

But the public would not submit to this. As early as 9 o'clock next morning the hall on the ninth floor of the Bowling Green Building, where the consulate is, was crowded with applicants for passes. The clerks told the crowd that no more passes would be given out at present, but that didn't drive the people away. Instead it only seemed to make them more persistent.

The secretary of the consulate, Mr. Christian Werner, has his office divided from the reception room by frosted glass windows. The crowd in its scramble broke two of the windows and yelled at Mr. Werner through the broken part that they wanted tickets.

Mr. Werner was about to summon the police to drive the crowd out when Consul-General Buenz arrived. He decided to give out all the tickets that had been printed and then not to give out any more at any time. About 1,000 tickets were thus given out.

The yacht was not so crowded by the visitors as the consulate, but there was a steady stream of people walking the gang planks until a case of scarlet fever on board of the yacht made it advisable to close the proud vessel for the public.

Kommers des Krieger-Bundes.

Deck-Offiziere und Mannschaft der "Hohenzollern" geehrt.

Die Mannschaften der "Hohenzollern" sind seit dem Tage, als die stolze Yacht hier vor Anker ging, vom grossen Publikum sowohl, wie von den deutschen Vereinen mit Ovationen überschüttet worden, ein Empfang, wie er ihnen am Abend des 28. Februar seitens des Deutschen Kriegerbundes von New York wurde, musste sie trotzdem geradezu überrascht haben. An Herzlichkeit und kameradschaftlicher Gemüthlichkeit hat der Kommers der Krieger alle derartigen Veranstaltungen in den Schatten gestellt, und es ist nur zu bedauern, dass der grosse Saal des Terrace Garden mit seinen Logen und Nebenräumen nicht noch mehr Raum bot; er war bis zu seiner äussersten Fassungskraft gefüllt und zahlreiche Personen, die der Festlichkeit beiwohnen wollten, mussten wegen Raummangels darauf verzichten.

Dem Kommers ging eine kleine Parade voraus, denn der Kriegerbund liess sich's nicht nehmen, die Kameraden von der "Hohenzollern" abzuholen. Die Mitglieder des Bundes versammelten sich zu diesem Zweck Nachmittags in ihrem Hauptquartier, Eckstein's Halle an der Ost 4. Str., und von dort ging es in strammer Marschordnung und unter klingendem Spiel der aus 40 Mann gebildeten Kriegerbund-Kapelle nach der "Hohenzollern".

Auf der "Hohenzollern" wurden die Kriegerbündler durch den Korvettenkapitän von Holleben begrüsst und während die Gäste die Yacht besichtigen durften, spielte die Bundes-Kapelle verschiedene Weisen.

Nach längerem Aufenthalt auf der Yacht ging es nun im Parademarsch, dem sich 100 Mann der "Hohenzollern" und selbst die Kapelle der kaiserlichen 2. Matrosen-Division aus Wilhelmshafen anschlossen, nach dem Terrace Garden. Unterwegs spielten die beiden Kapellen abwechselnd lustige Weisen und pünktlich um 8½ Uhr traf der Zug im Terrace Garden ein. Etwas später fanden sich eine Anzahl von Deck-Officieren der "Hohenzollern" ein, die natürlich an der Ehrentafel Platz nahmen. Die Logen waren mittlerweile von eingeladenen Damen dicht besetzt.

Nach einer Ouverture der Bundes-Kapelle kam es zur ersten spontanen Beifallsbezeugung. Es galt der Kapelle der zweiten Matrosen-Division, die unter persönlicher Leitung des Dirigenten Herrn Wöhlbier erst einen deutschen Marsch und dann das "Star Spangled Banner" zum Besten gab.

Nachdem sich der Enthusiasmus gelegt hatte, erhob sich der Bundes-Präsident Richard Müller und eröffnete den Kommers mit einer kurzen, aber überaus herzlichen Begrüssungsansprache an die Gäste, auf welche Werft-Inspektor Boetcher von der "Hohenzollern" in schneidigen Worten antwortete.

Das erste allgemeine Lied "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles" stieg, und nach demselben brachte Herr Müller den Toast auf den Prinzen Heinrich aus, dem natürlich ein begeistertes Hurrah folgte. Ex-Sheriff Wm. F. Grell war dazu auserkoren, den Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten hoch leben zu lassen, und er entledigte sich dieser Aufgabe in so herzlichen Worten, dass nach seiner Rede der Jubel schier kein Ende nehmen wollte.

Nun schritt man zur Abwickelung des recht langen Kommers-Programms, das ausser gemeinsamen Liedern und abwechselnden musikalischen Vorträgen der beiden Kapellen aus folgenden Vorträgen bestand: Couplet, Kamerad Stricker; Vortrag, Kamerad Phil. Baumann von der 1. Kompagnie; humoristische Parodie auf die Oper "Lohengrin", vorgetragen von Alois Spielmann; Couplet des Kameraden E. Bink von der 17. Kompagnie, u. A.

Zu allgemeiner Freude stellten sich in der ersten Abtheilung die Aktiven des "Eichenkranz" ein und erfreuten die Anwesenden durch den Vortrag der beiden Lieder "Grüsse an die Heimath" und "Juchheissa mein Dierndl." Dieses freiwillige Entgegenkommen wurde voll anerkannt. Stürmischen Beifall erntete der bekannte Cornetist Kenicke von der Bundes-Kapelle für ein famoses Solo mit Orchester-Begleitung, nach welchem Herr Kenicke sich zu einer Zugabe bequemen musste.

Die Officiere der "Hohenzollern" waren ebenfalls die Gäste verschiedener Vereine der Stadt, und überall bestrebte man sich, den Herren den Aufenthalt so angenehm wie möglich zu machen. Das gilt namentlich von der Arion-Liederkranz-Festlichkeit, bei welcher in der That Fidelitas suprem regierte.

CONRAD WITT.

Präsident des Pfalzer Volksfest-Vereins und Ehren-Delegat des Fackelzug-Committees.

JACOB HERRLICH,

Ehrenpräsident des Pfalzer Voksfest-Vereins von New York.

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Prince Henry's Visit.

By Prof. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, L.L. D., Cambridge, Mass.

Both Europe and America agree in attaching special significance to the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince-Admiral of the German Empire. All the world knows that the launching of the imperial yacht is only its occasion.

The prince, an extensive traveler, has long desired to visit the United States. In 1882-1884 he made a voyage to the West Indies and South America, and it is just a year since he returned to Germany after an absence of twenty-six months in the Orient. Having recently viewed the seats of the oldest civilizations, the New World had peculiar attractions for him. Our natural scenery, our rapid increase in population, our free institutions, our marvelous industrial development, and our sudden prominence in international relations give an air of wonderland to this young republic in the estimate of Europeans. The prince is an interested observer and student during his voyages. The benefits derived are shared by his retinue, officers of education and responsible positions. Their observation and experience fit them the better for their calling, and thus their country also reaps the advantages.

Prince Henry came as a representative of his brother, the Emperor of Germany. The whole Empire is concerned in his visit. The enthusiastic reception given him by the German people on his return from the Orient indicates that they look on these voyages as undertaken in their name. His coming is an act of friendship, and as such is far more significant than the ordinary courtesies exchanged between monarchs. It is a friendly greeting between an Emperor and a President, an Empire and a Republic. Bismarck pursued realistic and practical politics, taking things as they were and making the best of them. This course has been followed since his day. No difference in the theory and form of government any longer presents a barrier to the most cordial relations between the two countries.

This signal expression of friendship is the Emperor's answer to repeated assertion that Germany is hostile to the United States. This assertion, circulated by the enemies of the New Empire, unfortunately found an echo in our country. For its quietus the Emperor has chosen the most effective way. Those who know Germany best are aware that, whatever difference prevails in respect to interest and policy, there is no feeling of enmity and no ground for hostility.

Such expressions as world-economics, world-market, world-interests, and world-politics have become common in German political and commercial circles. They give expression to the broad outlook and large aspiration since the attainment of German unity and the industrial development which followed. The Emperor is the energetic leader in this enlargement of thought and interest. He lays great stress on the reports of his ambassadors and consuls respecting the political and economic conditions of foreign lands, in order the more wisely to shape the policy of the Empire. The world has grown together, the study of its trend is recognized as the preparation for gaining the controlling influence in its affairs, and national friendships are becoming the most effective means for promoting international peace and welfare.

We can be more specific in interpreting the mission of the prince. In a long discussion of American conditions with Count Caprivi while Chancellor, I learned the views respecting our country in the Emperor's immediate environment. Proof abounds that these views still prevail. The two subjects to which the Chancellor constantly returned were the Germans in the United States and our commercial relations with Germany. The loyalty of Germans to the country of their adoption is regarded as an honor to the German character. But Caprivi shared with Bismarck and many others the opinion that while Germans in foreign parts readily adapt themselves to their new surroundings, they are apt to lose their affection for the Fatherland. I assured the Chancellor that the latter is a mistaken notion. The Emperor and his advisers cannot forget the millions of their countrymen who have wandered to our shores. Respecting them these questions are most frequently asked in Germany: Have they become indifferent to their old home and its welfare? Do they retain the German spirit and still care for German philosophy, science, literature, and art? Germany is especially anxious that an intellectual tie may

continue to unite the scattered sons with the Fatherland.

Great prominence is given to our industrial relations with Germany. Our vast natural resources and superior machinery cause apprehension lest through the advantages thus gained by the United States Germany's economic condition may suffer both at home and in the world's market. An industrial crisis, lack of employment, and distress among workingmen, which are characteristics of the present situation, mean very much in a country where the social democracy casts over two million votes. Hence the importance of an understanding with the United States in regard to commercial relations.

Both countries will gain in other respects by understanding each other better. The press, even when it does not misrepresent, fails to report many things which are calculated to draw the two countries into closer intimacy. Each can give, each can take. A few years ago, three thousand American students pursued courses of study in the German Empire. Statistics taken during winter in Berlin showed that one hundred and fifty American institutions of learning were represented in that city by ten students. The influence of Germany on the deeper departments of our intellectual life is estimable. A hearty welcome is given to these students, both men and women. The universities and their degrees are as available to them as to Germans, and their ability and diligence are highly commended by the profesors. This scholarly intercourse between the two nations will be advanced by an increase of friendly relations.

Prince Henry is admirably adapted to further these great interests. He is growing more into the likeness of his father, Emperor Frederick, and seems similar to him in disposition. English, the tongue of his mother, has been familiar since his childhood. Thoroughly German in spirit and in devotion to his country, he nevertheless has an appreciation of what is foreign, and is ready to learn its lessons. Dignified, with a training and bearing worthy of his princely rank and exalted naval station, he is at the same time kind, affable, and easily approached. With the qualities which enable him to represent an Empire worthily he combines those cordial human traits which make him the welcome guest of a republic. His popularity at home is largely due to those solid characteristics which the German people so greatly admire.

Ludwig Max Goldberger.

Privy Councellor to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, Mr. Ludwig Max Goldberger, until he started on his study trip to the United States, was the president of the "Verein Berliner Kaufleute und Industrieller," also of the Central Body of "Berliner kaufmännische, gewerbliche und industrielle Verein," a body representing fifty commercial, industrial and financial societies of Berlin. In 1896 Mr. Goldberger was one of the chairmen of the big Berlin Industrial Exposition. Mr. Goldberger's agitation brought about the organization of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, which by decree of the Prussian Government went into existence April 1st, 1902.

Just before he started for the United States the Imperial Government appointed Mr. Goldberger a member of the Board which is to prepare bills for commercial treaties with foreign nations. Mr. Goldberger's reports regarding the commercial and industrial developments of the United States have been submitted to the Imperial Government in Berlin and they will be made public in the fall of this year, at least so much of it as is of general interest.

Mr. Goldberger has been travelling in the United States over 8 months and returns to Germany on June 6th.

Ludwig Max Goldberger †

Königlicher Geheimer Kommerzienrath,

Mitglied des "Wirthschaftlichen Ausschusses" der Deutschen Reichsregierung.
Berlin.

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Our Rapid Advance.

Growing Industry, Commerce and Finance.

When the conservative sure- but slow-going average European looks over the latest Statistical Abstract of the United States, prepared by the Treasury department, he surely will be amazed to see the wonderful, the lightning-like growing of American population and wealth, of our industry and commerce, rapidly assuming such immense dimensions that the "American Scare" which seems to alarm a good many of our friends on the other side of the big pond, may easily be understood.

From a population of 38,558,371 in 1870 we jumped in thirty years to a grand total of 77,647,000, that is we more then doubled our population. And while in 1870 the pro capita amount of money in the United States was $18.73, it is to-day $31.98, an increase of almost 100 per cent.

While in 1895 the net deposits in the National Banks of New York were 443.7 millions of dollars, they amounted September 30th, 1901, to 811.4 millions. In Chicago they grew during the same period from 104 millions to almost 202 millions, in St. Louis from 28.9 millions to 76.2 millions. What wonderful tale these figures tell! But let us look at the clearings in New York. In 1854 the 50 banks which then formed the New York Clearing House Association, transacted business amounting to a total of $5,750,455,987, in 1901 this total was $77,020,672,494!

When we look at our export and import business, the rapid growth, the immense dimensions which they have attained are simply ponderous. Total imports and exports in 1852 amounted to $374,424,629, in 1901 they represented the enormous sum of $2,310,937,156 and while in 1854 our imports were $40,456,167 in excess over the exports, we exported 1901 just for $664,592,826 more goods than we imported. How our industries must have grown to bring about such an enormous change of affairs! In 1860 the American manufactures exported represented a value of $40,345,892, in 1901 this amount was $412,155,066, tenfold the sum of the year of 1860! While in the latter year the percentage of export of manufactured goods was only 12,76 of the gross amount of $316,242,423 this percentage in 1901 was 28,22.

One of the great promoters of American industry are our railroads, and they in turn reap their harvest from the steadily growing manufacturing centres, the mining and agriculture districts. Here again figures tell an interesting tale: In 1832 we had only 229 miles of railroads, in 1852 12,908 miles, 1882 156,164 miles and in 1900 194,321 miles. In 1873 the gross earnings of the railroads for freight amounted to $389,035,508, for passengers $137,384,427: in 1900 these figures were $1,052,835,811, resp. $331,402,816. The capital stock of all roads in 1873 was $1,947,638,584, in 1900 $5,804,346,250, and the dividends paid in the latter year aggregated $140,343,653 against $56,456,681 in the year 1871.

Nearly the same proportions of growth are noticeable in our ocean traffic. In 1873 the total tonnage entered at our ports summed up to 8,394,749 tons, in 1901 to 24,790,950, though it must be stated that ships flying the Stars and Stripes only represented 5,524,218 tons of the great total, the balance belonging to foreign nations. But while our own merchant marine remained comparatively small our shipbuilding business developed satisfactorily, the number of all vessels built in 1901 being 1,580 with a gross tonnage of 483,489.

There cannot exist the leasest doubt that our present prosperity must necessarily tend to further swell all the afore mentioned figures considerably, and we therefore may well say our national future never looked brighter then at present; and our chances for commercial supremacy in the markets of the world are the very best and could only be ruined by grave errors made by ourselves, such as undue haste, petty greediness and unhealthy competition.

The U. S. now a Lending Instead of a Borrowing Nation.

A Department of Commerce and Industries in Our Federal Government Urged.

By MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN.

That the significance of the great economic change which has taken place since the past four years is not fully appreciated in all quarters is made manifest by various indications.

The surprise manifested in some quarters at the rather extensive outflow of gold during the past few months, at a time when we have for so long a period had a continuous heavy trade balance in our favor, is one of the indications that the significance of the great economic change which has taken place during the past four years, is not fully understood.

The figures of our trade balance, even after making allowance for the invisible movement (which is largely due to the amount spent by our citizens traveling abroad), may still be estimated at $1,250,000,000; in other words, unless securities have been returned in much larger amounts than there is any reason to suppose, we would, upon a settlement of all acounts, be entitled to that sum. This temporary balance must not, however, be confused with the more permanent investment balance against us, due to the holding of our securities abroad by individuals who need not, or do not care to, part with them. The debt which we owe on this account is still upward of $1,500,000,000, and may be $2,000,000,000.

But we are considering now only our temporary account. When after 1897 we bgan to set in motion all of the tremendous forces of production of our people and found markets for the results thereof, a capital fund was created, which, considering the brief period which has elasped, has no parallel in the world's history. Had our needs made it desirable, we could not have drawn much of that portion of this new capital, which was derived by disposing of our products in foreign markets, in specie, seriously affecting conditions abroad. But simultaneously with this development, we produced such a large amount of gold ourselves, taking now first rank in the producers of the yellow metal, that our needs for money were suplied; further paper currency issues were made possible by the enormous increase in gold for reserves.

A natural consequence of all this was the lowering of interest rates on this side the Atlantic—an important factor which contributed to the series of conditions which made it possible and profitable to leave the larger part of our balances on the trade account abroad.

Thus we have become, instead of a borrowing, a lending nation, notwithstanding the fact that upon the whole account we are still in debt to foreigners. American capital, which has so enormously increased during the past five years, is now helping to develop enterprises in almost every continent; we have made investments there which we prefer not to withdraw, and when new opportunities for loans arise, we simply send over some of our surplus, rather than "shift" loans already made.

As above intimated, the basis for all of this has been the ability to market our greatly increased production. To raise crops, unearth minerals, manufacture goods of all kinds, are of no avail unles we can dispose of these products at a profit —or at all events without loss. Hence the great importance of retaining and extending our markets abroad in competition with other nations; hence the present agitation of those politico-economic questions, which in a greater or less degree have a bearing upon that problem.

Let us bear in mind that our competitors are not asleep, nor likely to become indifferent. Indeed, their need for a continuous and expanding market for manufactured goods is far greater than ours: they must find outlets or suspend mannfacturing operations, and such a suspension would have graver consequences with them than with us.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that in many foreign countries, pre-eminently in Germany, this great question has received the attention of the leading men; a system has indeed been built up, partly governmental, but also by private efforts, for the distinct purpose of fostering foreign trade; with a superior consular corps, which has spied out every nook and cranny of the world where any commodity, from glass beads to Krupp guns, could be sold; with other means of bringing the needed information home to those interested in manufactures, that country has built up a trade which, while not equal to our own, is rapidly growing. To-day her month-

ly exports are valued at about 88 millions; our own at 114 millions; per capita Germany thus has $1.57 against our $1.48.

We must obviously adopt similar measures if we would expand our trade. Hitherto our study of the needs of the people of the world which we might supply has been lacking in thoroughness. Our consular body has not been manned with the special end in view of developing markets; although there has been marked improvement in most recent years, the system is still far from being what it should.

Nor are our other means of informing ourselves of the requisite conditions systematized and regulated as to bring about the best results. We have, except in some striking individual instances, allowed matters to take their course—we could apparently afford to do so.

The time has now come, however, for the establishment of a thorough-going system which shall keep our manufacturing and commercial interests as well informed as is possible; the entire world should be covered by official and unofficial representatives of our interests.

For this purpose the urgent appeal for a Department of Commerce in our federal government should be supported by every community; it is only through such an officially organized establishment that the end in view can be satisfactorily attained. Without it, and with the present distribution of functions naturally belonging to such a department, we can expect only indifferent results.

If we fail to utilize the means available to us to open new markets, we may look for a diminution of our export trade, the disappearance of our trade balance and the consequence excess of production over consumption with the accompanying stagnation in developments. It is natural, therefore, that the manufacturers of the country in convention assembled urged action by the coming Congress to officially recognize their interests by providing for a separate department at Washington. This is not mere self-interest; it is intelligent politics.

One Lesson of Henry's Visit.

When the subject of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia was first broached a lot of wild-eyed guessers immediately saw in it the precursor of an alliance between the United States and Germany, the cementing of a union that was in the main to be meant as a warning to Great Britain. All sorts of vague predictions were made, not one of them having an atom of fact for a basis. The innocent and friendly visit was regarded to be of such portent that the powers of Europe began falling over each other in their emphatic asseverations of friendship, each declaring that some other one had desired to be unfriendly to Uncle Sam during the days of the Spanish-American war.

While this generous rivalry was in a sense amusing it was also strongly indicative of the place that America has taken, the foremost in the line of the nations of the world. It began to be realized that the largest navy or the largest standing army by no means proves a nation to be happy and prosperous; that real prosperity lies in commerce, in manufacture, in business and agriculture and that in all of these America stood at the top of the list.

It was proven to the satisfaction of the contentious lookers-on that Prince Henry had no secret treaties concealed about his person and that his journey had no significance beyond the launching of his brother's yacht, seeing the country and expressing to our rulers the friendship of the ruling power in Germany.

But isn't it likely to mean somethnig more? We are all human beings influenced more or less by outside causes, and even the royal family of Germany is no exception to this rule. The reception that Prince Henry is receiving is on a far grander scale and is being given with a heartier god will than the Kaiser contemplated when he planned the ceremonies for the yacht launching. The circumstance is often more eloquent than the deed. It was to be expected that Prince Henry would be received by the Mayor of New York, and, while American friendship was shown in this act, still more was evinced when 100,000 men and women stood in the rain to catch a glimpse of the royal functionary and to shout him a glad welcome. The whole-heartedness of the welcome that is being accorded to the prince must appeal to the Kaiser more than anything else and be convincing evidence that it is the earnest desire of Americans to live in enduring friendship with the German people.—(Kansas City World.)

Committee for the Reception of Prince Henry in New York.

Appointed by Mayor Low, January 22, 1902.

Hon. Seth Low, Chairman, City Hall.
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Hon. Charles V. Fornes, 425 Broome Street.
Abraham, Abraham, 422 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Adler, Felix, 123 East 60th Street.
Adrian, Michael J., 330 Bowery.
Alexander, James W., 120 Broadway.
Amend, Edward B., 205 Third Avenue.
Andrews, Bishop, Rev. E. G., 125 East 57th St.
Avery, Samuel P., 4 East 38th Street.
Babcock, Samuel D., 32 Liberty Street.
Baker, George F., 2 Wall Street.
Baldwin, William H., Jr., 128 Broadway.
Barney, Charles T., 71 Broadway.
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Bartindale, Thos. H., 1291 Bergen St., Brooklyn.
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Belmont, August, 23 Nassau Street.
Bennett, James Gordon, Herald Office.
Berri, William, 524 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Berwind, Edward J., 1 Broadway.
Black, Frank S., 149 Broadway.
Bleecker, James, 156 Broadway.
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Carnegie, Andrew, 5 West 51st Street.
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Claflin, John, 224 Church Street.
Clemens, Samuel L., 14 West 10th Street.
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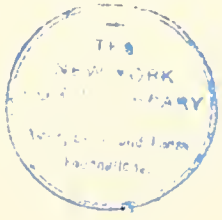
FRED. EISELE.



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Hentz, Henry, 22 William Street.
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Miller, Jacob W., Pier 19 N. R.
Mills, Darius O., 15 Broad Street.
Moldenke, Rev. Edward F., 124 East 46th St.
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Mott, Jordan L., 2122 Fifth Avenue.
Munroe, Robert Grier, 17 West 35th Street.
Munsey, Frank A., 111 Fifth Avenue.
May, Julius A., 150 Nassau Street.
Ochs, Adolph S., 41 Park Row.
O'Brien, Miles M., 320 West 89th Street.
O'Gorman, James A., 318 West 108th Street.
Ogden, Robert C., 784 Broadway.
Orr, Alexander E., 102 Produce Exchange.
Page, J. Seaver, 101 Fulton Street.
Parkhurst, Rev. Dr. Charles H., 133 E. 35th St.
Parish, Henry, 52 Wall Street.
Parsons, John E., 111 Broadway.
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Peckham, Wheeler H., 80 Broadway.
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Pinchot, James W., 2 Grammercy Park.
Post, George B., 33 East 17th Street.
Potter, Right Rev. Henry C., 10 Washington Sq.
Pratt, Charles M., 26 Broadway.
Pulitzer, Ralph, World Building.
Putnam, G. H., 27 West 23d Street.
Pyne, M. Taylor, 52 Wall Street.
Read, William Augustus, 16 Nassau Street.
Reed, Thomas B., 160 Central Park, S.
Reid, Whitelaw, 451 Madison Avenue.
Renwick, James, Flushing, Long Island.
Remensnyder, Rev. Dr. J. B., 900 Madison Ave.
Reynolds, George G., 16 Court St., Brooklyn.
Rhoades, John Harsen, 248 Sixth Avenue.
Ridder, Herman, Tryon Row.
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Rodgers, Commander R. P., Navy Yard, B'klyn.
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Schwab, Gustav H., 5 Broadway.
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Shepard, Edward M., 111 Broadway.
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Stadler, Charles A., 155 East 60th Street.
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Stewart, John A., 45 Wall Street.
Stillman, James, 52 Wall Street.
Stillman, T. E., 40 Wall Street.
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Villard, Oswald G., 145 West 58th Street.
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Ward, George Gray, 51 West 53d Street.
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White, Horace, 206 Broadway.
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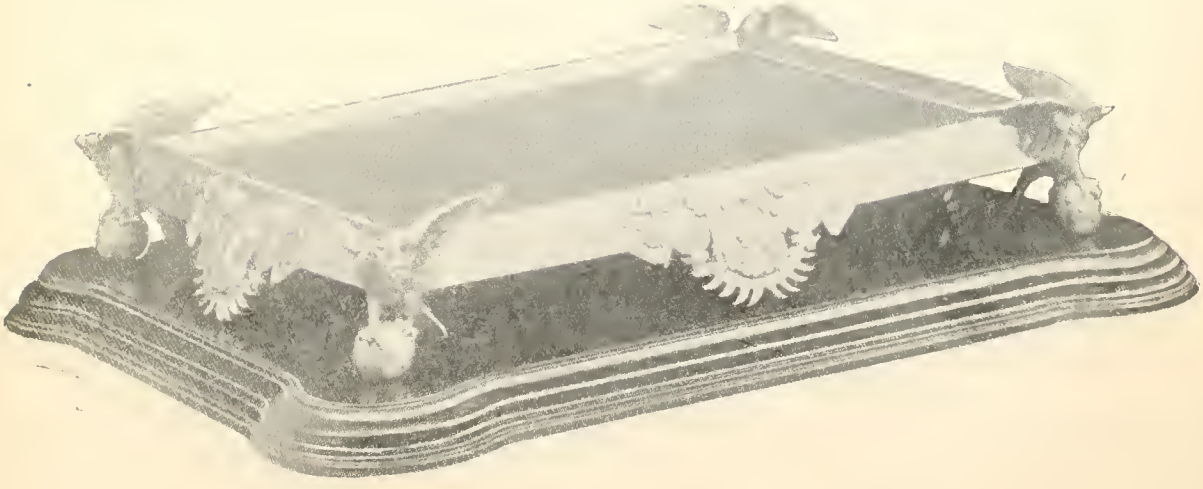

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Bei dieser Gelegenheit kann ich nicht unterlassen, Ihnen meine Bewunderung über die schöne Ton Qualität Ihrer Flügel auszudrücken. Der Anschlag ist vollkommen, und verdient allseitige warmste Anerkennung.

Hochachtungsvoll

Jan Kubelik

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. O. WISSNER: New York, December 20, 1901.

Will you please send the same Concert Grand piano which I used at my Orchestral Concerts in New York and Boston to the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday, December 22, 1901, so that Mr. Friml can make his debut as Soloist on a superb instrument.

At this occasion I can not refrain from expressing my greatest admiration of the beautiful Tone Quality of your Grand Pianos. The touch is perfect and deserves hearty universal endorsement.

Very respectfully, JAN KUBELIK.

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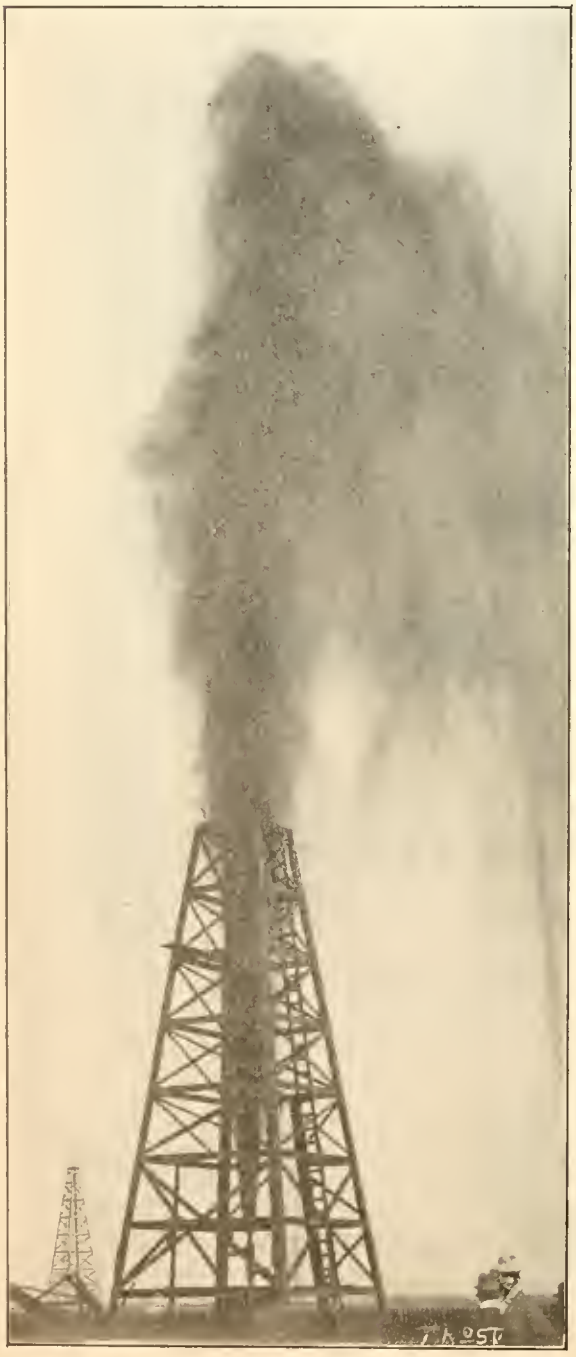

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30th ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1902.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Reserves for all Liabilities,	3,926,320.72
Net Surplus,	4,493,136.30
TOTAL ASSETS,	$9,419,457.02

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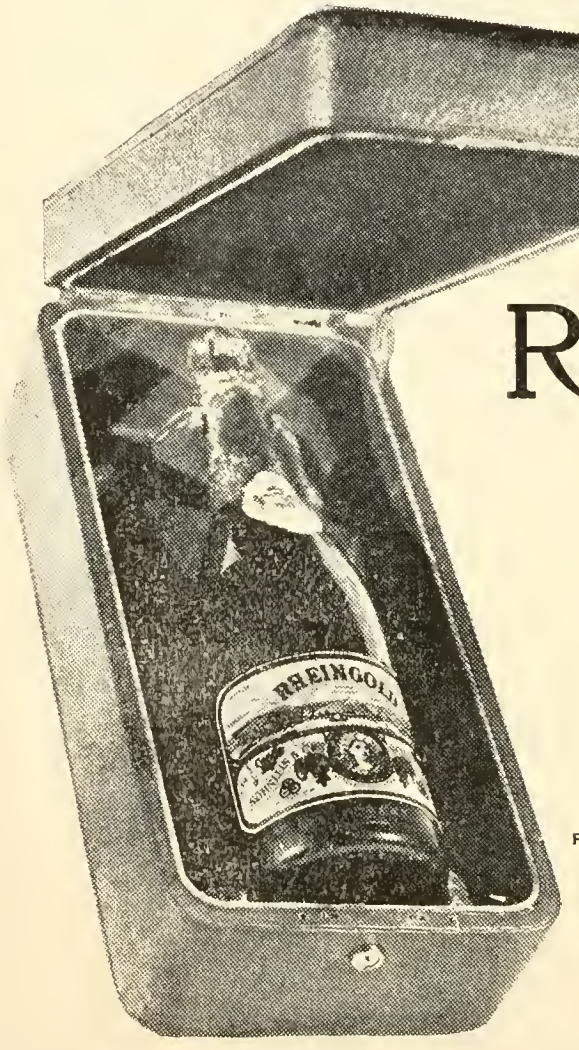

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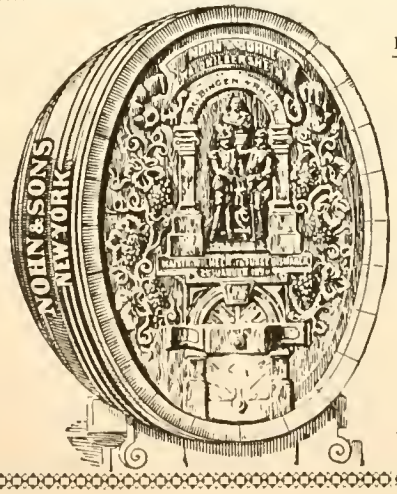

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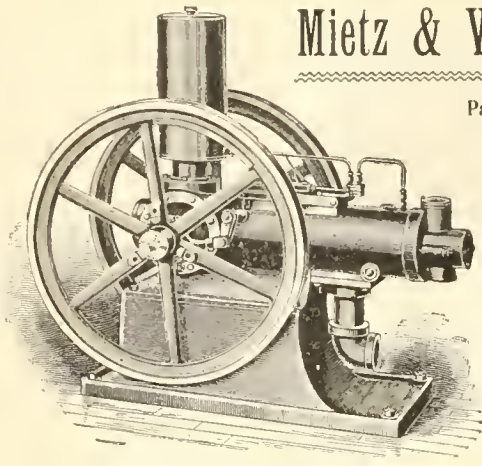

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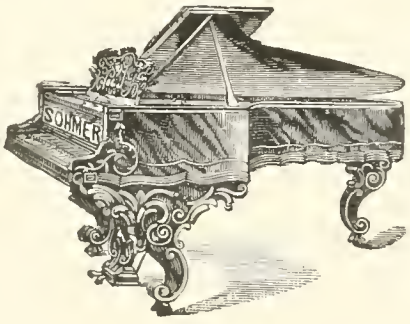

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